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The Seeds that YIELD are sold by FIELD
HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

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FIELD'S DAISY MUSKMELOON
MOST DELICIOUS OF ALL MUSK-
MELONS. PACKET, 15C; 2 FOR 25C.

Annual Seed Catalog 1913

THE SEEDSMAN'S CONSCIENCE

Some one has said that "The trial ground is the seedsman's conscience, staring him in the face all summer with his mistakes, or praising him for his carefulness."

The Gospel Truth. That is the Gospel truth, too. Every word of it. I count my trial grounds the most important part of my seed business. Old Mother Nature won't lie to me. If she shows up a mistake in some lot of seeds and proves it to me in the trial grounds, I take it meekly, and strive to do better next time.

Biggest Trial Grounds in the West. Do you know that I have the most extensive and thorough trial grounds in the West. There is no seedsman anywhere in this part of the country that puts in anywhere near the time and space I do in growing and testing the seed stock he sells. That is why I am so positive in what I tell you, and so certain I am right about it.

Everything Tested and Compared. From every variety of seeds I sell I save out a sample and plant it in my trial grounds, alongside of samples from a lot of other leading growers. Last summer I had over 1,000 different samples, all planted separately, marked, staked and watched carefully. It's pretty hard to fool me after I have watched the garden all summer. If anything goes wrong, or I have better stocks than the other fellow, or he has better than mine, I know it before any one else does.

Revelations of the Microscope. It's hard to fool the microscope. Look at these samples of clover seed pictured here. They are taken with a microscopic attachment on the camera making the seed look ten times its natural size. Any one of the samples would look fairly good to the naked eye, and a good salesman could sell you any one of them by shading the price a little. If you saw them enlarged this way though, a man couldn't run fast enough to give you those lower ones. You may not be in shape to test them rigidly yourself, but I am, and if I sell you seed for first class, you can bank on it that I know what I am talking about. I've seen them the way they look in these pictures.

The Verdict of Test Boxes. All fall and winter and spring they are at work and they tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." No matter in how big a hurry we are to use out of a bag of seeds, we wait till we get the decision of the test boxes. They are the court of last resort, and, if the germination shows up poor, that bag of seed goes on the dump. That's why I feel safe in offering to replace free any seeds that are bad. I'd be a fool to make that offer unless I knew what I was talking about.

The Summing Up of the Whole Matter. I tell you this thing of the purity and germination of seed is a mighty important proposition. Just look carefully at those clover seed photographs again. How would you like to get a dose of that No. 3 or No. 4? The man who sells you the seed may mean well, but if he has had the decision of the microscope and the test box and the accumulated lessons of several years of trial grounds, he knows positively what he is talking about. He would be a fool, or a rascal, or both, to sell you anything but good seeds after the chance he has to know the difference.

Whatever you buy of me, if it doesn't look like your money's worth, you can have your money back.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back. It is agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not entirely satisfactory, and money will be refunded, and that we will refill at any time any garden seeds, flower seeds, or flower bulbs, with which you do not feel entirely satisfied; but we do not and cannot in any way warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY.

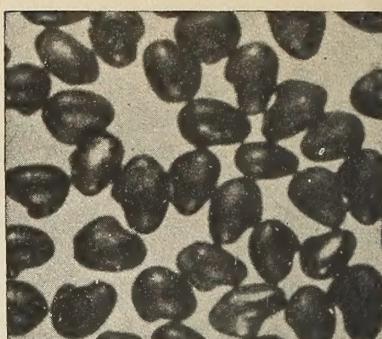


INSPECTING THE TEST BOXES

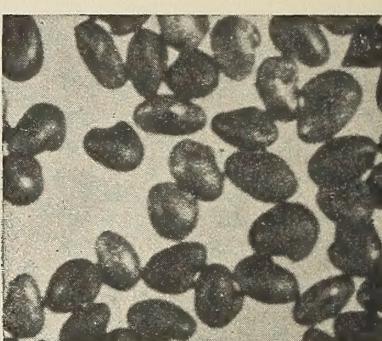
Every lot of seeds must show a rigid germination test before it's used. This is a special incubator-seedtester made for me by M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb. We use it for the garden seeds. We have a big specially built tester for the seed corn. H. F.

What the Microscope Shows

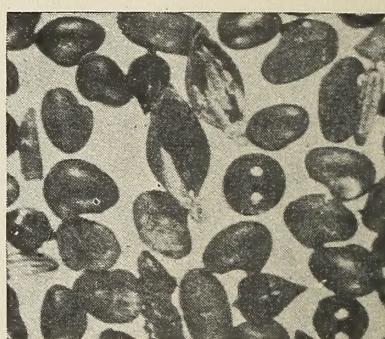
Sample of clover seed magnified 10 times



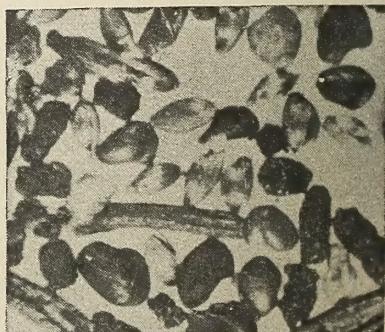
Pure clover seed. Large, plump, even size, and no weed seed or trash. This kind of seed gives a crop of clover that is worth money—and that is what you are after, these days.



Second-grade clover seed. Seed uneven, some shrunken and some weed seeds. If you sow such stuff, you won't get a crop worth cutting. It would be dear as a gift.



Dangerous clover seed. Looks fairly well, but full of bad weed seeds. Nine kinds of noxious weeds in the small sample shown. Don't buy such at any price.



Trashy clover seed, full of all kinds of weed seeds and miscellaneous calamity. Better let the ground lie idle than to waste time sowing such trash. It would be ten dollars an acre damage if you got it for nothing. You can get good seed if you insist on it.

My Own Page

Although this is the first page in the book it is the last one to be written, and I am going to take it for my very own and write just what I dern please.

I have been working on this catalog for three or four months and I have worked mighty hard. I have written every page and every word of it myself, and watched the boys put it in type.

I've written every page with the idea of giving you help and information and good advice. I hope you'll like it, but whether you like it or not I've done the best I could and we'll have to let it go at that.

I enjoy writing the catalog, for the next best thing to making garden is to write about garden. I would rather work in the garden though than do anything. Worked in the garden for 20 years or more. Run a market garden. Worked at it for a living. Lots of hard work but lots of fun too.

Same way with this seed business. Lots of hard work but lots of fun. Of course I am in the seed business to make a living, but I believe I stay in it in preference to anything else because I get more fun out of it. I could make just as good a living at lots of other things but I wouldn't enjoy it so much.

For one thing the letters from the customers. I've got the nicest lot of customers you ever saw—and the doggonedest letter writers. They seem to enjoy writing letters as much as I do.

And I'm always glad to get the letters from the customers. They are the most interesting part of the business. Of course in the busy season when we are filling orders I don't get to answer every letter, but I see every one of them and read them through, and if I possibly can I answer them.

There's thousands of people all over the country that I feel well acquainted with although I never saw them and never expect to see them. I've had their letters for years and we are just like old friends.

There's Andrew Zeiger the old Pennsylvania Dutchman down in Kansas, and L. P. Russell the Confederate veteran down in Alabama, and grandma Till out on the Pacific coast (she was greatly excited about woman suffrage the last time she wrote, just cast her first vote at 72), and the retired school teacher in Massachusetts who criticizes my grammar, and the woman in southern Missouri who sent me a box of canned peaches, and so on.

They have all been customers for years. Send their orders in regular as clock work every spring. Finest people in the world.

And the young people too.—Look at those watermelon boys farther over in the catalog. And the boy with the beets. And the little girl in the flowers. They are all friends of mine. Thousands of them all over the country. I have heard of them and from them regularly since they were little tots.

And I want to keep on hearing from you. All of you. Write me a letter and send it along with the order. If you can't send the order, send the letter anyway. This world isn't all made up of orders and dollars and cents. We just as well get a little enjoyment out of it as we go along.



The "Field Kids" playing Train.

So many people have asked about our children that I put in this "snap shot" picture taken in front of our house, to show just how they look. There's Frank, Faith, Hope, Philip, Josephine, Jessie, and Mary (Mary Jane for short). Yes they are all ours—none borrowed. They sure make a house full, especially when they get on a tear.

Printed in the private printshop of the Henry Field Seed Co.

And come and see me if you can. I'll be proud to have you. Stop work any time to show you around. If it's in the summer time I'll pick you a bouquet in my flower garden. I live right next to the seed house and in between is all one big flower garden. Got a rose garden there with over 400 rose bushes in it, everblooming roses that are in bloom all summer.

I don't get a chance to visit you at your place very often but last summer I did take a trip through Nebraska and Colorado and Kansas and Oklahoma and got a chance to visit with some of my customers, and we sure had a great time.

Took the wife and all the children and loaded up the automobile with camping outfit till it looked like a movers wagon and just struck out and went where we pleased, and camped out regular mover fashion. One night when it rained we slept on the floor in a homesteaders shack, but mostly we slept in the tent. Maybe you think we didn't have fun. I did the cooking and my wife washed the dishes (what few we used) and the children packed wood and water.

We met friends everywhere, and got acquainted with about a thousand new ones. Wish we could have dropped in on every one of you. That's the way I like to visit people. I never did like to go on the cars and make a dressed up visit.

That isn't what I started out to talk about though. I guess I was going to talk about the seed business and this seed catalog, but I wandered off. But then this page don't have to be any particular way anyhow. It's just a sort of a gossipy visit, and don't pretend to be anything else.

One thing I want you to bear in mind is that I am ready and willing and anxious to help you anyway I can at any time. If you have trouble about your garden, or about any special crop, or want to know what other people are doing with their gardens, or anything under the sun that I can possibly help you about, just speak up. I believe I can help you, and anyway I'll do my darndest and that's all anybody can do.

There's just one favor I'd like to ask of you and that is for you to speak a good word for me if you get a chance. I'd do as much for you. If you have some neighbor who is not a customer of mine, but who ought to be, and you can conscientiously speak a good word for me it will do a lot of good. A word from you will do more good than an acre of newspaper advertising.

Just yesterday I got a letter from a Methodist preacher who is a good customer of mine, telling about a market gardener, a neighbor of his and asking me to write him and send a catalog. Said he had been telling him about me. That means another good customer for me sure.

Speak a good word for me to your neighbor if you can, and tell me his name and I will send him a catalog. I don't send them out promiscuous, they are too valuable, but I am glad any time to send them to any one you recommend.

And if your friend wants any help or advice of any kind let me know. Maybe I can help him out.

And there's the clover seed deal. I believe I can be of some help to you there. I have been for years making a fight for pure seed of clover and other grasses. I don't claim to be a whole experiment station, but I have a pretty good eye for weed seeds and impurities, and if you have some seed you are in doubt about, send me a sample and I will tell you what I can about it.

Well, I haven't said half the things I wanted to say to you, and what I have got here looks pretty rambling when I come to read it over, but I guess I just as well let it go as it is. It's not at all literary nor artistic and probably not even grammatical, but it's every word true and I mean every word of it, and that's the main thing.

And come to think of it, that all applies to the catalog itself, so I guess they are pretty well matched and it's all right anyway.

HENRY FIELD.

P. S. Write soon.

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It all started from my mother reading the James Vick seed catalog to me; it was my dearest possession.



A kind-hearted old lady gave me an order for 50 cents worth of seeds. My first order.



At eight years of age I embarked in the gardening business, walking two miles to town with garden stuff to sell.



Worked in seed store at \$3.50 a week, but the inspiration I gained made it worth while.



When I was twenty one, I was doing a big market business on my own little truck farm.

The Beginnings of a Seed Business



IT IS always interesting to look at a big business and know the inside history of it, the reasons for its being, and how it started.

My seed business now ranks as one of the dozen largest in the United States. I have customers at probably every post-office in the country. I have a lovely big fire-proof building, and over 100 people working for me; it all traces back to 50 cents' worth of home-grown flower seed which I put up and sold thirty-four years ago when I was a boy five years old.

I think it all started from the reading of the James Vick catalog. James Vick was really the father of the mail-order seed business, and I can remember yet just how that catalog looked to me. It was my dearest possession, and I can remember yet having my mother read it out loud to me. Up to that time my ambition had been somewhat divided, and I did not really know whether I wanted to be a policeman or a railroad engineer, but it certainly was to be one of the two. After studying that catalog, however, I wanted to be a seedsman, and I insisted that my mother write to Mr. Vick to that effect.

The dear old man wrote me a personal letter in reply, which I carried around till I wore it out. He also sent me a colored picture of gladiolas, the first I had ever seen.

All the next summer I was saving seed every chance I got, but when fall came, to my sore disappointment, I could not find any one who would buy them. Finally Aunt Martha Long, a kind-hearted old lady, out of the goodness of her heart, gave me an order for 50 cents' worth of flower seeds, and I think I must have worked several days making up by hand the little envelopes to put the seeds in, and getting them filled to my satisfaction. It may interest you to know that this old lady is still living at an advanced age out in California, and is still a customer of the Henry Field Seed Co.

At eight years old, I embarked in the market-gardening business for myself, walking two miles to town with a basket on each arm. My father and I were in partnership on the deal, and I got half the proceeds. The little old account book shows I cashed \$3.65 for my share. I was not in the seed business yet, but I was getting as near to it as I could.

About this time I got a prize of a silver dollar from my Sunday school teacher for perfect attendance. I invested the whole thing in pansy seed and was going to get rich raising pansy plants to sell. After they were grown I was unable to sell any, as ours was a little country town with no market for flowers.

Every year I got more and more into the market-garden business. My father was a livestock farmer, but my tastes ran entirely to garden stuff, and flowers and fruit. He humored me in this and allowed me to have practically a free hand at my kind of farming, and worked up quite a trade on strawberry plants and seed potatoes of improved varieties.

At fifteen I got my first experience in real seed business. At that time, Livingston's Seed Company, then and now of Columbus, Ohio, had a branch house at Des Moines, Iowa, in charge of one of the sons, Josiah.

I went to Des Moines and worked in the seedhouse all winter for him. It was there I met the late A. W. Livingston, of Tomato fame, a lovable old man, and I gained from him a bigger and better idea of the seed business than I had ever had up to that time. I worked for \$3.50 a week that winter and paid \$3 of it for board, but what I learned, and the inspiration I gained, made it richly worth while.

I could not get into the seed business on my own account yet, however, as it kept me busy making a living, but all of the time I was dreaming about how I would run a seed business if I got the chance, and it may interest you to know that the plans formulated at that time, now over twenty years ago, are the identical plans that have made the Henry Field Seed Company the great and prosperous firm it is, and are still the backbone of the business.

By the time I was twenty-one, I was doing a big trucking and market-garden business on my own account, was married and settled down on a little truck-farm of my own (bought on long time). I had a big local trade in strawberry plants and seed potatoes, and about this time I began to broaden out into a seed business in a small way. I raised seeds myself from choice strains developed in my market-garden business, and the neighbors kept coming to me for seeds. They noticed that I had pretty fair luck with gardening, and they wanted the "same seeds that I used," so I took to soliciting orders among my neighbors every winter, and would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I was the whole thing myself, from catalog to delivery wagon. I sold good, dependable seeds at a reasonable price, and helped my customers in every way to make a success with them. Of course, the business spread.

It wasn't long before I was supplying half of the county, and getting mail-orders from outside. I had to turn the front room of our little four-room house into an office, and the barn into a seed-house. Pretty soon I had to get out a catalog or price list. This was in 1899, fourteen years ago now. It was a little four-page folder that I printed myself nights on a hand-power printing press. I worked nights for two weeks or more.



I took to soliciting orders among my neighbors every winter, and would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I sold good, dependable seed at a reasonable price, and helped my customers in every way to make a success with them.



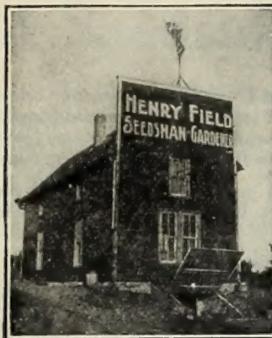
My first catalog—a little four-page folder that I printed nights myself, on a hand-power printing press. My business was very small then. The next year, I had a twelve-page catalog with some pictures in it.



We are still growing. Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Most of our new business comes from personal recommendations of satisfied customers. But back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods.



We furnish nearly one-third of the postal business of this town, and have the largest winter payroll in the town, employing over a hundred people in the different departments. Our postoffice here does more business than any other in this congressional district. We keep our postmaster and his employees on the run sometimes.



My First Seed House 1902

getting out a few thousand of them. The next year I had a twelve-page catalog with some pictures in it, but of course, the business was as yet very small.

About 1902 I built my first seed house, a story and a half structure, costing about \$500, and with my name in big letters across the front of it. Maybe you think I wasn't proud of it. It seemed a terrible venture to put that much money into a building to be used solely for seed business, and the building was really bigger than it seemed I would ever need, but I had the nerve to go ahead with it. Here is the photograph of it.

That was nine years ago. Well, we had to build an addition to that building every year. By 1907 we had built on every side of it and there was no room to build any farther. In 1903 we had put out our first catalog. It was thirty-two pages, nicely printed and with a colored cover.

About that time, possibly the next year, I started the crusade for selling seed corn in the ear instead of shelled. The seed trade laughed at me, then growled at me. They said I was unsettling the whole seed business, but my customers liked it, and they simply swamped me with seed-corn business. Practically every seedsman in the United States now offers ear seed corn.

Then along about 1906 I commenced grading my shelled seed corn, so it would run in an edge drop planter. This was the first attempt any seedsman ever made to do such a thing. They all do it now—they have to.

All this time the business had been growing and expanding till it had entirely out-grown our facilities, so in 1907 some of my friends told me I ought to incorporate the business and let them help me. They offered to go in with me and help put the business in shape so that we could take care of our customers in the right manner, so we organized the Henry Field Seed Company with \$75,000 capital and put us up a fine, big, fireproof seed house down on the track where we could load and unload the cars right at our own platform. Here is a picture of the building just as it looks, but it does not show the seed corn annex, which is a building about the same size, but not

so tall, on the other side of the main building as it shows in the picture.

We have beautiful grounds around the building all planted to flowers, and trial grounds, and such as that. The seed growing is on farms farther out, except small particular lots which I have here on the home grounds where they can be right under my eye. We have a splendid printing office right in the building where we do all of our own printing. In a busy time we have over 100 people working in the different departments. We furnish nearly one-third of the postal business of this town, and have the largest winter pay-roll in the place. We have probably the finest collection of peonies in the world, over 300 named varieties, many of them very rare. We have a collection of gladiolas which flower lovers have come hundreds of miles to see when they were in bloom.

We have built up the grade of seed corn around Shenandoah until Page county is known far and wide for the excellence of the corn grown here, and it all traces back to the five-year-old boy studying Vick's catalog and making a sale of 50 cents' worth of flower seed.

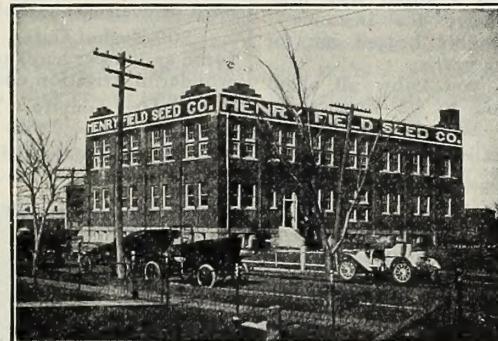
And we are still growing. Our increase last year was over 50 per cent. At the time this is written, our increase this year so far is above 80 per cent over last year. Where it will all stop I don't know. Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Of course, I have advertised, and sent out nice catalogs and all that; but back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods.

All the good advertising in the world wouldn't do a bit of good if I didn't back it up with value received. I know that as well you do. The advertising is simply my show-window to attract customers. After they come once, it is up to me to keep them coming, and I really believe that four-fifths of our new business comes not from advertising, but from the personal recommendations of satisfied customers.

HENRY FIELD,

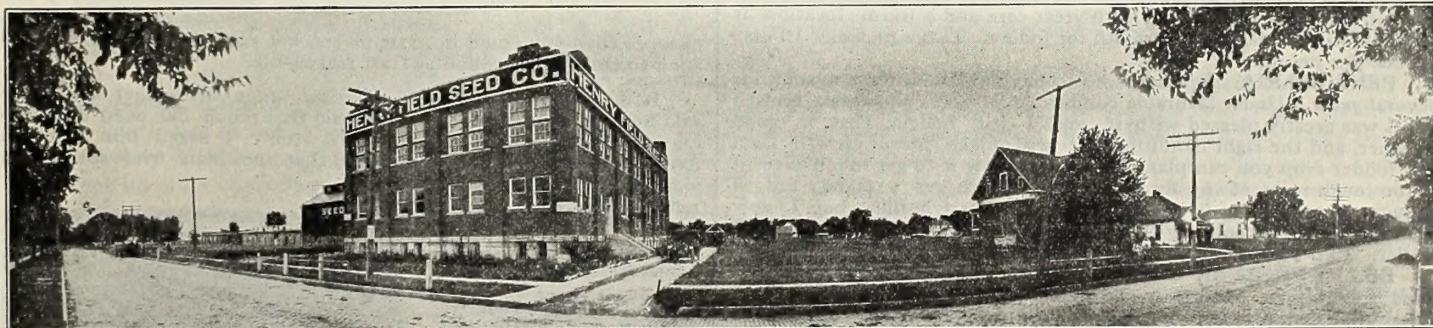
P. S.—I want your help to make the business bigger yet. Speak a good word for me to that neighbor of yours and hand him your catalog. I will gladly send you another one.

H. F.

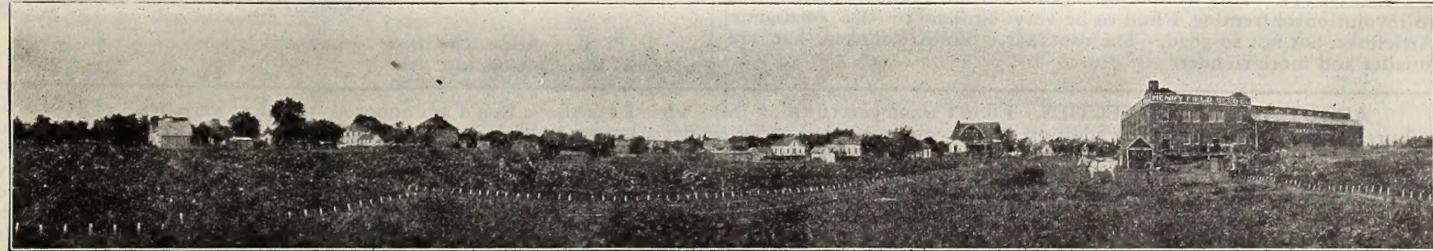


Our Big, New, Fireproof Building, Built in 1907.

SOME VIEWS OF OUR SEEDHOUSE AND GROUNDS



I am not inclined to brag about our big buildings. I don't think it's good taste, and anyway you are not interested in how big our buildings are. It's how good the seeds are that interests you. But naturally you would like to see how it looks here. This picture is taken out in front and shows the Seedhouse and the street and my house just the way they look. My house is the one with the tree in front of it just across the flower garden from the Seedhouse.



This shows a back view of the Seedhouse and the flowers and trial grounds. Notice the Peonies in bloom. The big building next to the big white house at the left is the schoolhouse where our children go to school. The big white house is where their grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Thompson live. Mr. Thompson is Vice Pres. of the company and boss of the shipping room. The house closest to the Seedhouse is ours. You will notice me in this picture out picking Peonies.



HENRY FIELD, Seedsman
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

THE RAINBOW CHASER

I started out to call this a page of fakes, and then I changed my mind, for my courage failed me. I was afraid I might hurt some one's feelings; and, by telling the truth about some of these wonderful "novelties", I am certainly stepping on the toes of some mighty prominent seedsmen. I confess that two or three of these things I have listed and sold myself with at least a half-way endorsement; but then I always was a little inclined to get a little bit over-enthusiastic, and some of these things really do seem attractive, especially the first year they are grown.

THE RAINBOW CHASER. The rainbow chaser is a man who is always hunting for something wonderful, something fine, something greater than any one has ever had before. That is a commendable spirit, but sometimes carried to extremes; and, sad to say, some of the seedsmen have banked on this trait among their customers and offered wonderful "novelties," which to say the least, were over-boomed. It is a wonderful temptation to do this. Just as sure as one of those wonderful "novelties" is announced, I get hundreds of letters asking why I do not offer it for sale. They are all ready to buy and begging for a chance to spend their money, and they cannot understand why I want to wait and try it a year myself. They think I am behind the times. All these new things that come out I try at least one year myself before I offer them, then, if I am pleased with it, I offer it for sale to my customers. On the contrary, if I am not suited with it, if it looks to me like a fake, I simply say nothing about it. At least that is the way I have always done, but have decided that this year I would take one page for my very own, and tell the cold, brutal truth about some of these wonderful "novelties." I also offer them for sale, and many others not listed here I can supply. In fact, any wonderful novelty or new creation that you see offered by other seedsmen I can generally supply at reasonable price, and also I can probably tell you the real truth about it, whether it is of real value or not. Now, mind you, I don't say these things are fakes, pure and simple. I do say that they have been over-boomed. They have points of value, and are of real value in some special locations, but they are not suited for general culture, as a rule, and should not be planted on a large scale without thorough trial in a small way first.

THE WONDERBERRY. The Wonderberry for instance—Did you invest in that? Hundreds of my customers begged me for seed, but I was afraid of it, and wanted to wait a year.

If you planted some, or your neighbor did, you know all about the wonderful Wonderberry now. It was said to be wonderfully delicious, even luscious. Have you eaten one? How did you like it? Did you cry for more? I know several people who have eaten some of the berries and I have not yet found any one who is leaving out his strawberries to plant Wonderberries.

HIMALAYA BERRY. It is barely possible that this will be very nearly what is claimed for it, but I am rather doubtful about it. On our own grounds it is certainly a strong grower, but it has not lived through a winter yet for me. Samples of the fruit which I have seen are much like blackberries, but rather small. I do not believe it will make us rich, or take the place of blackberries, but it is worth experimenting with. Plants 10 cts. each, 3 for 25 cts.

TEOSINTE. This is the wonderful fodder crop that is supposed to yield 300 tons of green fodder per acre. The fact of the matter is that it is a sub-tropical plant which will not grow in this country except in the hottest weather and under the most favorable conditions and then will not make so much as good corn fodder would. It is quite a curiosity in that it stools, making sometimes 20 to 30 stalks from a single seed, and with great care and a warm location it will sometimes make a big growth for fodder. Large package 10 cts., 75 cts. per pound.

PENCILLARIA. I plead guilty to having listed this myself for several years. Under favorable conditions it makes enormous growth and I was greatly pleased with it, and I still believe that in good weather, and the right conditions, it will make more growth than any fodder crop you can plant; but if you allow it to get much size it is too tough to be of any account. It is hard to get a stand, too. I thought honestly that it was different from Pearl millet, but I now really think it is absolutely the same thing as Pearl millet or Cat-tail millet. Pkt. 10 cts., 30 cts. per lb., postpaid.

BILLION DOLLAR GRASS (Japanese Millet, Barnyard Millet). This is simply an overgrown type of the common barnyard grass family. It makes a rank ragged growth, and on rich ground will make a large yield of hay, but of doubtful quality. Price, large pkt. 10 cts., 30 cts. per lb., postpaid.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. A rank weed that you will never be able to get rid of. Yield of roots is small and quality poor. Let them alone.

HELIANTI. This wonderful vegetable from France, which was to revolutionize farming, I find to be very similar to the Jerusalem Artichoke, but not so good. The roots taste like Artichokes, but are smaller and more slender.

ABOUT TRYING NOVELTIES. I don't want you to think from what I say above that I am opposed to new varieties. The horticultural world progresses by the addition of new and improved varieties, but a tendency with many seedsmen and nurserymen has been to run wild on these new things, to get over-enthused about them and to over-boom them. Now, I want you to try new varieties that look reasonable, possible and sensible, but don't risk your whole crop on any new variety and don't spend much money on it the first year. Try it out in a small way first, trying a few new things each year. Then, after they succeed well and look profitable, you can go after them hard the next year. And above all, don't fool with new things unless they look reasonable and possible. You can easily tell by reading the description and looking at the pictures whether the man is really trying to tell you the truth or is simply trying to hoodwink you. If he tells you things that you know from your own experience are absolutely foolish, don't bother with him for a minute. Of course, you can see for yourself the difference between natural enthusiasm or personal pride in your own production, on the one hand, and downright guff on the other hand, and draw your own conclusions.

I see right now that if I am going to name describe all these wonderful "novelties" that are offered to the public, it will take more pages than I can spare. You know the list about as well as I do. Here are some of the old-timers.

Sacaline, the wonderful forage plant from the coast of Asia; **Bohemian Oats**, which were all the rage here about fifteen years ago; the **Tree Blackberry**, from which we were all going to get rich; the **Japanese Wine Berry**, the **Crimson Winter Rhubarb**, the **Everbearing Strawberries** from **seed**, **Alaska Wheat**.

It's no use to try going through the whole list. It would take too long and wouldn't do any good anyway. I guess there's no way but to let people buy these things if they want them. But coming down a little closer to actual values, here are a few things you want to look out for:

300-Bushel Corn. You all know as well as I do that it is mighty seldom in this weak and erring world that we ever get beyond 100 bushels of corn per acre. On small plots I have got 135 bushels per acre, but that's "going some," and when any one offers you 300-bushel corn or even 200-bushel corn, just make him show his papers.

200-Bushel Oats. Some oats are offered as 300 bushels and some as 175 per acre, and you know as well as I that even in the wonderful irrigation country it is seldom that they get over 100 bushels.

47-Day Tomato. The best that any State Experiment Station has been able to do on tomatoes was 95 days from seeding to harvest.

35-Day Potato. If you can get potatoes big enough to eat in 35 days from planting the seed, you are beating anything I can do by about three weeks.

This kind of potatoes would be worth about \$100 a bushel, but I haven't got them.

Now I could go on here all day, telling you about these things, but I don't believe it is necessary. If you want any of these wonderful things, I will sell them to you and you can get the experience

cheaper than you could in most places, but you take my advice and stick to things that sound at least reasonable.

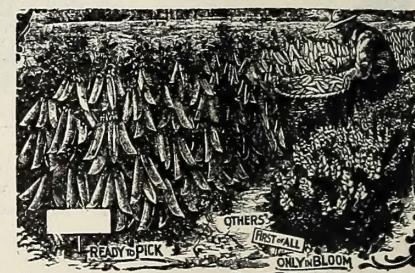
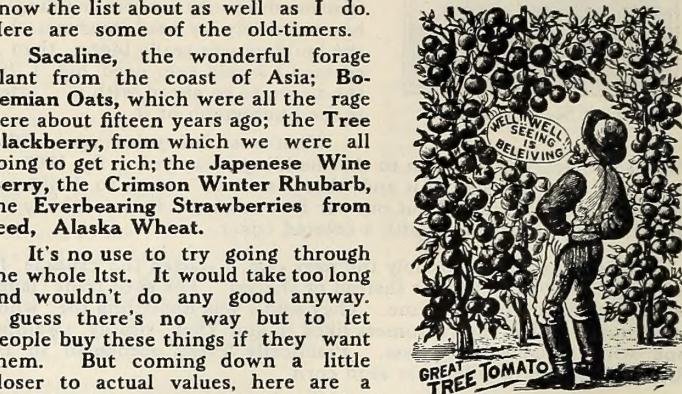
P. S. I knew one man who bought some 300-bushel oats. He said he didn't believe they would yield that much, but even discounting it 50 per cent they would be great stuff. I asked him how he fixed his percentage. If he admitted that the man who sold them was 50 per cent liar, why not 100 per cent.

He tried the oats, anyway, and he's raised his percentage.

P. S. While you are about it you might add the **Thornless Cactus**, the **Seedless Apple**, and the **Belgian Hare**; and you might as well add the **Ginseng**, too.

H. F.

P. P. S. Add the **Seedless Watermelon**, too.



A Seedsman's Troubles

(This was written in the worst of the April rush last spring while it was all fresh in my mind and then laid away to be put in the new catalog where it might do some good.)

I know it isn't polite to tell your troubles, and most generally don't even do any good, but I'm going to write mine down here anyway and that will relieve my feelings some.

It's too late to help any on this year's business but if I start early by putting it in the next catalog it may help some.

I don't want you to think I am fussing at you. Dear me, no. I don't believe in fussing. It's too hard on the nerves. But there's a lot of little things that maybe you never thought of that keep me fretted and bothered when I ought to be putting in my time getting your order filled.

Why can't people order seeds a little earlier? All through February and part of March we had lots of time to fill orders, more time than we needed. Just had to sit around and wait part of the time. Now we are getting in orders about twice as fast as we can fill them.

Yesterday we had over 1200 orders. Lots of them big ones too. And every man wanted his order filled at once or sooner and shipped by return train. And we can't possibly fill over about 900 orders a day. Somebody will have to wait.

We have plenty of corn and seeds of all kinds, and we will get the orders filled in time, but some of them will have to wait maybe a week.

And why can't people learn to give their name and address in writing a letter. Right now I've got a dozen important letters on my desk that I can't answer because either the name or the town or the state is left off. And over at the order desk they've got twenty or more orders that can't be filled for the same reason.

Most of these are small orders that are paid for with stamps or silver. If money orders or checks had been used I could trace them.

Such lots of nice letters I am getting. Almost every order has a letter with it, and how I do enjoy them. I don't have time now in the rush to answer a tenth part of them but I read every one of them. And I answer all the most important ones. It's keeping four or five stenographers as busy as bees.

I wish when people order corn they would say whether they want ear or shelled corn. There were five or six rush corn orders today that didn't say a word about how they wanted it shipped. Either I must make a long range guess at what they want or wait till I can write them, and either way is likely to make them mad.

I wish you could see the difference between two letters I got today. Both of them were from customers who had found mistakes in their orders. Now we make mistakes sometimes, same as any one else, and we expect to be called down occasionally, but we don't like to have it rubbed in too severe.

One man called us names, and was going to write to a postoffice inspector about it, and just tore up the earth in general. But he didn't give his order number, or state plainly what was short on his order. I'll correct the mistake all right, but I won't do a thing more than I have to.

My nerves are ragged anyway from working sixteen hours a day and the rest of the boys are in about the same shape. Wish I had



One Afternoon's Delivery of Our Outgoing Mail at the Shenandoah Postoffice
The postoffice here does more business than any other in this congressional district and we furnish about one-third of the whole amount. We furnish more than twice as much postal business as any other firm in Shenandoah. I guess that's going some.

that man here for about five minutes. I'd like to tell him a few things.

The other man started out by giving his order number, mentioned the articles that had been left out, returned the checker's slip so I could see who checked out the order, and closed by hoping we would find the order. Said the rest of the stuff was fine. Sure, we fixed him out in a jiffy, sent the missing items by prepaid express, and threw in a few flower seeds for his wife. Nice man. Come again.

Which letter did you write?

When you write about an order you have sent, whatever else you do, be sure and give the order number. It is on the acknowledgement we send you, and on the freight receipt, and on the tags, and on the label on the bundle of garden seeds.

We've got over 50,000 orders filed away here and if we know the number we can locate yours in a second. If you don't give your number we have to hunt a long time for it. Honest, it keeps one girl busy all the time just hunting up such cases.

If you don't know the number and can't find it, then tell us what date you mailed the order and the amount of money you sent, and how you sent it. The cash book will help us locate it then.

I like the seed business. Wouldn't do anything else if I could. But this time of year it's fierce. We've all of us, (about a hundred in all) worked just about day and night for the last two weeks. Had to do it.

We are glad to get the business too. Appreciate every bit of it. But please make it as easy for us as you can. Make the orders as clear and explicit as possible. Be sure and sign your name and town.

And don't kick if your order is delayed a few days if you order in a rush time. And if you find a mistake, (which I assure you will not be often) don't sulk or go to your neighbors, or get mad, but tell us briefly and kindly what is the trouble and we will make it right with you and then some. That's what we are here for.

HENRY FIELD.

We Are Ready To Take Care Of You

We are going to be in dandy shape to take care of you this year. Best ever. We always have been crowded for room in the rush time, and couldn't work enough people to get the orders filled fast enough. When we built the new building five years ago we thought it was big enough to last us forever but it's too small all ready.

So last spring we got a chance to buy the buildings of a plow factory that went busted and it just fixed us out right.

I meant to have a photo of them in here but didn't have room for it. Anyway, it's a fine big building, or rather two of them, pretty near new and bigger than all out doors.

Walt Pitzer who has charge of the filling of the garden seed orders had been fussing all spring about not having room enough, so when I came home from buying these two buildings I told him to take his pick of them and I'd give the other one to the seed corn end of the business for extra storage.

So along this fall he moved over there, (it's just down the track a little ways from our main building), and he's as happy as a clam, and he says to tell you to just bring on your orders. You can't swamp him now. No sir.

Now I don't want him swamped, but I do hope there will be enough orders to keep him moving right along. He declares he will fill every order the day it comes from the office, and I believe he'll do it too.

And the office end, and the seed corn people, and the bulb man, and the shipping room, are all geared up for fast work and they say that if anyone kicks about slow delivery this year it won't be their fault.

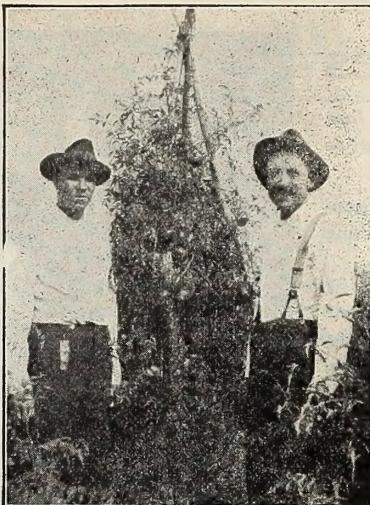
We all got swamped a little last spring but I believe we are ready for you this time.

But to be on the safe side, please send your order in early. We are all just sitting around waiting on your move now. Come on in, the water's fine.

Some of Our Friends and Customers at Home



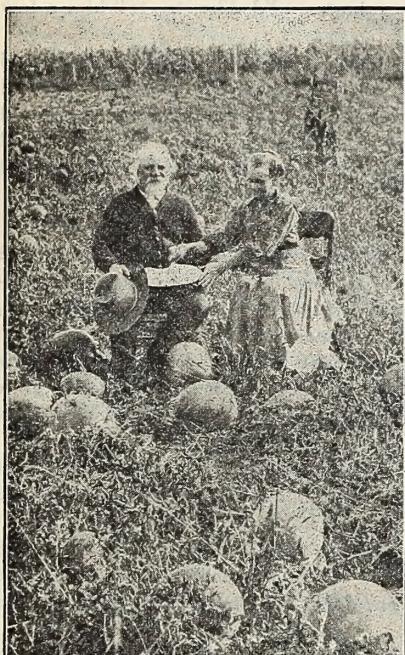
Mrs. Gust Hassler, Spring Valley, Illinois.
Has bought seeds of us steady for 10 years.
Has the finest garden in the neighborhood.
Those are beautiful pole beans she has.
Evidently Missouri Wonder.



A "Shenandoah" Tomato Vine.
They claim they have got me beat.



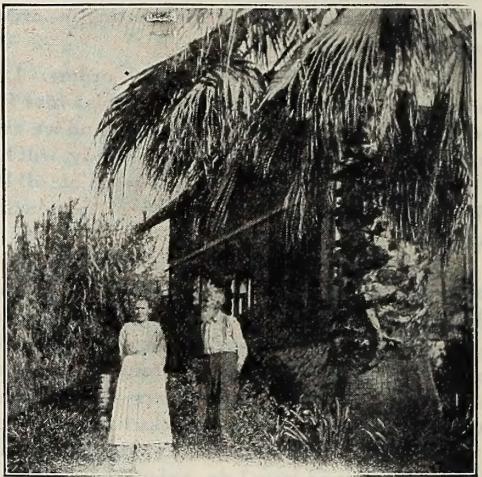
Some Hustling Missouri Boys and Their Garden Stuff. Sons of C. E. Doerflinger, St. Louis, Mo.



Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Eveland, Winnebago, Nebr. Raised a dandy watermelon patch.
Said he had a notion to enter the boys watermelon contest. Felt young enough.



Marguerite Spiegleberg.
Cuibertson, Montana.



My Father and Mother and Their California Home. Lots of people, especially the old settlers, inquire about them. They have retired and live now in Redlands, California, (216 4th St.) They are both well and happy, own an interest in this business, and come back here for a visit occasionally. They are the finest people in the world. All I am I owe to them.



P. L. Culver, McNeely, S. Dak. Garden Contest Winner. A load of good vegetables from the new country. Culver is a hustler.



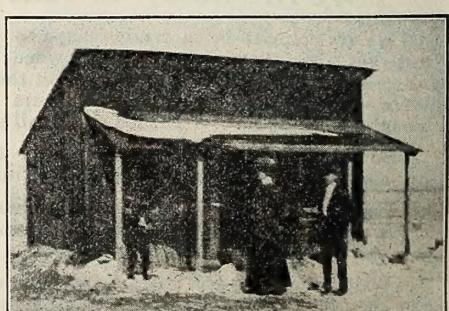
Caught Stealing Flowers. Jessie and Mary like to get out in the trial grounds and pick flowers. They got caught this time.



Another "Million Dollar Girl." Both are good friends of Field's Seeds.



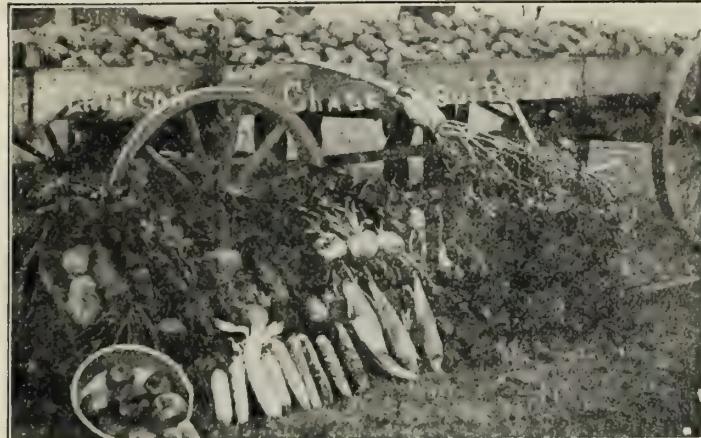
Wyoming Garden And Enthusiastic Young Gardeners. From 2 pints of beans sold \$5 worth.



A New Home In North Dakota. Will be a fine farm some day.

Some of Our Friends and Customers at Home

7



G. Erickson, Chalk Butte, S. Dak. A nice load of vegetables grown from Field's seeds. Too bad the people got their heads cut off.



E. F. Mills, Eldorado Springs, Mo. He says the little g'rl, Hazel, is 4 years old, and can tell a ripe melon better than most men.



J. M. Walker, Billings, Montana. Our seeds do fine there. He scooped everything with this exhibit at the fair. Notice the melons.



The Brotherhood Of St. Benedict, Conception, Mo. Fine gardeners and good customers of ours. The boys are from the Monastery school.



A Northern Man In Florida. He writes "My wife and I live all alone in a little frame house we call our own." Evidently very happy.



Gilbert O'Gara Mohler, S. Dak. The first year on a claim in the new country. They had a good garden in spite of the sod.



H. S. Grimm, Selden, Nebr. A feast on Daisy muskmelons and Princess watermelons, in the sandhill country of Nebraska. All hands at it.



A View In Our Trial Grounds. We plant samples of every kind of seeds we sell, and of most of the kinds the other seed houses sell, and we check off very carefully. This way we know just what we are selling, whether our stocks are pure and vigorous or not, and whether others have anything better than we do. We have several acres of this, thousands of little rows each about 30 ft. long.

New Early Cabbage

The Norseman

(See page 14 for other Early Cabbage)

An entirely new type of early cabbage. As early as Early Jersey Wakefield, as large as All Head, harder, sturdier, and better quality than either.

Price. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c. 1 oz. \$1.00.

I have always insisted that there was nothing better than Early Jersey Wakefield and All Head Early for early Cabbage. But two years ago now the Danish gardener who grows my Danish Ballhead Winter Cabbage for me sent me a sample of early cabbage seed and a long letter about it. He wrote that he had all the other cabbage growers in Denmark beat on the early Cabbage and that he was sure it would beat anything we had in America.

I tried the sample and found it to be all he claimed. It is not much, if any earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, but it certainly is as early, almost twice as large, rounded instead of pointed shape, very solid and slow to burst (you know the top flies off a Wakefield about the next twenty-four hours after it gets solid). It differs from All Head in that it is deeper up and down, at least a week earlier and has round, close fitting leaves like Wakefield, which fold in rather than turn out. It is much harder than All Head and will stand more cold weather and more hardship at all times. We gave it the name of Norseman.

It is an entirely new type of Early Cabbage; entirely different from any of the standard varieties and far ahead of them. The only other variety which it resembles in any way is the new Copenhagen, which evidently belongs to the same group. The market gardeners who get in early on the Norseman Cabbage will have a big lead over all their competitors and will repeat the experience of those who went in heavily on Early Jersey Wakefield and on All Head Early when they were first introduced.

It's Record In Our Trial Grounds

We checked up carefully all the standard varieties of Cabbage in our trial grounds. The first cutting of Cabbage is always the one that pays best. In the first cutting Norseman showed 45 per cent of the heads ready for market. Early Jersey Wakefield of the best strain showed 38 per cent ready, Early Spring showed 20 per cent ready and All Head Early none ready yet. The Norseman besides were almost twice as large as either the Wakefield or the Early Spring and brought a considerably higher price in market. They run absolutely uniform in weight, size and shape.

The seed is very scarce as yet and we cannot offer it in quantities larger than one ounce, as we only have a total of about 45 lbs. as our entire supply.

Price. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c. 1 oz. \$1.00.

What The Customers Say About It

We sent the Norseman Cabbage out in a small way last year and here are some of the letters from customers about it. It will pay you to read them:

"From the little package of Norseman Cabbage seed you sent me, I had 113 plants and I made \$7.00 out of it, and I could have sold more like hot cakes if I only had had them."—A. W. Newby, Plainview, Ill.



The Norseman. Greatest of all early cabbage

"The Norseman is a quick grower with large heads, very solid and sound. One of my plants measured 24 inches across the leaves, the head itself being 12 inches across. I am very well pleased with it."—Viola R. Blank, Gap, Pa.

"Every seed of the Norseman Cabbage I planted grew, and by July 4th I had heads weighing three pounds trimmed.

The Norseman Cabbage has a very solid, round head. It has a very sweet, mild flavor and is crisp and is of a creamy white color. It is fine grained and the heads are very uniform in size ranging from three and one-half to five pounds trimmed. It is hardy and grows well under very unfavorable conditions."—Mrs. S. W. Guant, Earl Park, Ind.

"I got fifty plants out of that packet of Norseman cabbage seed and got 327 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Sold it for 2c per pound which netted me \$6.55. I weighed three heads. One weighed 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, one 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ and one 7 pounds. They were just as early as Jersey Wakefield and nearly twice as big."—W. H. Rossean, Hamburg, Iowa.

"From that package of Norseman cabbage seed I got from you I grew 25 heads, averaging 7 lbs. each. It was the best cabbage I ever ate. It ripened a month before my other cabbage. I am always going to buy my seeds from you."—Paul Lynch, Houston, Minn.

"I have been raising Early Jersey Wakefield for thirty years and thought it good enough. Would try no other, but when I received your letter decided to try Norseman. I had Wakefield plants set out when I planted your seed and the Norseman was large enough to use first, and are certainly as good if not better, being very sweet and tender and cook so quickly."—Mrs. E. J. Dale, Kearney, Mo. Rt. No. 3.

"I thought the All Head was the only cabbage, but say, I put out 88 plants of the Norseman and the 27th of July cut 65 heads that weighed 430 pounds and all but two of the 88 had good heads on, and the All Head has not got one head ready to cut yet, July 30th.

I want some of that seed next spring sure, and by building up my soil, think I can do much better. Everything is doing fine here. Ripe tomatoes on Early June the 25th, are 20c per pound here now."—E. B. Gay, Vernon, B. C.

"The Norseman is the best early cabbage I ever saw. I raised seventy-two good heads from the half package of seed we got."—Della Wishon, Alsey, Ill.

"I will send you a photo of a head of cabbage raised from your seed. It was taken July 31st. It weighed nine pounds."—J. J. Reilly, Higbee, Mo.



The Norseman growing in our trial gardens



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Special Catalogs

It is impossible for us to describe and price everything in this one catalog. Here are the special catalogs which we will send on request; write for any of them in which you are interested.

Special Catalog of Peonies lists and describes over 300 varieties of Peonies. We have one of the largest and finest collections anywhere in the United States. If you are a Peony crank, you will enjoy reading this book; beautifully illustrated with photographs.

Special Catalog of Fall Bulbs and Other Flowers gives full list of all fall bulbs, Dutch bulbs, gladioli, canna, peonies and such flowers, and gives full directions for their culture.

Special Catalog of Nursery Stock gives prices on all kinds of Nursery stock. This stock is grown right here in Shenandoah, is true to name and reasonable in price.

Special Price-list of Grass Seed, issued weekly during winter and spring, quotes wholesale prices on all kinds of grass seed.

Market Gardeners, Wholesale Price-list of Garden Seeds, issued monthly during the winter and spring, quotes wholesale prices on all kinds of garden seeds, onion sets, and similar seeds. For market gardeners and other large buyers only.

Free Samples

We are glad to send free samples at any time of seed corn, grass seed, chicken feed or any kind of garden seeds, of which you contemplate buying large quantities.

How to Get Garden Implements and Garden Books Free

Every person who makes a garden ought to have the latest improved garden implements, wheel-hoes, drills and such. That is admitted. But the trouble is they cost money, real cash, and after you get through buying seeds there sometimes isn't enough left on hand to buy implements such as you would want.

Now I want to help you get these things. I know how badly you want them and how you would appreciate them. I know you

would have better gardens and bigger gardens and more profit and all with easier work. I don't know of any way I can do more good than by helping you get them.

Listen, I've got it fixed so you can get them at part prices or even entirely free. Here's how.

On every cash purchase of seeds, bulbs or plants of any kind, (except clover or alfalfa seed) I will allow you a rebate of 10 per cent to be applied towards the purchase of any of the garden implements or books listed in my catalog. The orders can be your own, or a club order, or orders by your neighbors.

Here's how it would work—If you have an order for \$10 you will have \$1 rebate to apply on books or tools. You could have any \$1 book or two 50c. books free, or you could have a \$2 book by paying \$1 in cash. Or you could get a \$3.25 wheel-hoe by paying \$2.25 in cash. See?

Or if you could rustle \$50 worth of orders you could get a \$5 wheel-hoe or \$5 worth of books absolutely free, or you could get a \$12 combined drill by paying \$7 cash. And so on.

Now then, if you don't get the garden plows and books you want, it's your own fault.

N. B. The rebates will not be given unless asked for with the order at the time it is sent, will be given on all seeds, bulbs, and plants—except clover and alfalfa—and cannot be used except in the purchase of books and garden implements (including all garden tools, sprayers and grass seeders).

The rebates can be used at once or at any later time within a year. This will give you a chance to save them up.



I got this free with my order for Fields' Seeds

Garden Seeds -- General

Directions for Ordering

Free Delivery. The prices given on garden and flower seeds in small quantities include free delivery by mail or prepaid express. This applies to all seeds quoted by the packet, ounce or quarter-pound, and to peas, beans and corn by the pint or quart. Remember this when comparing prices with other catalogs.

Free Packing. I make no charges for boxes, sacks, barrels or packing. Many firms charge for these.

Use the Order Sheet. There is an Order Sheet in the book that will make it easier for you and easier for me. By using it there is much less chance for mistakes. Also a duplicate blank so that you can keep an exact copy of your order. If you should find a shortage be sure and let us know at once.

Send the Money with the Order. I open no accounts, and every order must be accompanied by the cash. You are perfectly safe, as the seeds can be returned if not exactly as represented, and you can have your money back. If too much is sent, I will return the amount over.

How to Send Money. You can send the money any way you please, only it is not safe to send loose silver, and loose stamps are a nuisance. Silver is almost sure to break out of the envelope unless extra-well wrapped. Send Money Order, Draft or Check, if you can. Next best is paper money in a registered letter. Failing these, send silver in a card wrapper, and use as a last resort, stamps. Canadian stamps we can't use.

Your Check is Good. I like to get personal checks. If you have the money to back it, the check is as good as a draft. Saves a trip to town for you, and I like to deal with folks who have a bank account.

I Guarantee Safe Arrival of all money sent by Check, Draft, Money Order or Registered letter.

Wholesale Prices. For market-gardeners and other large buyers ask for special price list.

Quick Shipment. Practically all orders are filled the same day received, and as we have excellent railroad facilities here we can get quick action on the shipments. Shipping receipt is sent you as soon as the goods are started, and if they are delayed on the road, let me know and I will poke up the railroad people.

Seeds by Express. We prefer to send seeds by express rather than by mail where possible, as there is no limit on weight, and we get a receipt when we start the seeds. With your permission we will send by prepaid express instead of mail if it is just as convenient to you. Let us know about this.

If you order seeds to come by express at your expense, you may deduct 8c. per pound or pint from postpaid prices quoted.

Seeds of all kinds take a much lower express rate than regular merchandise. At least 20 per cent less and often better than that. This ruling applies to seeds, plants, seed corn, seed potatoes and bulbs. It does not have to be prepaid, but is the same whether paid at this end or that.

Bush Beans

Bush Beans are the type generally grown for early string or snap Beans, both for home use and for market. They come in two general classes, the Green-Podded and the Yellow, or Wax-Podded varieties. It is a question which type is the better. Some people like one and some the other. Some markets prefer the wax pods while others prefer the green pods.

It is my personal opinion that there is really very little difference in flavor, yield, earliness, hardiness or quality between the yellow pod and green pod Beans, but still different gardeners and different markets have their preferences, so we must grow both kinds.

All varieties, oz. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., except where otherwise priced. These prices include postage prepaid. If larger quantities are wanted by express or freight, see blue list of special prices for market gardeners.

Green-Podded Bush Beans

The general opinion is that the Green-Podded Beans are richer flavor than the others and slightly harder. To my mind the best of this class is **Field's First Early**. This new Green-Podded Bean I have been growing for several years now, and I consider it by far the best early Bean on the market. It comes in ahead of Six Weeks, Valentine, or any other of the well-known green pod sorts. This gives it quite an advantage, for the first four or five days of string Beans on the market are the ones that pay the profit, and this Bean will give you absolute control of the market for at least that long. The pod is large, wide, rather flat, absolutely stringless when young, very tender and fine flavor. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts.

Another very strong point is the hardiness and freedom from rust. In my trial grounds last summer there was no rust whatever on this variety while many others suffered badly. And the yield is enormous. I never saw a Bush Bean of any kind that would turn out as many bushels to the row. I have gardened for over twenty years, and I expect to sell seeds for more than twenty years, and I am willing to go on record as stating positively that this is the best money-maker in the list.

Next in value of Green Beans I would put the **Valentine**, which is also listed as **Hopkins' Valentine**, **Round Red Valentine**, and **Extra Early Valentine**. It differs from **Field's First Early** in being round-podded. In some markets this is an advantage, while in others it is not. If you are going to grow Beans for market, find out first whether your customers will want a round or a flat pod. The **Valentine** is a great favorite in the South for growing green Beans to ship North early in the spring.

Stringless Green Pod is somewhat similar to **Valentine** and makes a slightly larger pod, but sometimes not quite so many to the bush. It is similar also in being very tender and practically stringless, and is a splendid market or home-garden variety. There is also a similar variety called **Giant Stringless Green Pod**, which is larger than either one but not quite so early or prolific. It is a splendid garden variety for second early or succession.

The **Black Valentine** is a very early variety, somewhat similar to the red-seeded **Valentine**, but even earlier, and has straighter pods and has a black seed. I do not find it equal to the regular **Valentine** in quality.

Refugee, or **1,000-to-1** is a very heavy-yielding round-podded variety, but late. It is the kind that is almost always used by the canning factories, as it makes beautiful canned String Beans.

Wax Bush Beans

The **Yellow-Podded Beans**, are more beautiful in appearance than the green-podded ones, and in many markets bring a bigger price. They are generally good yielders, but are slightly more subject to rust or mildew than green-podded sorts.

The best of them to my mind is **New Stringless Yellow Pod**. Most markets demand round-podded Wax Beans, and for years we have been

looking for something that would fill the bill. It must be early, very productive, hardy and high quality, as well as round-podded, and this sort just exactly fills the bill. In appearance it is exactly like the **Stringless Green Pod** except in color, but is a true Wax Bean with a beautiful yellow pod. The pods look much like **Black Wax**, but are much larger, straighter, and on a larger bush. They hang as thick as **Davis Kidney Wax** or **Golden Wax**, and will outyield any Wax Bean I have ever seen. Fine for home use and the best one of all for market-gardeners. I don't see how it could be much improved. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts.

Of the flat-podded Wax Beans, the best one is **Perfection Wax**. It is somewhat similar to **Wardwell's Kidney Wax**, but with a larger, longer pod, very often 7 or 8 inches long. They are a clear wax color and perfectly tender. In fact they are just about perfection. First early and keeps in bearing a long time.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax is very similar with long, straight, flat, yellow pods, 5 or 6 inches long, very early and hardy. Yields well and is extensively grown for market and shipping.

Golden Wax is somewhat similar but with shorter, stubby pods.

Davis' White Kidney Wax is a very showy variety, and is very largely grown for shipping and for the canning factories, but is inclined to get tough unless picked very young. Has one advantage, however, in having white seed which avoids the discoloring when cooked.

Hodson Wax is probably the handsomest Wax Bean grown, but is a shy yielder, tough and late. The same is true of the **Pencil Pod Wax** and the **Yosemite Wax**.

A good old-fashioned variety is the **Challenge Black Wax**, which is well known by everyone. It has lots of pods, early and tender, but the pods are inclined to be small and crooked.

Bush Beans For Shelling

These varieties have tough pods, so are no good for string Beans but are valuable for shelling out green for succotash and the like, also for dry beans for winter.

Henderson's Bush Lima is the best of all bush Limas. Bears all summer, small white, flat seed.

Burpee's Bush Lima is of the true large Lima type; and is of a luscious quality, but rather late.

Dreer's Bush Lima and **Fordhook Bush Lima** are the same way. Very desirable on account of their quality, but pretty late for northern gardeners.

The English Lima is not a true Lima but similar in size and appearance. It is hardy and stands cold weather and frost like peas. Universally grown in Europe. The popular varieties for succotash are:

The Dwarf Horticultural, which has a round, speckled seed, the **Red Kidney**, which has a very large red seed, and the **White Kidney**, which is similar except that the seed is pure white. These are all very large and very rich in flavor and good yielders.

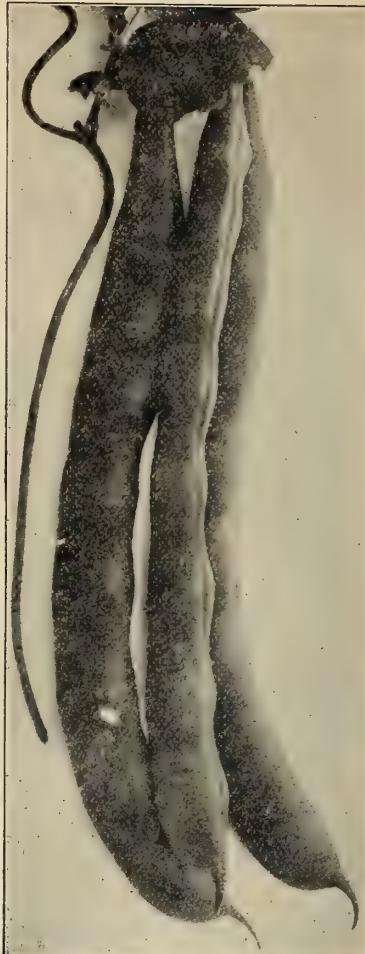
For white Field Beans, or **White Navies**, as they are called, for winter use, I would recommend the **Prolific Tree** and the **White Wonder**. Both of these are small, round, white Beans in the true navy type and differing in size of bush, the **White Wonder** being dwarf, while the **Prolific Tree** grows rather tall.

Our seed beans are all grown in the extreme northern part of Michigan and Wisconsin and are very early and hardy. No weevils or bugs in them.

All the above varieties of Beans, except where specially priced: Oz. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., all postpaid.

Prices On Larger Quantities Of Beans

The prices quoted above are postpaid. That is, they include free delivery of the Beans by mail or prepaid express. If you want the Beans by express or freight at your expense, you may deduct 8 cents per pint or 15 cents per quart from the prices quoted above. For larger quantities, see our blue list of wholesale prices for market gardeners, which will be mailed free on request.



Field's First Early Beans



New Stringless Yellow Pod Wax Bean



Large Lima
King of the garden.

There is also a bean advertised as **White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder**, which we find to be the same as **Burger's Stringless**, but it is a good Bean under either name. Is a very early and very tender variety. Pods are rather small, round, straight, and very tender. Probably the earliest of all Pole Beans and bears continuously. Absolutely stringless.

Another variety with a pod very similar to this Burger's stringless is the **White Creaseback**. It has a small, straight, round pod, very tender and meaty and great to bear. They are nice for string Beans, and the seed, being a pure white, are nice to put away dry for winter use.

Another good, white-seeded, Pole Bean is the **Dutch Case-Knife**, which has very wide, flat white seed, and a wide, flat pod as long and wide as the blade of a case-knife.

I have never found the **Lazy Wife** as prolific as some claim for it. It might bear all right if it ever got started, but it is so late that it doesn't get well started before frost catches it.

One of the old favorites is **Horticultural, or Cranberry**, which is sometimes called the "Bird Egg" Bean. The Beans are marked in stripes, two shades of red, are very large and rich flavor. Are fine for shelling but not so good for string Beans.

The same is true of the **Cutshort, or Cornhill**. It is great to bear and a good sort to plant in corn. The seeds are small, speckled, and closely crowded in the pod. There is also advertised a **White-Seeded Cutshort**, but we find this to be much like **Lazy Wife**.

Wax-Podded Pole Bean

Of the Wax-Podded Pole Beans, I know of only three that are a success. The best of these is **Kentucky Wonder Wax**, which is practically identical to the well-known **Kentucky Wonder**, except that the pod is of a beautiful waxy yellow color. It is the same long, fat, tender string Bean, the same strong vine and prolific yield as the parent variety, but has the advantage of having a wax pod. It is hardier and more prolific than any other Wax Pole Bean I have ever found, but no Wax Pole Bean is quite equal in hardness to the green-podded varieties.

Two other good wax-Podded Pole Beans are the **Golden Cluster Wax**, which has a beautiful large yellow pod, and pure white seed, and is sometimes called the **Banana Bean**, and the **Golden Carmine**, which has large, yellow pods with red stripes. This last one is the largest of all Pole Beans and is good for either snaps or shelling, but is a shy yielder and rather late.

Pole Lima Beans

In these there are a number of varieties, but only three that I would really advise. Better set the poles before the seed is sown. Set the poles deep, and have them large enough to hold



Extra Early Lima or
"Butter Bean"

Pole Beans

The beauty of Pole Beans is that they bear much heavier than bunch Beans and keep on bearing all fall. They are more work and not so early as bunch Beans, but the enormous yield and high quality will well repay you for all your trouble. Many of the varieties of the highest quality can be had only in the Pole form. They can be used either as green Beans to cook pod and all, or they can be left for shelled Beans.

Green-Podded Pole Beans

Improved Missouri Wonder. Of the Pole Beans proper I like this variety the best of all. It is a variety that originated near-by here in Missouri, and I secured a start of seed from some of my customers there. It is enormously prolific and so hardy that it will often come up volunteer where the seed has lain out in the ground over-winter. It will grow and bear in spite of any kind of weather, and will outyield any kind I have ever grown. Pods are light green, large and tender; stringless if picked when young. Fine for shell beans or succotash if let grow.

Next to the Missouri Wonder, I like the **Kentucky Wonder** best of all. It is an old variety, but hard to beat. It has a long, very wrinkly pod, fat and tender, and good any time. Pod is light green and bean is brown in color.

There is also a bean advertised as **White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder**, which we find to be the same as **Burger's Stringless**, but it is a good Bean under either name. Is a



Improved Missouri Wonder. Best of all Pole Beans.

the vines safely in the highest wind. Some people prefer a trellis but a good stout pole is just as good and doesn't cost so much.

The best of all the Pole Beans is **Extra Early Lima**, which is the old-fashioned "Butter Bean," the earliest and in many ways, the best. It is rather small in size, but bears enormously, is always sure to bear, and is of fine flavor. It is the only one that is always a success with us. It yields so heavily that many families grow a supply of them to put away for winter every year.

Of the large type or true Lima Bean, the largest is the **King Lima, or King of the Garden**. It is the largest of all Limas, and is fine in every way, but a trifle late for Iowa or other northern states, but if you can get it in early enough, you will be well repaid.

There is also an earlier type of the same bean called **Siebert's Lima**. It is not quite so large as the King Lima, but makes up for it in earliness.

Prices of Green-Podded Pole Beans

	POSTPAID PRICES	Oz.	1/2 pt.	Pt.	Qt.
Cutshort, or Cornhill		\$0	05	\$0	10
Dutch Case-Knife		05	10	25	45
Horticultural (Cranberry)		05	10	25	45
Improved Missouri Wonder		05	10	25	45
Kentucky Wonder		05	10	25	45
Kentucky Wonder White Seeded		05	10	25	45
Lazy Wife		02	10	25	45
White Creaseback		05	10	25	45
White-Seeded Cutshort		05	10	25	45

Wax-Podded Pole Beans

Golden Cluster Wax	10	15	35	60
Golden Carmine	10	15	35	60
Kentucky Wonder Wax	10	15	35	60

Pole Lima Beans

Extra Early Lima	05	10	25	45
King Lima (King of the Garden)	05	10	25	45
Siebert's Lima	05	10	25	45

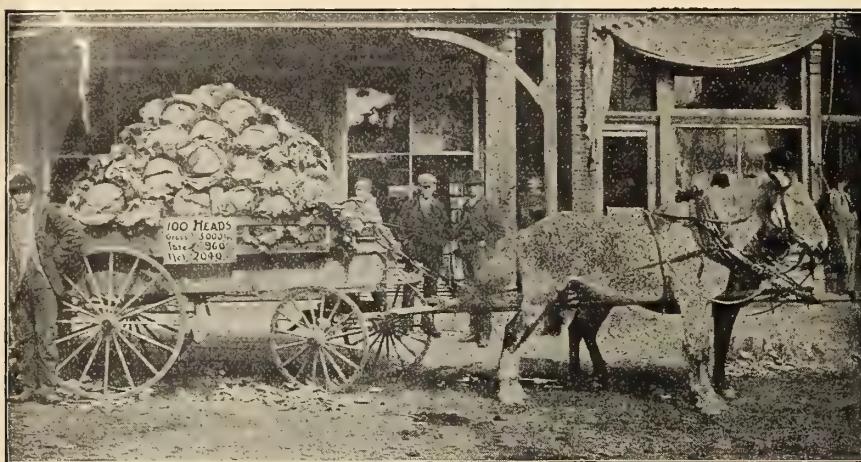
Special Offer One ounce each of six varieties of Beans on this page for 25 cts. The ounce packages of Pole Beans, selling at 5 cts., will plant from a dozen to twenty hills.

Prices On Larger Quantities Of Beans

The prices quoted above are postpaid. That is, they include free delivery of the Beans by mail or prepaid express. If you want the Beans by express or freight at your expense, you may deduct 8 cents per pint or 15 cents per quart from the prices quoted above. For larger quantities, see our blue list of wholesale prices for market-gardeners, which will be mailed free on request.



Perfection Wax Bush Bean on our trial grounds.



This is not an ordinary fake overdrawn "catalog picture," but is an actual photograph of a load of real Cabbage grown by me from my special strain of SUREHEAD, the same seed I will sell you at \$2 per lb. If you have any trouble getting Cabbage to head, try this strain.

Late Cabbage

I have the best luck with late Cabbage by drilling the seed right in the field where the plants are to stand, and then thinning it out afterwards instead of transplanting. I drill it about the first of June with an ordinary garden drill, using a pound of seed to the acre, but it can be dropped in by hand in hills, about six or eight seeds in a place, if you prefer. When about three weeks old thin it down to a stand. It never stops growing, and you are sure of a stand whatever the weather may be. Try it.

The best known and most widely grown of all the late Cabbage is the Premium Late Flat Dutch. It is the best strain of the popular Flat Dutch type, makes large, flat heads, vigorous growers and good keepers. The Large American Drumhead is very similar, but is sometimes coarse and always very large, but not so uniform nor so fine quality.

The Surehead is one of the best all-round Cabbages grown. It is large, solid, deeper and heavier than the Flat Dutch, and is fine-grained and keeps well for winter use. Certain to head. The main difference between this and the Premium Late Flat Dutch is that the Surehead is about a week earlier, is rounder on top and generally of finer quality.

The Fottler's Brunswick is very similar to the Large American Drumhead, but earlier. A variety that is very popular in the South is the St. Louis Late Market, but with me, I can see no difference between it and the Premium Late Flat Dutch. In the northern states the Hollander, or Danish Ball-head, is very popular. It is grown especially in the great Cabbage regions of Michigan and New York. Not over large, but very solid, and is said to keep until Cabbage comes again. It does not seem to be a success south of Iowa, but anywhere north is all right. I import my seed of this variety direct from Denmark and have the true type. I use the "middle stem" or medium height strain.

A large, late coarse variety is the Autumn King, but I find it good only for exhibition purposes and for growing for kraut factories. All Seasons is a large flat Cabbage of the drum-head type and is good for fall planting but not late enough to keep well for winter use as it rots easily around the stem.

Probably the best winter variety, all things considered, is the Corn Belt Cabbage, especially for the great Central states. I have always made Cabbage, especially late Cabbage, a leading market crop, and have been

Cabbage

My Cabbage seed is all American grown except the Hollander. You may find seed that will cost you more a pound, but you cannot get any better seed, no matter what price you pay. I do not, as some seedsmen do, tack my name to every variety and charge you two or three prices on the strength of it. I don't believe in that way of doing business. The list given below consists of mostly standard, well-known sorts and ones I have grown myself for market. I know them to be all right, and I have the best strains of them to be had. Cabbage has always been a brag crop with me, and the big load shown here has probably never been equaled; so you see I know what I am talking about. It was grown from the same strain of seed that I offer you.

There is a world of varieties of Cabbage, but really there are more varieties listed in the catalogs than there are different kinds of Cabbage. What I mean to say is that many of the names are duplications, and that the two or three hundred different varieties listed in the different catalogs could really be simmered down to twenty or thirty distinct kinds, and the average gardener does not need over a half-dozen of these.

I have tried to cut my list down to varieties that are distinct, or where they are similar I tell you so. I hope these candid and sensible descriptions may appeal to you.

See page 14 for EARLY CABBAGE

convinced of the necessity of some variety more suited to the climatic conditions of the Central West than any of the known sorts. Our location here is about the center of what is generally known as the "corn belt," and in the majority of years the season is against a successful crop of late Cabbage, as most of my farmer friends can tell you who have tried it. It is the dry, August, July and September that makes the trouble. We generally have plenty of rain in June to get the plants started, but then have to fight for it the rest of the summer. If they can hold out until rain comes in September or October, we are sure of a crop.

What is wanted is a late Cabbage that is hardy enough to stand adverse conditions during the late summer and then make a big solid head in the fall, and this is what I think I can now offer you. The photo given here will give you an idea of its appearance and size. It is some like Surehead but larger and a little later. It does not rot as easily and will stand more handling. When grown it has a bluish cast to the outside leaves and looks noticeably rugged and hearty. It is a typical rough-and-ready Western product and has the true getthere spirit. If you have become discouraged trying to grow late Cabbage of the Eastern sorts, try this one.

"I set out two hundred thirty-seven plants of Volga cabbage and got two hundred and thirty-six heads. How is that for cabbage? I had the finest lot of cabbage I ever saw, and all of my neighbors that saw it, said it beat anything they ever saw, and all want the same seed, so I will give you some names that I want you to send your catalog to."

G. H. Shipe, Maurertown, Va.



Corn Belt Cabbage. The best variety for the great central states.

Late Cabbage (continued)

There is a Russian variety of Cabbage which has been introduced within the last few years that has been found very profitable in many localities. It is called the Volga. It makes the same deep, round, very hard head as the Hollander but grows much closer to the ground and will succeed in the southern states where the Hollander is a failure. It is reported to be especially valuable in Texas, Louisiana and other southern states and I have made a great success with it here in Iowa. I have also had some very enthusiastic reports on it from Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

The Volga matures quicker than most late Cabbage so should be planted later, unless wanted for early fall market. We very often set out plants of this variety here in Iowa as late as the middle of July and make a good crop for winter Cabbage. I advise market gardeners everywhere to plant especially heavy of this variety. It makes a deep, very heavy head, remarkably solid and white. I have noticed that in selling Cabbage from the field the buyers always were anxious to get over on the side of the field where the Volga was growing. If planted very early in the spring, it would make a good summer Cabbage, but we have found it fitted in best planted late for winter use.

If you want a red Cabbage, the best one I have ever found is the Mammoth Red Rock. It is a late or fall cabbage and while not really very mammoth in size is the biggest you can get in a red cabbage. It is dark red in color, very solid and sure to head.



Hollander or Danish Ballhead—The great cabbage for shipping and for winter keeping. These heads are taken as they came out of storage in the spring.

If you are in the habit of growing Danish Ballhead or Hollander Cabbage, I want you to try our strain of it. The principal fault in the past with this variety was that it was too "long legged." That is, the stem was too long and it stands too high up from the ground. Our grower in Denmark has developed a strain very much shorter in stem and slightly larger in size of head. It is the finest strain of Hollander I ever saw and absolutely straight. The photograph at the top of the page shows a pile of them the way they come out of winter storage. I am prepared to make special prices on this strain to large growers and associations, and I believe it would pay you to plant at least a part of your field with our seed. We are perfectly willing to have you plant it alongside any other Hollander you can get and compare the results from the two.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
Autumn King	\$0	05	\$0	20
All Seasons	05	20	60	2 10
Corn Belt	10	30	90	3 10
Fottler's Brunswick	05	20	60	2 10
Hollander, or Danish Ballhead	05	25	75	2 60
Large American Drumhead	05	20	60	2 10
Mammoth Red Rock	05	25	75	2 60
Premium Late Flat Dutch	05	20	60	2 10
Surehead	05	20	60	2 10
St. Louis Late Market	05	25	75	2 60
Savoy Cabbage	05	25	75	2 60
Volga	10	30	90	3 10

These prices are all Postpaid.

Special Offer Any six varieties of Cabbage, your choice, one regular-sized package of each, for 25 cents, postpaid.



Surehead—One of the best all-around cabbages grown

What About Cabbage Worms?

I have tried everything from Moral Suasion to Paris Green and from Ice Water to Red Pepper. Sometimes it seemed to do some good and sometimes it didn't. Sometimes when the worms got real bad I would begin doctoring and in a few days they would disappear and I would think I had hit on a sure cure, and then I would discover that on the part of the patch I had not doctored the worms had disappeared just the same. Evidently it was about time for them to quit and they had to quit anyway.

Tobacco dust is good. It is not dangerous like Paris Green, and really seems to drive the worms away. Dry road dust is good; so is strong brine. One customer writes that he makes a weak lye water, two teaspoonfuls to a bucket of water, and sprays that on and it does the business. Poultry, especially young ducks, will often eat the worms.

But the best plan I have ever found is to plant lots of cabbage, so much that the worms can't eat it all, and plant it on good rich ground.

Tend it well and keep it humping right along, and it will grow faster than the worms can eat it. Plant it rather late and the first light frost will kill the worms anyway, and the cabbage will come on and finish all right.



A pretty good cure for cabbage worms.



Volga—A splendid winter cabbage



Early Jersey Wakefield

The Norseman
The three best kinds of early cabbage.

All Head Early

Early Cabbage

I consider the **Norseman** the best of all varieties of early cabbage. I haven't room to describe it in full here, however, so I have taken a page for it further over in the front of the book and you will find it fully described there. This, of course, is a new variety just introduced last year.

Of the standard varieties I would place first of all the **Early Jersey Wakefield**. In my experience I have found it the best of all the standard early kinds and it has held its place at the head of the list for a quarter of a century. It is a fair size, sometimes weighing as high as six or eight pounds on extra rich soil; pointed or conical in shape; very early; and almost sure to head. The leaves are slightly thicker than most other varieties and seem to stand frost exceedingly well. As the leaves are small it can be planted as close as a foot apart in the row.

There are a few varieties which are possibly a little earlier than this such as: Etampes, Express, Lightning, and other extra early varieties, but they are all in my experience either too small or too soft to be of much use. The **Norseman** has the same thick, smooth leaves as the **Wakefield**, but the head is round or globe shaped instead of pointed and is larger and heavier than **Wakefield**.

The **Charleston Wakefield** or **Large Wakefield** is simply a large selection from the true **Early Jersey Wakefield** and is similar in every way, except being a little larger and a little later. **Early Winnigstadt** is pointed like the **Wakefield** but not near so early. It is an old favorite but has been largely superseded by the **Wakefield**.

Of the flat headed early cabbages the earliest are the **Early Spring** and the new **Extra Early Eureka**. These are about as early as

Wakefield but differ in being flat headed like late Cabbage. Although quite small they are desirable in some markets owing to a demand for flat headed cabbage.

The **Copenhagen** is a new variety recently introduced from Denmark, which is quite early and at the same time is of good size. The head would be described more as round rather than flat. It is just about perfect globe shaped; but in season it follows right after the **Wakefield**. It is of the same general class or type as the **Norseman**. It is very highly spoken of and bids fair to be one of the leading varieties.

The largest of all the flat headed type of early cabbage is the **All Head Early**. It is perhaps a week later than **Early Jersey Wakefield**, but grows to be larger and stands longer without bursting. It has a flat or slightly rounded head like the big late cabbage, and practically equals them in size. I have raised them to weigh 17 lbs. each; remarkably sure to head and a great money maker under all conditions. This variety is also often used as a late cabbage by planting it late in the season.

Henderson's Early Summer is similar to the **All Head Early**, but not quite so large and possibly a trifle later. **Early Flat Dutch** is also a very similar variety. In fact, there is very little to choose between these three, but I consider the **All Head Early** the best of the group.

Succession is slightly later than **All Head Early**, but still comes in ahead of the late varieties. It is very large; quite flat on top; fine quality; a heavy yielder and a good seller, but will not keep well for winter sales. Fine for August and September market and generally brings good prices then. This variety or one very similar is also sold as **Vandergaw** and **All Seasons**.

Now, there are plenty of other kinds of early Cabbage listed, but in my experience they have all proved to be simply other names for some of these varieties listed here. If there is any particular kind of early Cabbage you don't find listed, send along your order for it and I can fill your order all right.

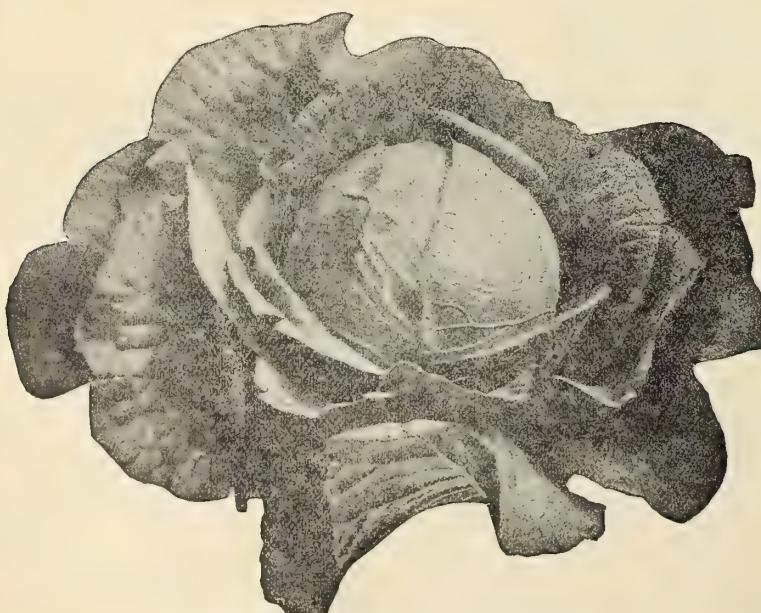
(See front part of the catalog for the **Norseman Cabbage**.)

Prices of Varieties on this Page

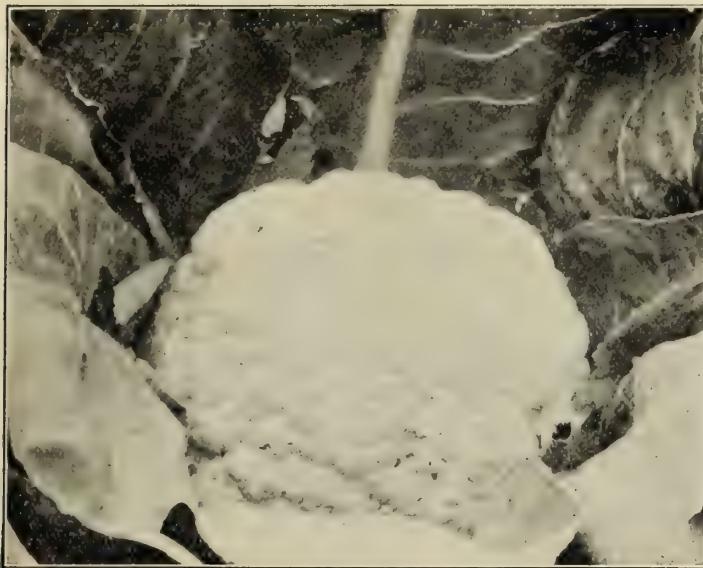
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
All Head Early	\$0	05	\$0	25
Charleston, or Large Wakefield	05	25	72	2 60
Copenhagen	10	50		
Early Jersey Wakefield	05	25		
Early Spring	05	25	75	2 60
Early Winnigstadt	05	20	60	2 10
Early Flat Dutch	05	20	60	2 10
Henderson's Summer	05	20	60	2 10
Norseman	10	1 00		
New Extra Early Eureka	05	25	75	2 60
Succession	05	25	75	2 10

Norseman Cabbage,

"That new early cabbage, the **Norseman**, is certainly the finest cabbage I have ever grown or seen. I got 113 plants from the little package you sent me and every plant made a head and a large one. It is the best flavored cabbage I ever tasted and it is snow white and won't burst or rot. We had it so dry here for so long that I thought I would not get a thing out of it. I thought when it began to rain that it would burst, but not one head thought of such thing and took hold and grew and I never had such cabbage. It is hardy, as hardy as can be and such heads I never saw."—A. V. Newby, Plainview, Ill.



Copenhagen—A fine new early cabbage.



Cauliflower—Early Snowball.

Cauliflower

Someone has said that "Cauliflower is cabbage with a college education." Anyway, it is very similar to cabbage in manner of growth and requires the same culture. It cannot stand hot, dry weather, so should be started as early as possible and handled like early cabbage. The best seed is all imported, coming from Denmark. I do not handle any but the very finest grade of seed, and I know I can suit you.

The earliest of all and the standard variety everywhere is the Early Snowball. It is small, very early, pure white, and always sure to head. Can be set very close together. This is the kind that is always used for growing under glass.

Among professional gardeners or truckers, probably the most popular is Early Dwarf Erfurt. It is not quite so early as Snow Ball, but larger and heavier. It is very short-stemmed and not inclined to become leggy, as some varieties do.

If you have had trouble growing Cauliflower, it might be well for you to try the Dry Weather, or Copenhagen, for it seems to be able to stand all kinds of grief and will come nearer carrying through the hot weather than any other I have ever seen. It is not quite so early as the other two, but is still fairly early, good size and very sure to head. Price, either variety, pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c, oz. \$2.

SPECIAL OFFER. One pkt. each of the three varieties, 25 cts.

Okra, or Gumbo

This vegetable is but little known in the North, but more northern people ought to have it in their gardens. The pods are full of little seeds like small peas. Pick the pods when young and tender and cook pods, seeds and all, like string beans. Fine. Try it. There are several sorts

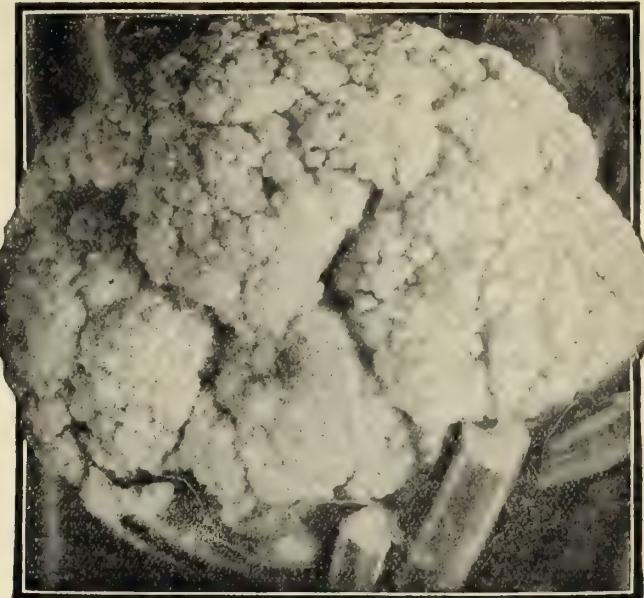
slightly different, and I have picked out the four best ones and mixed them. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Kohl Rabi

This vegetable looks like a cross between a cabbage and a turnip and is better eating than either one. The leaves look like cabbage only smaller. It makes a sort of turnip but above ground. Grow it just like cabbage. It is fine eating, more delicious and tender than any turnip and is very easily grown. The variety we use is the White Vienna. Pkt. 5 cts., Oz. 20 cts.



Kohl Rabi



Cauliflower—Dry Weather or Copenhagen.

Eggplant

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it are always calling for it, as it has a rich flavor all its own that is fine. Plant and tend the same as peppers, and it is just as easy to get a crop, except that flea beetles and other insects are hard on it, but you can generally get ahead of them with tobacco dust.

The most popular and best known variety is the New York Purple, which is very large, smooth and thornless, and dark purple. The Black Beauty is very similar to it but darker in color and not so large.

For an early variety and one easily grown, the Early Long Purple is popular. It is the earliest variety grown and bears abundantly, but is not very large. Price, either variety, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25c.

Celery

If you once had a taste of home-grown Celery just from the garden, crisp, rich and fresh, you would never be without it. It is comparatively easy to grow, and really more people ought to grow it. I put directions on every packet of seeds, and besides I have written little leaflet on the subject, that gives a more detailed account of the work. It is free for the asking. You can grow Celery as easy as cabbage, and lots more plants to the same amount of ground.

One of the best varieties in quality, and one of the easiest to bleach is Golden Self-Bleaching. It is medium to large size, creamy white, healthy and vigorous. Will bleach itself if shaded on the sides, but, of course, does better if completely shaded or banked up with dirt. The best seed of this variety comes from France, as for some reason the seed grown in this country does not seem to do well. Crop practically a failure this year.

Another variety much like this one, but earlier and slightly smaller, is the White Plume. It is pure white in color, is very tender, and has a very delicate flavor. It is the earliest of all the varieties of Celery and the tenderest, but is not very large, and does not keep well.

The biggest, heaviest Celery is Giant Pascal, which is much used by professional Celery growers. It is slow and hard to bleach, but is fine when rightly handled, and is the best keeper of any.

Prices, Golden Self-Bleaching, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts.; White Plume, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.; Giant Pascal, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

CHILDRENS COLLECTION FOR 25 CENTS

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Muskmelon	1 pkt. Early Cabbage	1 oz. Sweetcorn
1 oz. Bush Beans	1 pkt. Lettuce	1 oz. Popcorn
1 oz. Radishes, Mixture		

All for 25 c. postpaid

Celery—White Plume
Earliest and tenderest of all celery.



A good sample of our strain of Eclipse Table Beets.

Beets and Mangel-Wurzels

Table Beets

I have taken great pains to get the best Beet seed to be had, and a crop from my seed will show it. I tried to get a strain with Beets of uniform shape and color, small tops and small tap-root, free from fibrous or sprangling roots. The seed is all tested for germination, but you must remember that Beet seed must be sown early as it comes best when the ground is cool.

The Long Beet requires the whole season for its growth, but the turnip-shaped will mature in six or eight weeks.

Probably the best and most popular of all Table Beets is the Eclipse, or, as it is sometimes called, the Extra-Early Eclipse. It is round or slightly pointed shape; early, quick-growing and tender; small tops and bright red flesh, not quite so dark red as the Egyptian, but a good color: It will sell in the market ahead of any other variety. If you want Beets for late or winter use, use this variety, planted in June or July.

Somewhat similar varieties are Blood Turnip and Detroit Dark Red. The Blood Turnip is the old-fashioned deep red, turnip-shaped Beet so well known everywhere, while the Detroit Dark Red is evidently an improved strain of the same thing. It is dark red in color, like the Egyptian, but a perfect globe-shaped, more like the Eclipse.

There are two varieties or strains known under the name of Egyptian. One is the old-fashioned extra-early or Flat Egyptian, while the other is the Crosby's or Improved Egyptian. It is larger and not so flat as the older type, but, on the other hand, the older type has the advantage of being a deeper red color. The only objection to Crosby's being that occasionally one of them will show a light color. Generally speaking, the Egyptian is the earliest Beet of all. Decidedly

flattened or turnip-shaped, smaller than Eclipse and very early.

There is a new English variety recently introduced, known as the New Model, for which great claims are made. I have been trying it in the trial grounds, but so far I am not very much impressed with it. It looks like Crosby's Egyptian, and I cannot see that it is any better.

If you want a long, large table Beet, the best one is Long Blood. They are later than the Turnip Beets, and while they are fine quality and a beautiful red color, many people object to the long shape. They are good for late use, and keep well in the cellar all winter.

If you want a sugar Beet, the genuine article, you should buy the Klein Wanzleben, which is the kind grown by sugar factories everywhere; and if you want a Beet for greens, you should use the Celery Beet, or Swiss Chard, which runs all to top. It does not make a regular Beet, but makes big, showy tops with heavy stems like celery. Quite a novelty and very ornamental, but not much account to eat.

The new Swiss Chard "Lucullus" is very handsome and looks nice enough to go in the flower garden. It is said to be more tender than the old sort too.

Prices of Table Beets	½oz.	Oz.	½lb.	Lb.
Blood Turnip	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 90
Crosby's	05	10	25	90
Celery Beet, or Swiss Chard	05	10	25	90
Detroit Dark Red	05	10	25	90
Eclipse	05	10	25	90
Egyptian	05	10	22	90
Long Blood	05	10	25	90
New Model	05	10	25	90
Swiss Chard Lucullus	05	10	25	90

Above prices are all postpaid.

Mangel-Wurzels and Stock Beets

You can grow ten tons of stock Beets on a quarter-acre of ground; at least I have done it more than once. Can you think of any cheaper cow feed? Three pounds of seed will plant a quarter of an acre. Try it. The seed should be sown during April or May in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, at the rate of ten or twelve pounds per acre. When the plants are 2 or 3 inches high cut out with a hoe to 5 or 6 inches apart. Harvest before frost and store in pits or cellars.

The best sort of Stock Beets, or Mangel Wurzels, is the Mammoth Long Red Mangel. It grows to enormous size, and makes a wonderful quantity of feed. All sorts of stock will eat them, but they are especially good for milk cows. You can pile them up in the cellar like cordwood and feed on them all winter.

If you want a variety a little richer in sugar and not quite so large you should use the Giant Feeding Sugar, which is simply a big, coarse, sugar Beet, not so large as the Mangels, but richer in sugar and protein; of a very convenient size to handle; grows high out of the ground, the same as mangels. Can be planted quite close and thus be made to yield nearly as much as the Mangels, and will go farther in feeding.

The Yellow Stock Beets look richer than the other kinds, but I doubt if they are any richer than the red ones. The best ones of this type is the Golden Tankard Mangel. It is not so large as the red varieties but is a good yielder, and some people like it better than the red.

Prices of Mangel-Wurzels and Stock Beets

	Oz.	½lb.	Lb.
\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 55	

05	15	55
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05	15	55
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Sugar Beets

05	15	55
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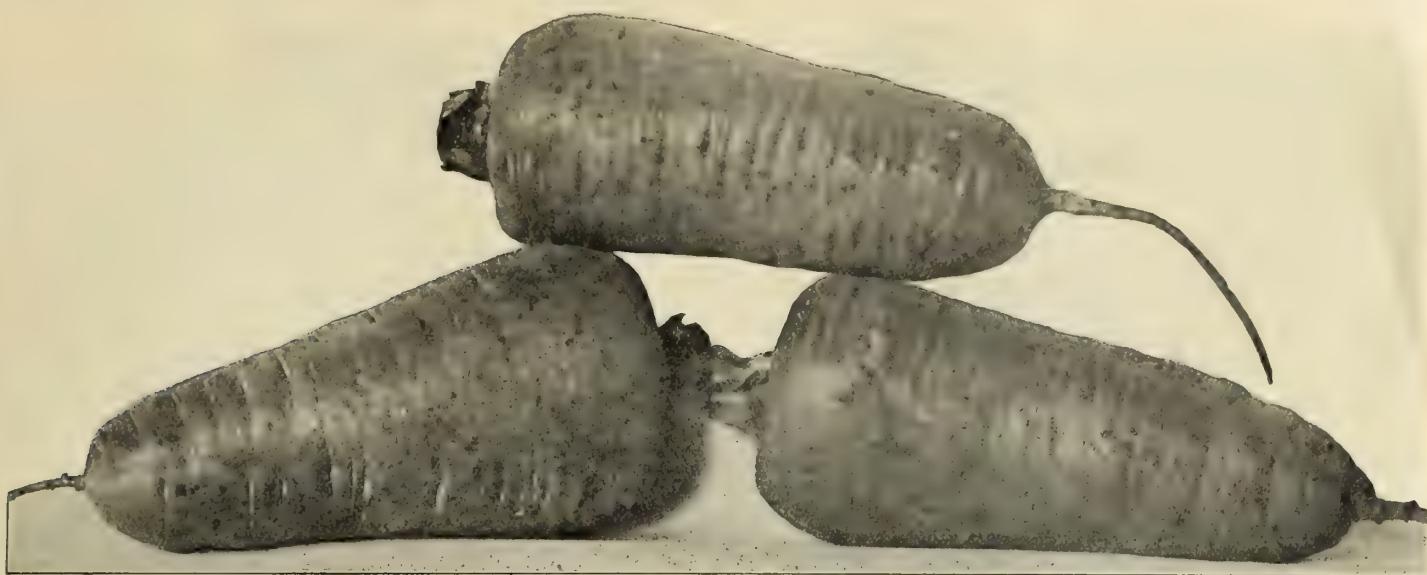
Klein Wanzleben

Special Offer

One pound each of the three varieties of Stock Beets, three pounds in all, for \$1.50, postpaid. This would plant a quarter of an acre and give you a chance to try them.



A New York boy and his Mangel Wurzels. He raised 156 bushels on a quarter of an acre.



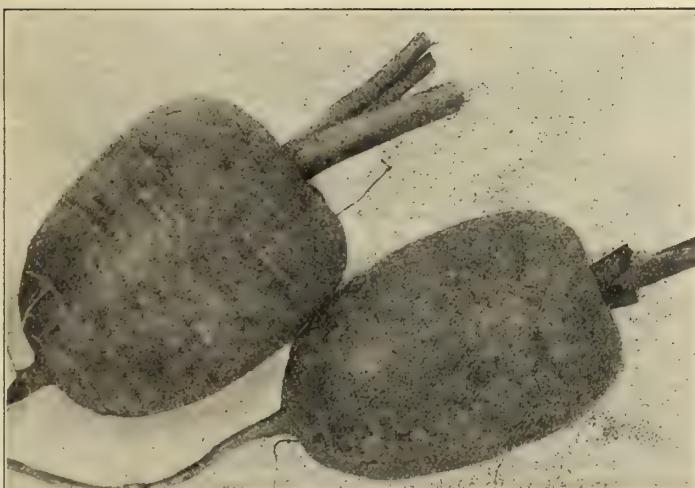
Carrot, Danvers Half Long, most popular market variety

Table Carrots

The most popular variety for garden use is the **Oxheart**, which is an early, short, thick Carrot of fine quality. Very popular for bunching when small. Deep orange color, thick side meat and very little core. A smaller similar variety is the **Chantenay**, but it is a little earlier and more slender in shape. Very tender and sweet.

If you want a larger variety, either the **Half Long Orange**, or the **Long Orange** would be the one for you. The **Half Long Orange** is also called **Danvers Half Long**. It is medium size and good quality. This is the celebrated Carrot of eastern markets and is grown in great quantities in Connecticut for the New York trade.

The **Long Orange** is the latest and largest of all the Table Carrots. A deep reddish orange in color, and with a very small core. It is also grown extensively for stock food as it is richer and a better color than any of the stock Carrots.



Carrot Oxheart

Carrots for Stock Feeding

Carrots take a front rank among the field products. Horses, particularly colts, eat them with the greatest relish and grow fat. Cattle winter in fine shape and cows increase in milk when fed Carrots. Sow seed early in spring in drills far enough apart to use a one-horse cultivator. Five pounds of seed will sow an acre.

The varieties of Carrots used for stock feeding are larger, later and coarser than the table varieties and make a much larger yield. Probably the most popular are the **White Belgian** and the **Yellow Belgian**. They are very much alike except in the color, one being white and the other lemon-yellow. They grow from a foot to 16 inches long. Very large and heavy. The white one is also sold under the name of "White Victoria." The **Vosges**, or **Improved Short White** is shorter and heavier than the **White Belgian**, but otherwise very similar.

The crop of Carrot seed was almost a failure this year, and prices are a little higher than usual.

	Prices of Carrots	1/2oz.	Oz.	1/2lb.	Lb.
Chantenay	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00	
Danvers Half Long	05	15	30	1 00	
Long Orange	05	15	30	1 00	
Oxheart	05	15	30	1 00	
Stock Carrots					
White Belgian	05	10	25	85	
White Vosges	05	10	25	85	
Yellow Belgian	05	10	25	85	

Salsify Or Vegetable Oyster

(One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill, 8 lbs. to the acre).

Why don't you grow salsify? It is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for use in winter, when the supply of really good vegetables is so limited. It has the true oyster flavor, and makes a delicious and inexpensive substitute for them in soup, etc. Cultivate like parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island,—Average fully double size of old Long White. Roots are white, smooth, and, notwithstanding their enormous size, of superior quality. Pkt. 5c. oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. lb. \$1.25.

CHICORY Large Rooted.—Used as a substitute for coffee. Cultivate the same as carrots. Take up roots in the fall; cut in small pieces and let dry. When wanted for use it is roasted and ground like coffee. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. lb. 75c.



Long Orange Carrot. Good for either table use or stock feed.



Evergreen Cucumbers

Tobacco Dust for the Striped Bugs

The best remedy I have ever found for the striped bugs on cucumber, watermelon and muskmelon vines is Tobacco Dust. This is simply a very strong grade of refuse tobacco, ground up into a very fine powder like snuff. It is finer than flour and very strong. I don't know whether it kills the bugs or simply drives them away, but it surely does the business somehow. Also a spoonful of it piled around the stem of each plant will prevent borers, which kill the plants later in the season. Price, prepaid, 20 cts. per lb.; by freight or express, 10 cts. per lb., \$1 for 12 lbs., \$2 for 30 lbs., 50 lbs. or over, 5 cts. per lb.

Citrons

These are a hard-meated sort of a melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft as in a watermelon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and yields enormously.

There seems to be two varieties, one very large, long and solid, green in color, while the other is small and round and striped. We generally have both varieties. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts., oz., 15 cts.



Davis Perfect Cucumber. Fine for large slicers.

Cucumbers

Cucumbers should have very rich soil, the richer the better, but will do fairly well, almost anywhere. Plant about as early as you would corn, and put in plenty of seed. After the bugs get through with them, thin out so as to leave each vine plenty of room. Don't crowd them. That is what makes them grow knobby, and crooked sometimes. When they begin to bear, keep them picked, as the vines will stop bearing if the Cucumbers are left on. Use tobacco dust for the bugs.

The variety of Cucumbers to choose depends on what you want it for. The same Cucumber that would be fine for pickles might be comparatively worthless for slicers, and many of the varieties making fine slicers are too shy bearers to be valuable for pickling, so in order to get exactly what you want, you should grow two or three, or possibly four varieties.

For slicers, the best variety I have ever grown is the **Emerald**, a new sort introduced by the Livingstons. It is the handsomest Cucumber I ever saw—long straight, and dark green, and as smooth as an egg. It has absolutely no prickles or spines on it, and from start to finish it is perfectly smooth and dark rich green in color. It does not turn yellow in ripening, but remains the same color. It does not set thick enough to be valuable for pickles, but for slicers it is just the thing, as it will outsell in the market all others two to one, besides it will keep a week after picking and look just as fresh as ever.

Another good slicer is the **White Spine**, which is well known everywhere. It is a large, very smooth Cucumber, dark bluish green color. Holds its color remarkably well and does not turn yellow. There is a fine special strain of **White Spine**, known as **Henderson's Perfected White Spine**. It is early, perfect shape, perfect dark green color, and a splendid market sort in every way. I have also the **Arlington** and **Livingston** strains if you prefer them. There is also a strain of **White Spine** sold as **Cool and Crisp**, which is extra long and slender, and one called **Klondike**, which is popular in the West.

If you want a long, slender, pickling Cucumber, the best one is the old-fashioned **Long Green**. This is the old-fashioned, long, almost seedless, and dark green Cucumber, which under favorable conditions will grow a foot long or more, and makes a delightfully brittle, slender pickle. There is also a beautiful big Cucumber known as the **Fordhook Famous**. Very large, almost seedless, and requires favorable conditions to make a success. The **Davis Perfect** is a beautiful, very large Cucumber, and under favorable conditions is very profitable.

The biggest Cucumber of all is the **Goliath**, or **Giant Prolific**, which is of the English type, very large and long and seedless, very often 18 inches long. If you want something extra early to make the very earliest small-sized slicers and good pickles later on, you should use **Early Cluster**. The fruit sets very freely, often in clusters of two or three to a joint, all along the dwarfish vines. If kept picked they will continue in bearing for a long time. **Early Russian** is very similar, although possibly a trifle shorter in shape. These extra earlies all turn yellow quickly, and should be used while comparatively small.

For main crop pickles I like the **Evergreen** best of all. It is smooth, dark green, straight, and medium size. It comes the nearest to a general purpose variety of any of them, and I prefer to use it entirely for pickling. **Chicago Pickle**, and **Everbearing** are very similar, being special strains developed by the pickle factories for commercial pickles.

If you want a curiosity in Cucumbers, you should plant the **White Wonder**, or, as it is sometimes called, the **White Pearl**, which never turns green at all, but is ivory-white in color right from the start. It is as good as any ordinary variety, and a great curiosity. For forcing purposes, the best thing is the **Grand Forcing** which was developed with the greenhouse men at Grand Rapids.

	Prices of Cucumbers	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Cool and Crisp	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 35	
Chicago Pickle	05	15	35	
Davis Perfect	05	15	40	
Early Cluster	05	15	35	
Early Russian	50	15	35	
Emerald	10	20	40	
Everbearing	05	15	35	
Evergreen	05	15	35	
Fordhook Famous	10	20	45	
Grand Forcing	10	20	45	
Goliath (Giant Prolific)	10	20	45	
Henderson's Perfected White Spine	05	15	35	
Klondike	05	15	35	
Long Green	05	15	35	
White Pearl (White Wonder)	05	15	35	
White Spine	05	15	40	

These prices are all postpaid. For wholesale prices on large lots see blue list.

Special Offer 6 packets for 25 cts. For 25c you may select one packet each of any six varieties of cucumbers.

Lettuce

Lettuce is something that is found in every garden, and that everyone is fond of, at least in the early spring. It can be grown in any old corner, but does best in rich, warm soil. Plant very early, the earlier the better, and don't get it too thick. If you want good-sized heads, it ought to be thinned to several inches apart each way.

Probably the most popular variety of all for early use is the Simpson, or, as it is generally called, Black-seeded Simpson. It does not make a true head, but a loose fluffy bunch of tender, light green or creamy leaves. Delicate flavor and grows very thickly.

If you prefer a smooth-leaved, or as some people call them, cabbage-leaved variety of Lettuce that is extra early, you should use May King. It is the earliest and tenderest of the cabbage-head varieties; and if well tended on rich ground will make a true head almost as solid as a cabbage head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown and the inner leaves creamy yellow. Fine, rich, buttery flavor.



White-Heart Cos

In the true cabbage-head or smooth-leaved Lettuce there is May King, which I have already mentioned, California Cream Butter, and the Marblehead Mammoth. The California Cream Butter is probably the best of all the cabbage-head varieties. It makes a flat, smooth head about the shape of Flat Dutch cabbage. The leaves are very thick and rich in flavor. It stands the heat well and is good all summer. The Marblehead Mammoth is somewhat similar and even larger; in fact, it is the largest head Lettuce grown, but is rather coarse and not of much account except for a curiosity.

For greenhouse use, the variety always used is the Grand Rapids. This looks somewhat like Simpson, but is slightly different in appearance, and for some reason succeeds better under glass. The strain I have is specially selected for forcing and is fine. One peculiarity of this variety is that it is always weak in germination and must be planted thick and very carefully to get a stand.



California Cream Butter



A beautiful field of May King lettuce grown by one of my market gardener customers.

The southern growers who plant Lettuce in the fall or winter for very early shipment north use entirely the Big Boston. It seems to be the only variety that will stand winter-growing. At least, it is practically the only variety that the southern growers will use.

There is an entirely distinct type of lettuce known as Cos lettuce, which is extensively grown in Europe but not much known here. We have an excellent strain known as White-Heart Cos. The appearance and manner of growth are well shown in the illustration.



Grand Rapids, the great forcing variety.

Prices of Lettuce

	1/2 oz.	Oz.
Big Boston	\$0 05	\$0 15
California Cream Butter	05	15
Grand Rapids	05	15
Hanson	05	15
Iceberg	05	15
May King	05	15
Marblehead Mammoth	05	15
Prize Head	05	15
Simpson	05	15
White-Heart Cos	05	15

Don't forget to mail me your seed catalog as soon as ready. Wife says it's my February bible. Seeds that I got from you last year did finely. I had the only good garden on our street. Bad year here for gardens. Neighbors all laughed at my sending away for seeds, said I was foolish. I did the laughing later when they were replanting.

F. E. Johnson, Charlotte, Mich., Rt. No. 10.

Muskmelons and Cantaloupes

I take a special pride in my Muskmelon seed. I do not believe there is a man in the United States who can furnish better seed or who does furnish any better seed than I do. Some of it I grow myself, and some of it is grown by specialists in other parts of the country. Some of it, like Hackensack, I have grown in the East, as that is the native home of that melon. With others, like Osage and Emerald Gem, better seed can be grown right here in Iowa. The various types of the Rocky Ford cantaloupe are grown to perfection at Rocky Ford, Colorado. I have my seed of them grown there by specialists. Wherever it comes from, it is the very best that can be had. It is saved from selected melons such as bring fancy prices on the market. No culs, frostbitten stock, or slick melons are allowed to be used. No seed is ever saved from blighted fields. Whether you want a 5 ct. packet or 500 lbs. for a shipping association, I can fix you out to perfection. Ask for special prices on large lots.

The Best Varieties

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of Muskmelons. They are all good, and it depends largely on your individual taste which one you think is the best. Some people like a yellow-meated melon, while others will have nothing but a green-meated melon. Some people want a great big Muskmelon that they can cut in slices, while others want a little nutmeg which simply needs to be cut in halves. For that reason we have to list a big lot of varieties and let you take your choice.

Yellow Meated Sorts

Personally, I prefer the yellow-meated varieties. Of these, the best one, all things considered, is Field's Daisy, which you will find fully described on the next page. Next to that, my choice would be Perfection. It is the biggest of all the good, big, high-flavored Muskmelons; very large, often selling in our markets for 15 cts., or even 20 cts. each, and you know it takes a pretty good Muskmelon to do this. It is round, or slightly oblong in shape. Flesh deep yellow or salmon-color, and of the richest, sweetest flavor imaginable. It is very thick-meated, and, in fact, is the best variety I know of, and will surely suit you. I have two strains of it. One is comparatively smooth outside, while the other is roughly netted. I prefer the rough one, myself.

Another popular yellow-meated sort is the Osage, which is the standard variety in the Chicago markets, being grown largely in Michigan. It is not so large as the Perfection, but looks very similar inside. Distinctly oblong in shape, dark green skin and salmon flesh. Fine quality.

We have two types of the Osage. The regular Michigan type is nearly smooth, dark green, and large. The Iowa type is well netted, very solid, and slightly smaller. If you prefer this type, ask for "Netted Osage."

In the smaller or nutmeg-sized Muskmelons with yellow flesh, I prefer the Emerald Gem and Burrell's Gem, or, as it is sometimes called Pink-Meated Rocky Ford. They are about the same size but different in shape and appearance, the Emerald Gem being practically globe shape, smooth-skinned, brownish green in color outside, and very early. It is practically a smaller, earlier type of Perfection. The Burrell's Gem, on the other hand, has the shape and much the appearance of the regular Rocky Ford, but has deep salmon-colored flesh like the Emerald Gem



A favorite occupation of mine.

or Perfection. It is not quite so early as the Emerald Gem or Rocky Ford, but it is great to yield, and in most markets outsells all other small melons. You might say that it has the Osage or Emerald Gem quality, with the Rocky Ford size, shape and shipping qualities.

There is also another medium-size, yellow-meated Muskmelon lately introduced, called the Fordhook, which is about as large as the Emerald Gem, but looks more like a Hackensack. I do not think very much of it and do not consider it as good as the ones I have already named.

If you want the old-fashioned, big, yellow, fragrant Muskmelon, the kind we used to have when we were boys, you should plant the California Cream Cantaloupe. It is big and yellow and showy, but only fair in quality. The Banana is distinct and peculiar in appearance, having the shape and somewhat the taste of a banana. Very sweet and highly prized by the people who like it. Often grows 2 feet long, or over. I have the true strain of it, and if you are looking for the old-fashioned Banana melon, I can fix you out with seed that is right.

"Was glaa to get your nice catalogue. It is far ahead of any you have ever sent out I think. I am sending you a little order for my home garden, as I have bought seed of you before and I know what I get is good seed and good measure.

I want to say a word about your Perfection Muskmelon, the rough netted kind. They are the best melons on earth to my notion. They have the finest quality, the size and yield and they stand the dry weather extra well. I have a good many seed of them of my own raising, but have ordered some more from you. I am not going to plant but two kinds this year, the Perfection (best on earth) and Field's Daisy, and they will have to be daisys if they beat the Perfection."

J. V. Luce, Louisiana, Mo.



Perfection—best of all large Muskmelons

	1/2oz.	Oz.	1/2lb.	Lb.
Bay View	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
Banana (true)	05	15	35	1 35
Burrell's Gem(Extra fine)	05	15	35	1 35
California Cream Cantaloupe	05	10	25	75
Emerald Gem	05	10	30	1 00
Extra Early Hackensack	05	10	25	75
Field's Daisy	15	30	1 00	3 85
Fordhook	05	15	35	1 35
Genoa Casaba	05	15	35	1 35
Green Meated Nutmeg	05	10	25	75
Hackensack	05	10	25	75
Improved Rocky Ford	05	15	35	1 35
Long Island Beauty	05	10	30	1 00
Netted Osage	05	15	35	1 35
Osage	05	10	30	1 00
Perfection	05	15	35	1 35
Rocky Ford or Netted Gem	05	10	25	75
Rocky Ford--Pollock Strain	05	15	35	1 35
Rocky Ford--Standard	05	15	35	1 35
Shumway's Giant	05	10	30	1 00



Burrell's Gem



A Typical Standard Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

Muskmelon-- Green-Fleshed Sorts

The best known and the most popular of all the green-fleshed Muskmelons or Cantaloupes is the **Rocky Ford** Cantaloupe, named after a district in Colorado where it was first extensively grown. There are a number of distinct strains of this popular type of small melon, but all are more or less similar. Small, egg-shaped, very solid, very sweet, a good shipper, great to yield, and always uniform in size. For the shipping market there is probably more of this variety grown than all of the other varieties put together. I have all my seed of these grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, by men who have made a specialty of Cantaloupes for years. I pay them practically double the usual price, and I know absolutely that it is extra good. You couldn't get better seed anywhere at any price, so what's the use in going "bargain hunting."

I visited Rocky Ford in Cantaloupe time last fall and studied into this cantaloupe business and the selection of the seed very thoroughly and I believe my grower has the best strain of Standard Rocky Ford there is grown there.

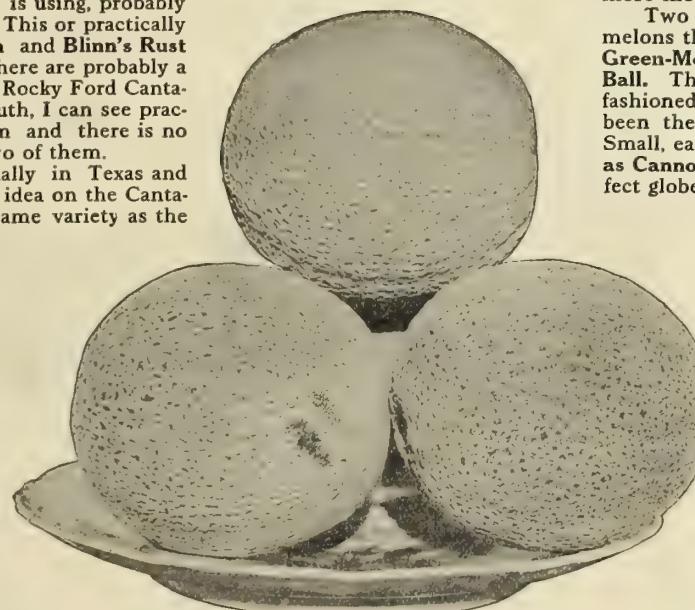
The shipping associations and the big growers there all grow what is known as Standard Rocky Ford. This means that it is a strain that has been selected and bred up until it is absolutely true to type and meets the high standard called for by all of the shipping associations. To meet their specifications it must run absolutely uniform in size and shape; must be very heavy netted even clear across the ends; must be very thick meated, high flavor, early in ripening and free from blight. When a cantaloupe meets all of these requirements, it is known there as standard. That is why everyone wants to get seed of the Standard Rocky Ford. It is just like buying thoroughbred live stock. You know what you are getting.

This is the type that is advised by the Colorado Experiment Station. My grower has made an extra choice selection of this seed and has won first prize in the cantaloupe shows year after year. The cantaloupes I show here will give you a good idea of the shape and general appearance. These are some cantaloupes from which we were cutting seed at Rocky Ford.

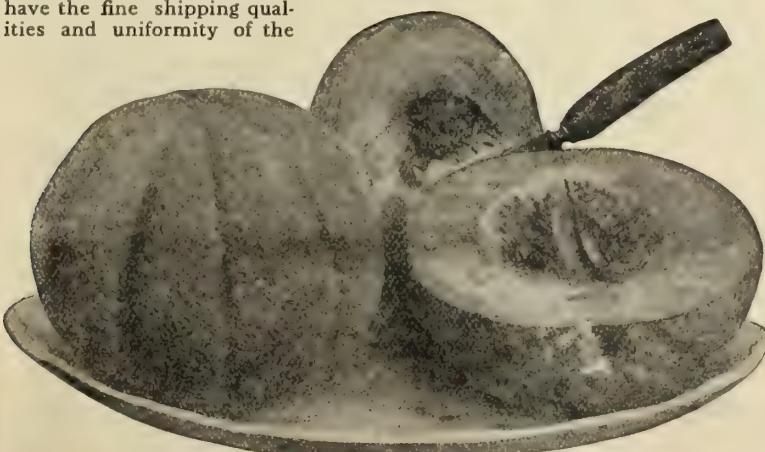
Next to the strain my grower is using, probably the best would be Pollock's strain. This or practically the same is also sold as **Eden Gem** and **Blinn's Rust Proof** and **Netted Rock**. In fact, there are probably a dozen different named strains of Rocky Ford Cantaloupe there, but to tell you the truth, I can see practically no difference amongst them and there is no need of listing more than one or two of them.

The southern growers, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, have a slightly different idea on the Cantaloupes, and while they grow the same variety as the Colorado shippers they have selected it slightly different and more according to their ideas. This is also the same strain that is most popular in Delaware and the Carolinas. It is called by them the **Improved Rocky Ford—Southern Type**. It is slightly larger than the regular Rocky Ford type, rounder in shape and showing more distinct ribs. My seed of this is grown by a noted melon shipper in Oklahoma and is highly selected.

If you want a strain of seed less expensive than these two highly selected types, I can give you ordinary **Rocky Ford**, or **Netted Gem**. This is the regular commercial strain of seed and is the original type from which all the other strains have been developed. A good variety, but does not have the fine shipping qualities and uniformity of the



Pollock strain of Standard Rocky Ford. A highly-developed type. Eden Gem and Netted Rock are very similar. Notice rounded shape and heavy netting. These show the true Rocky Ford type.



Improved Rocky Ford—Southern and Eastern Type



Standard Rocky Ford. The kind we cut for seed.

more modern, fashionable strains.

Two other small green-meated nutmeg melons that are popular in some places are the **Green-Meated Nutmeg**, and the **Texas Cannon Ball**. The **Green-Meated Nutmeg** is the old-fashioned, little, sweet, nutmeg melon, that has been the standard for a generation or more. Small, early, sweet and prolific. While the **Texas Cannon Ball** is larger and more nearly a perfect globe-shape, it is very sweet, solid, round, medium size, and stands hot weather well. It is grown principally in Oklahoma and Texas.

Of the large green-meated melons, the best type known is the **Hackensack**. We have three strains of this. The regular Hackensack is about like the **Perfection** in size but is green-fleshed. It is large in size, fine quality and fairly early. The **Extra Early Hackensack** is a week to ten days earlier ripening. Very nearly as early as **Rocky Ford**, but of course larger, although it is smaller than the regular Hackensack.

The **Long Island Beauty** is a special strain of the Hackensack and is the largest of the three, but still fairly early. All are very fine-looking melons, deeply ribbed, heavily netted, and of very fine flavor. The flesh is of fine quality and clear green in color.

The **Bayview** is one of the old timers that is still popular. Very large, long shaped and generally good quality.

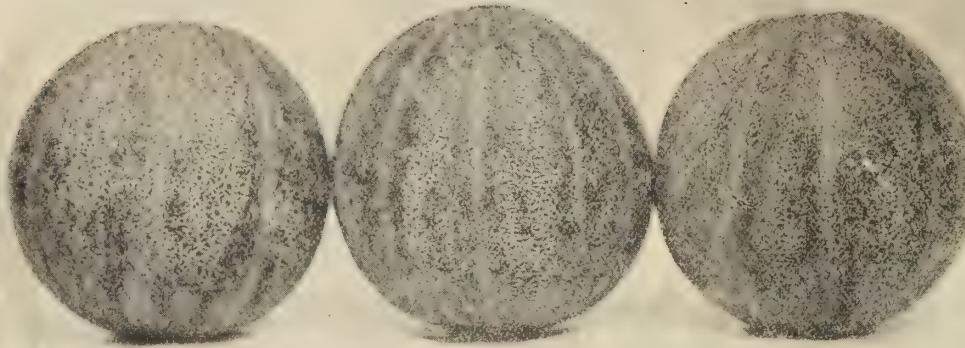
This practically covers the cream of the list in Muskmelons and Cantaloupes, but there are numerous other good varieties, of which I keep seed on hand and can supply special orders.

Cantaloupe Seed For Big Growers

I want to emphasize the fact that I have the finest strains of cantaloupe seed and the very best quality you could get anywhere. When I was at Rocky Ford last fall I made a thorough study of this cantaloupe question and I have no hesitation in saying that my seed was cut from the finest cantaloupes ever grown at Rocky Ford. It is absolutely gilt edge.

My Osage and Hackensack, too, are grown by experts and are beautiful specimens of the shipping type. My **Perfection** will run absolutely true to type. My other varieties are good too, but I mention these specially, as they are the ones most used by the big growers.

When you consider the amount of money you can make from a good field of cantaloupe or muskmelon, it is foolishness to bother with poor or doubtful seed.



To Market Gardeners

I want to urge you specially to grow at least a small acreage of these two melons. It will pay you big. If you have a trade that will appreciate high quality, you can get your own price for these two. With either one a pound will plant an acre, so the cost of seed will amount to very little in comparison with the profit you can make from them, for they will easily outyield common varieties away yonder, to say nothing of the high price you can get from them.

Bulk prices either one, oz. 30 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1, lb. \$3.85. Cannot spare over 3 lbs. of either kind to any one purchaser.

Field's Daisy Muskmelon -- The best melon of all.

This new variety originated with Mr. Alfred Apel, a market-gardener in the northern part of Iowa, and it combines more good points than any other melon I have ever grown, and I have had an extended experience with melons, both as a market-gardener and seedsman.

It looks somewhat like Emerald Gem, but it is larger, more uniform in size and shape, not so deeply creased, thicker meated, especially at the blossom end, and a much more salable melon in every way.

But above all other good points is its quality. I never tasted as good melons in my life. It has the same rich orange-colored flesh as Osage Emerald Gem, Perfection and Burrell's Gem, but is far superior to either of them. It fairly melts in your mouth and is good clear to the rind.

You can see by the picture alongside how thick meated it is, and the upper picture shows the handsome outside appearance and uniform shape. In size they will average about 6 or 7 inches in diameter and weigh about three pounds each. And they run absolutely uniform in size and appearance, too. A pile of fifty of them won't vary an inch in size.

It is extremely early, which is exceptional for so large a melon. It is apparently blight proof, and stayed green and vigorous and bearing after all others were done. In market it outsold everything else, and, in fact, after people got a taste of it you couldn't sell any other melon at any price.

Price, pkt. 15 cts., oz. 30 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1.00, lb. 3.85.

The above is what I said about the Daisy last year, and the only correction I would make now would be to make it stronger in every particular. In fact, it would be hard to make it too strong.

I don't believe I ever introduced a new thing that was so absolutely satisfactory in every way, nor that came so near pleasing everyone.

In my own garden the points that I noticed most were these:

Drought Resistant. We had it terribly dry here, almost everything in the garden was killed or badly crippled, but the Daisy was fresh and vigorous right through dry weather and all.

Blight Proof. The Daisy showed not a trace of blight all summer. We began to pick them the first week of August, and the vines were still green and vigorous the first week of October, eight weeks later, and still loaded with melons.

High Quality. Absolutely I never ate so good a melon. There is no chance for argument on that. In our trial grounds we had practically every known variety of melons, and the Daisy was the only one we would eat. The others found a poor market unless we failed to find any of the Daisy ripe. I had to get up early to beat the boys to the patch.

Heavy Yield. They set very full, and every melon made good. No runts or culls. All good market melons. They would have sold for a fancy price, but we saved them all for our own eating and for seed.

Uniformity. They are as uniform as high class Rockyfords (but much larger), and would pack beautifully for shipping. They would ship well or haul well, too, for they are very thick meated.

Which Seed Do You Want?

I grew about 100 lbs. of Daisy seed myself, on my own grounds—had 100 lbs. grown by the originator in Northern Iowa—had some grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado—some in Oklahoma—and some in the sandhills of North Western Nebraska. My belief is that there is no difference and no choice in it. It's all good.

But if you have any choice, I will give you either lot of seed you prefer.

Special Offer I really believe that every person who reads this Catalogue and who has a garden patch as big as a bed quilt ought to plant these two melons, the Princess Watermelon and the Daisy Muskmelon, so I am going to make these special offers: Princess Watermelon and Daisy Muskmelon, 1 pkt. each, 25 cts.; 2 pkts. each, 40 cts.; 1 ounce each, 55 cts., all prepaid.

What The Customers Say About It

I don't suppose there is anything I ever sent out that has brought so many enthusiastic letters from customers all over the United States as this Daisy Muskmelon. I have had literally hundreds of letters about it and everyone of them praising it to the limit. I wish I had room to print two or three pages of them. Here are a few sample letters:

Too good to sell.

"I want to say a few words in favor of Field's Daisy Muskmelon. It is absolutely the best I ever tasted and the yield is the largest I ever saw. I could have sold all I raised last year at a good price but they are simply too good to sell. I do not intend to plant any other kind this year."

Dee Kennedy, Tuckerman, Ark. Box 24.

Best they ever ate.

"By the way, those Daisy Muskmelons were the best ever. I never liked Muskmelons until last year and the same is true of Mother. Everyone said they were the best they ever ate. We saved a lot of the seed."

Mina Hoofnagle, Carthage, Mo.

Best melon in twenty years.

"I also wish to compliment you on the Field Daisy Muskmelon I bought of you last year. I have raised Muskmelons for market for twenty years and I don't think I ever raised a better melon than the Field Daisy."

Chas. H. Giberson.

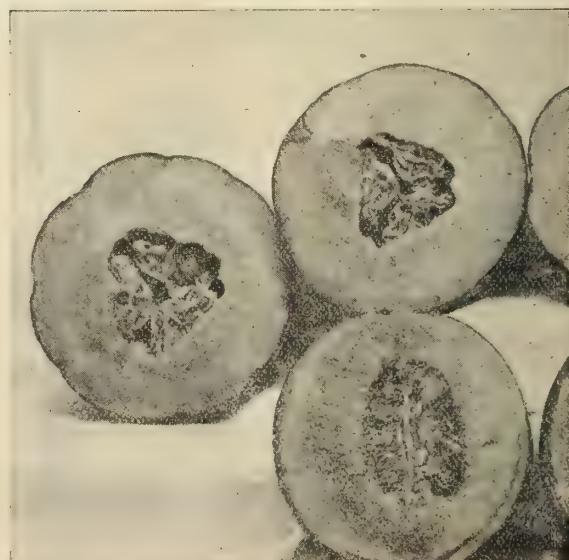
Market Grower's Journal Editor praises them.

"Your Daisy Muskmelon has been fine, and was this season about the only one that amounted to much in my grounds owing to the later dry weather." —W. F. Massey, *Editor Market Grower's Journal, Louisville, Ky.*

An Enthusiastic Californian.

"I wrote you the other day a string of words telling how the melon 'Field's Daisy' fitted into my sensibilities. I would not have disturbed your serenity now, but I've just dug the golden nectar out of one of those netted spheres and OH! Lord God of the Wilderness, it was so blissfully good! Well, I says, says I to myself, 'I'll hit him again, and say to the Corn Man you just change 'Daisy' for 'Epicurean' and go on and tell folks (if you want to) that a chap out on the Pacific Coast brags louder than you dare about the goodness of this 'ere melon of yours'."

Geo. J. Streator, "Rosedale," Santa Cruz, Calif.



Field's Daisy. Cross section showing thick flesh.

The Princess Watermelon

An "Individual Size" Watermelon, just the right size to serve a whole melon or a half melon to a person. Delicious in quality, early and very prolific.

We Americans are enjoying this delicious melon just because Mr. Knowles, formerly the American minister at the Roumanian court, has a special fondness for Watermelons. While serving our own government at Bucharest, he sent home an interesting note, stating, among other things, that the Roumanians raised the most delicious Watermelons he ever ate.

But to make his report of particular value, he sent along with it some of the seed of the melons, requesting that it be turned over to the Department of Agriculture for trial in this country, hoping, of course, that his taste and judgement of melons would be confirmed. If you care to look over some of the records of the Department, you will find this description, just as Mr. Knowles sent it:

"Seed from a small, round, green, thin-skinned watermelon, about the size of a large grapefruit, and as sweet as an orange. Its shape and size—just large enough for one person—and its delicious flavor should make it immensely popular for serving at clubs, hotels and restaurants."—Knowles.

The Department acted on Mr. Knowles' suggestion and sent out some of the seeds for trial, but, unluckily, it had been carelessly gathered and was badly mixed. This rather discouraged the experimenters, but those who got some of the real thing were so pleased with it that it seemed too good to lose.

By taking it up with the European seed houses, I finally located a supply of pure-stock seed, and I am now able to offer to my customers a limited supply of American-grown seed that will come practically true to the type described by Minister Knowles.

I believe it to be the most valuable new thing in the melon line that has appeared in years. It is just exactly as described by Mr. Knowles, except that on our soil it grows a little larger, generally about 6 or 7 inches in diameter, and remarkably uniform in size and shape. Flesh, deep red; very sweet, good clear to the rind. Seeds very small.

Here is the description given by Rev. J. R. Lawrence, the celebrated garden specialist of Massachusetts, as taken from his report to the Department:

"Melons small, round, solid, dark green. Skin thin, but tough, so would stand shipping well. Average about 6 inchee in diameter. The best melons we have ever grown. Rich, melting, sugary; we don't know how any improvement could be made in quality. An early melon, maturing with Cole's Early, Phinney's, and Harris' Early."—J. R. Lawrence.

These two descriptions will give you an idea of the melon. It is the ideal melon for the home garden where there is not much room for Watermelons, as the vine is compact in growth, but very thick with melons. They ripen with the very earliest, but stay good for a long time, and they are so wonderfully prolific that a few hills will keep an ordinary family in melons all fall. All just alike in size, shape and quality.

In quality they are the finest I ever tasted, and they are sure to be a great success in market as soon as they become known. They are just right to serve at a restaurant, as a half melon, or even a whole melon, can be served to each person, as with the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

Even if you have only a little back-yard garden, you ought to have a few hills of these melons; and if you grow for market, you can't afford to miss planting them on a fairly large scale. The seed is so small it goes about three times as far as ordinary melon seed.

Above is the description and history of the Princess melon as I gave it last year. It has proved every word true and more too. It is even better than I claimed for it and has made a great hit everywhere. It was tried out by my customers in every state of the Union where melons are grown at all, and even in some places where melons are not usually a success, and it universally "made good."



A West Virginia Princess and a pair of Princess Watermelons. She knows what they're for too. You can see that easily.

The Proof Of The Pudding Is In The Eating

Of course, you don't care so much what I say about this Princess Watermelon as you do what the customers say about it and what it does for customers scattered all over the United States. Here are a few extracts from letters I have received from customers about the Princess Watermelon. I could fill a dozen pages with such letters, if I had room.

Early and High Quality in Michigan

"The first melons were ripe Aug. 20th. (The season was very late here). They averaged ten inches in diameter, and one melon to every four square feet of ground. They gave good satisfaction on the market and were said to be the best quality melons ever grown in this climate."—C. B. Fritts, Niles, Mich. Rt. 7, Box 82.

Good clear to the Rind in Illinois.

"They are a very fine little melon, so sweet and good clear to the rind, and so early too. I planted the seed in a good, rich place and they did fine."—Alfred Wishon, Alsey, Ill.

Nicest Little Melon She Ever Saw.

"Three hills produced seventeen of the nicest little melons I ever saw, averaging six to seven inches in diameter. They are good to the extreme rind. Am sending you a picture of my little girl, Sylvia Gay, holding two of the melons which I raised this summer. See how she is tickled over them."—Mrs. Emma Brooks, Centralia, W. Va.

Fine and Dandy in Kansas.

"Those Princess melons are fine dope. Believe me. We didn't get very many last year, it being extremely dry, but the few we did get were fine and dandy."—Earnest Ray, Neosho Rapids, Kans.

More Than Satisfactory in New Mexico.

"I tried your Princess Watermelon and the result was more than satisfactory. My melons were far beyond your description. Thin rind, sweet beyond compare, elegant color, wonderfully prolific and long bearing. Continued bearing until frost and then some."—Lucious P. Deming, Red Rock, N. Mex.

Superior to Any Melon I ever Tasted.

"My Princess Watermelon did fine last year, and I think they are far superior to any melon I have ever tasted."—Fred Hane, Ignacio, Colo.

Twenty-five Melons on Four Hills in Illinois.

"I planted four hills and by August 10 there were twenty-five melons on the vines."—Fern Morrow, Macomb, Ill., R. R. no. 3.



"Henry Field's Princess Watermelon just suits us. We can have a whole half a melon apiece."



Field's Early June Tomato---Life Size. Can you beat it?

Field's Early June Tomato

Packet 15c, 2 for 25c, 5 for 50c, 1 oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3, 1 lb. \$10.

History. This Tomato originated with Rev. W. H. Rust, who lives about thirty miles from here, just across the line in Missouri. He is a country parson, of the old circuit rider type. He has two country charges, a little five-acre farm and a passion for gardening. His special hobby is Tomatoes. For several years he has been trying to get a Tomato that would be earlier and better than anything in the list. The Early June Tomato is the result of his twenty years of patient experimenting. When he first brought me some of the Tomatoes I thought it was a Stone he had till I cut them open, when it was easy to see I was wrong. When I found he had been selling them since June 14, and was getting practically double price on account of high quality, I began to get interested.

After three years trial with my customers all over the United States, I find that he was absolutely correct in all he said, and to tell you the truth, neither he nor I dare to tell it as strong as it really is, you wouldn't believe it. I would rather let the Tomatoes talk for themselves. You'll have to believe it then.

It is earlier than Earliana, as smooth and handsome as Stone, as solid and seedless as Ponderosa, and more prolific than either one.

I know that statement sounds pretty strong, but it's gospel truth and I've got the papers to back it up. I made the same statement last year and I wish to make it more positive than ever this year. I got literally hundreds of letters from customers about it, but I haven't room to print them here. It would take a big book.

I am not going to give any long description of the Tomato, as that one line tells the whole story. It looks like Earliana, and has much the same kind of a vine, but is a little earlier, is smoother, redder and much solid. Very mild, sweet flavor instead of the somewhat sour taste so common in early Tomatoes. It bears much heavier than any other early Tomato.

It looks just like Stone for shape, size and color; possibly not quite so large. The flesh is as meaty, solid and seedless as a Ponderosa, and you know that's the limit.

Seed Grown by the Originator. I had Rev. Rust grow and select seed for me; and the seed I offer, unless otherwise specified, is grown, selected and saved by him. It is all from sound, smooth Tomatoes, of even size and color, and ripened early in the season.

Seed of My Own Growing. I have a limited amount of seed of my own growing, which I will sell at the same price. Also, I have some grown by Stephen Green, the celebrated Tomato-grower of Ohio, and some in northern Iowa. These and my own were grown from specially selected stock

seed, saved by Rev. Rust, from Tomatoes ripening in June. Price same as above.

Your Money Back. If you do not find this new Tomato to be all I claim for it, and more too, I will refund every cent of it.

A Money-Maker. Just think what it would mean to have Tomatoes ahead of any one else, and much finer ones, too. Rev. Rust sold over \$100 worth from 102 vines in the parsonage garden. These were sold not on a city market, but in a little country town. You ought to be able to do as well.

Complete Directions. I will include with every package of Early June Tomato Seed, full and complete directions written by Rev. Rust. He is very anxious that this Tomato should be a great success and wants to help all he can with directions for growing.

Rev. Rust's Own Description. Here is what Rev. Rust himself has to say of the Early June Tomato. I asked him to make a brief statement regarding it, for the catalog.

"I believe it to be the earliest of all. And not only is it early, but large. In color it is crimson-red and very attractive. It is almost seedless, the flesh thick and firm, and the flavor delicious. I have marketed it here for four years past and have never had a complaint on quality; and have received an average price of 5½ cents per pound for the whole season."—W. H. RUST.

"We had a very bad season last year and your Early June Tomatoes were the only ones that amounted to a Tinker's Darn. Blight and lice did for all the others but Early June did well."—E. D. Smith, Masonville, Colo.

"The Field's Early June Tomato did fine for all the dry weather. If I were going to put in just one kind of tomatoes I would choose the Field's Early June tomatoes. I intend to plant more of them this year than I did last year. I will send you my order inside of two or three weeks."—L. D. Inman, Cleveland Okla.

"I got some of your Early June Tomatoes last year and they were the best tomatoes that I ever grew in my life. They were the best seller in our market in Wellsburg, and in fact they were really better and did better than any we ever had before. We had nine rows across our garden and we sold \$108.00 worth of tomatoes. I hardly think we will grow any other kind but the Early June and a few late ones."

"Now, Mr. Field, as we got quite a good bit of seed from you last year, we will send you our order later for more seed this spring. All of our seed was O. K. and was just as represented, except one package of Watermelon, and there were only two or three that ever came up."—Wm. Brue, Wellsburg, W. Va.



My Early June Tomato is the best new thing in the tomato line in the last twenty years. I wish you could see the letters I get about it. I could fill this whole book with them and then some. I want you to try it yourself and I give you my word it will make you earlier tomatoes and more money than any tomato you ever planted.



FIELD'S EARLY JUNE
(FOR FIRST EARLY)

MISSISSIPPI GIRL
(FOR MAIN CROP)

BEST PAIR ON THE LIST AND CAN'T BE BEAT
ONE PACKET OF EACH FOR 25C.
(SEE NEXT PAGE)

The "Mississippi Girl" Tomato

There is a great demand for a perfect canning Tomato and we have been working along that line for several years, starting, of course, with the Stone type of Tomato for the Stone Tomato has always been acknowledged as the finest of all canning Tomatoes. What we have is not exactly an improved Stone, although it is along the same line. It has the same deep red color as the Stone, but is slightly larger, more uniform in size and of remarkable ability to withstand hot, dry summer weather.

Perhaps you have all had some experience with Tomatoes blooming all right, but failing to have fruit. This is especially common in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi and other southern states. The "Mississippi Girl" is remarkably free from this failing.

Here is the summing up of what we claim for the new Tomato:

A wonderful deep red color,
Uniform even size,
An enormous yielder,
Solid, deep red flesh,
Freedom from cracking,

A long season of bearing,
Thrifty, vigorous vines,
Ability to stand hot weather,
Apparently blight proof,
Smooth as an egg.



A pair of typical "Mississippi Girl" Tomatoes. The best Tomato of all for canning and for main crop through the hot summer weather.

Now, if these specifications are what you are looking for in a Tomato, you need go no further for I am sure the "Mississippi Girl" will suit you.

The name was given it in honor of the girls of Mississippi who have done such wonderful things with their "Tomato Clubs." You know all over the South, and especially in Mississippi, the girls have been organizing clubs, not to do fancy work, or to study high brow literature, or to promote social aspirations, but for the humble and useful purpose of canning Tomatoes, and they have done a wonderful lot of good, and incidentally, made a lot of money for themselves. We had some of the clubs experiment with this new Tomato before we placed it on the market. Among others we sent a lot of trial packages to the "Mississippi Girl Tomato Club" of Oktibbeha County and they were so enthusiastic about its quality that we named it in their honor.

While it does exceptionally well in the South, it will do well anywhere in the country where Tomatoes will grow at all. We sent trial packages all over the country last year and here is a report from Nebraska of its behavior:

"Mrs. A. B. Davison brought to the Press office Monday a Tomato that weighed 46 ounces and was six inches in diameter. The Tomato was of exceptionally good flavor."

Now, I don't claim that it is common for this Tomato to weigh 46 ounces (almost three pounds), but it shows what can be done under extremely favorable conditions.

While not a first early, this Tomato ripens quite early (the clipping above was dated July 29, which is early for Nebraska), and they stay good and hold their size clear through the summer.

This Tomato would be a beauty to sell on the market for slicing purposes, but everyone who had it was so enthusiastic about it as a canning Tomato that I have emphasized that particular advantage more in the description.

Price, packet 15c., two packets 25c., five packets 50c., one ounce \$1.00



Leland P. Martin, La Belle, Mo.

"My Mamma bought a package of your boys watermelon collection for me and I am working for the prize. I am sending you a picture of myself and my two biggest melons. I planted 5 seeds to the hill and had 62 hills. We had an awful drouth and I felt like saying goodbye to my melons, but when it did rain, my but them vines made up for lost time. I never saw so many melons in my life, and all dandies. If you had been here and seen or tasted them you would a had to be a Crack-erjack to tell which ones was best."



F. Geo. Collins, Stockton, Mo.

He says the frown is from the sun in his eyes and not from stomach ache, eating too much melon, but if he tried to eat that big melon all by himself I'll bet he felt worse than the sun in his eyes makes him look in this picture.

These and many other big melons were grown from the 10 cent package Boys Watermelon Collection offered in our 1912 Catalog and our supply of seed this year is better than ever.



Roy Myers, Dumfries, Iowa.

The Watermelon Boys

Pictures of the winners in our BOY'S WATERMELON CONTEST and extracts from their letters

I always did like watermelons and I always did like boys. They really belong together anyway, and I really believe that every boy ought to have a watermelon patch of his own and all the melons he can eat.

So last spring I offered a prize for the best letters and pictures about the boys own melon patches, and I made a special offer of a collection of watermelon seed for the boys.

I got lots of pictures and letters, and I am printing here some of the best ones, also some more on page 28. Wish I had room for all of them. Why not have a melon patch of your own this year, like these boys did? I will sell you enough seed for 10 cents.



THE FIRST PRIZE WINNERS

Charles and Artie Demary, St. Libory, Neb.

"We bought a package of your Boys' Watermelon Collection and planted and hoed them ourselves, and we had a nice patch of nice melons too. We will send you one of our pictures with 6 of the melons we raised. The 6 melons weighed 305 lbs. Nice sweet melons too.

How we planted the seed, we dug a hole with our hands, for the seeds, and covered them up with our hands. We did not have a cultivator in the patch at all. We just used the hoes and our hands. That is the way we raised our nice big sweet melons. You ought to been here and had all you wanted.

We had about a hundred hills of melons. We had bigger nicer melons in our patch than papa did in his patch, and nicer ones and sweeter. Some so big we couldn't carry them.

Our aunt and uncle and grandpa and grandma from Lincoln stopped here on their way to Oregon, and they all said our melons was the sweetest they ever eat, just like sugar."

Can You Beat These Boys at Growing Melons?
You'll have to go some if you do. And remember all of these boys used my ten cent collection described on page 27. There's another contest on for next year. Get into the game. H. F.

Roy Myers, Dumfries, Ia.

10 years old.

"I grew them myself, following the directions on the package, and had fine success. Many of them weighed 45 lbs. Have gave many of them to the neighbor boys and they all say they are going to order a collection from you in the spring."

See page 27 for prize offer next year. I want every boy in the country to be in it.



Philip Ridgeway, Silver Hill, Md.

"I could not plow the ground so my father got it ready for me and I planted the seed and worked it after the ground was ready. You can see the results by the picture. I wouldn't eat any of the melons till after the picture was taken, but I certainly have enjoyed the melons since. I had some pretty fine melons and a good many of them, but of course you cannot see many of them in the picture."

Jacob Hootan, School, Mo.

(See picture below)

"The drought struck my melons when they were about half grown. We had no rain to speak of through the melon growing season. I am sending you a photo of myself and my melon patch.



Jacob Hootan, School, Mo.

Ferris Bailey, Red Oak, Iowa.

(See picture below)

"I planted my melon seed on May 7th, and had my first ripe melon August 20th and have had piles of them since. I am sending you a picture of some of the melons and myself and my little brother. He is four years old and I am 11. I marked the number of pounds on two of the melons. One is 39 and one 40. I think the picture is fine."



Ferris and Lester Bailey, Red Oak, Iowa.

Ferris is 11 and Lester is 4 years old.

WATERMELONS

I have always made a good crop of Melons, but once, and that time the high water cleaned them up. There is more money to be made on Melons than most any other farm crop. They are not much bother to grow, and always sell well. Every farmer ought to grow enough for home use at least. If boys had Melons at home they would not be getting into trouble raiding the neighbor's patches. Give the boy some good ground and some good seed and let him have a patch of his own. My seed is grown for me under contract by a man that can grow better Watermelon seed than I can. It is pure, not mixed stuff, and is all from good melons. The culs are left to spoil and are not used at all. It is handled so that it will cure properly and be sure to grow if the ground is right but you must remember that melon seed will never grow when the ground is cold and wet. It must be warm and loose. Ask for free leaflet giving full instructions for growing melons.

The Best Varieties

It is mighty hard to make a choice of Watermelons. They are all good, and I could be happy with any of them. I suppose there are something like three hundred varieties of Watermelons listed in all the catalogs put together, but I have managed to boil it down to about twenty, and of these I would hate to throw away any of them, for they all have many good points.

Of course a man always has his personal preferences, and for myself I believe that the Kleckley Sweet class are the best of the lot. This includes Kleckley Sweet, Improved Kleckley Sweet, Halbert Honey, Tom Watson and Monte Cristo. These varieties are all more or less similar, and each variety has its friends who claim it the best one of the lot. Taken as a class they are the sweetest, biggest, best melons in the whole list. They are all long, dark green and of extra fine quality.

The Kleckley Sweet is the original strain and is probably the best known. It is too brittle to ship or haul very far to market, but if you have a near-by market and customers that will appreciate good melons, you can do well with it. Bright red flesh and white seeds.

The Halbert Honey is slightly longer, more slender in shape, and slightly darker green in color. The Improved Kleckley Sweet is the Rocky Ford strain, and it is, in my opinion, the best strain of Kleckley I have ever seen. It is absolutely uniform in size and shape. A little bigger-waisted than the standard Kleckley and a little larger. Quality absolutely perfect. It does not break quite so easily in handling as the original strain, and for this reason is sometimes called the "Hard Shell Kleckley." It is an improvement in every way over the Kleckley and you can't lose on it. But it is still too tender to ship well long distances. The Monte Cristo I find to be practically the same as the original strain. I can see no difference in the two.

The Tom Watson is the latest development of the Kleckley type, and is evidently a cross between the Kleckley and some other variety. It is very large, I think the largest melon I have ever grown. Looks like a Kleckley on the outside, but slightly lighter in color, although the same shape and general appearance and has the same red flesh and white seeds, but the seeds are darker than others of the Kleckley



I don't know of anything nearer solid comfort than to find a good, ripe melon, sit down beside it and dig the heart out. Go away trouble!—H. F.

(The melon shown in this picture are the Sweet Heart variety.)

class. It has the same wonderful quality as the Kleckley, but has a hard, tough rind that will ship with perfect safety. This makes it an ideal shipping melon, especially for the south.

Other good shipping melons are the Alabama Sweet, Sweet Heart and Kolb's Gem. The Kolb's Gem was years ago universally favored in the South for a shipping melon. Round in shape, large and fine in appearance; bright striped, red meat and black seeds. It is tough enough to stand any amount of handling. It still has many friends, but Sweet Heart has rather taken its place on account of slightly better quality. Sweet Heart is a large, light-colored melon, heavy, black seeded, round in shape, and always very large. While not so good quality as Kleckley and melons of that class, it is pretty good and will suit any ordinary buyer. Will sell well in any market.

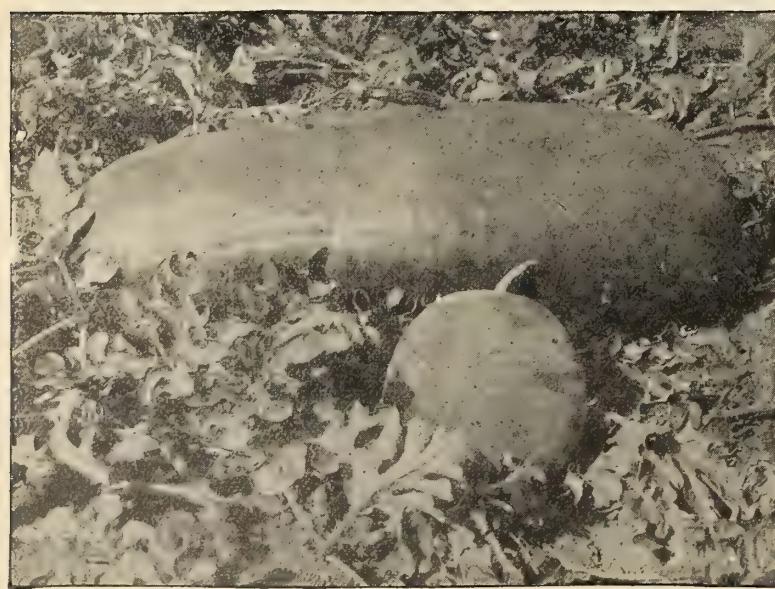
Alabama Sweet is a long melon, more the shape of Kleckley, but slightly larger and somewhat striped. It is somewhat like the Florida Favorite in appearance, but much larger and better in quality. It probably sells higher in the shipping market than any other shipping melon, except possibly Tom Watson.

McIvor's Wonderful Sugar is another main crop melon. It looks like the old Rattlesnake but is of much better quality. Large and long, medium early, and fine quality. Better quality than Sweetheart and nearly as good as K'leckley, handles well and is good either for market or home use.

The Iceberg is an Improved Kolb's Gem. Better quality, and larger and better color. It is sometimes known as the "Blue Gem" owing to its rich bluish green color. Has very red flesh and very black seeds. Outside dark striped. Almost round.

A shipping melon not very much known as yet is the Angel Kiss. It is a very long, grey colored, very sweet melon, highly spoken of in the South. It originated in Texas and was introduced by Maule, who sold it at \$7 per lb. Another little known market variety is the Chilian, which is grown extensively in Southern California where it was introduced from South America. When I was visiting Los Angeles it was the only variety I saw in the markets there. It is of medium size, very sweet, and seems to stand hot, dry weather well.

The early varieties of melons are usually smaller than the standard varieties I have described above but are very valuable, especially in the extreme Northern states, and for first market everywhere. Probably the best known early melon is the Ice Cream, or Peerless. This is an old favorite and is still a standby in many places for an early market melon. It is very early and very prolific. I have the true stock. The Early Fordhook looks much like it but is much darker green in color and somewhat larger. Both have bright red flesh with white seeds.



Improved Kleckley and the Princess. The best pair of Watermelons in the list for quality. Not a very good match in size, but they go along mighty fine together just the same. I know because I have grown and eaten both

Watermelons (continued)

Cole's Early and Harris' Early are both nice little early melons, and similar in appearance. In fact, I believe they are the same variety. They are bright, striped in two shades of green like the Kolb's Gem and Dixie, but rounder and earlier. Bright red flesh, black seeds, good quality, and very early. Always sell well and are good money-makers.

Florida Favorite is another good early melon. Long and slender; light striped outside; red flesh and white seeds. Very sweet and fair size, but rather thick rind. Phinney's Early has the same fault, too thick a rind in comparison to its size, but valuable on account of extra earliness.

I have not said anything yet about the Princess because you have probably read all about that on the inside front cover. It does not take the place of the big Watermelons I have been telling about here, but should be grown in addition to them. Whatever else you grow in melons, you ought to have the Princess with it.

Prices of Watermelons

	½ Oz.	Oz.	½ lb.	Lb.
Alabama Sweet	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
Angel Kiss	10	20	30	1 00
Chilian	05	10	25	75
Cole's Early	05	10	20	65
Early Fordhook	05	10	20	65
Florida Favorite	05	10	20	65
Halbert Honey	05	10	25	90
Harris' Early	05	10	25	75
Improved Kleckley Sweets	10	20	30	1 00
Kleckley Sweets	05	10	25	90
Kolb's Gem	05	10	20	65
McIvor's Wonderful Sugar	05	10	20	65
Monte Cristo	05	10	25	90
Peerless, or Ice Cream	05	10	20	65
Phinney's Early	05	10	20	65
Princess	See page 23			
Sweet Heart	05	10	20	65
Tom Watson	05	10	25	90
Iceberg	05	10	20	65

Above prices include prepaid postage. See blue list for low prices on large lots.

Special Offer. I am going to make you a special offer on any four Watermelons in this list, excepting Princess—I can't put that in—but you may have any four of the other varieties at these prices: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each, 15 cts.; oz. each, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each, 75 cts. Remember, your choice of four, excepting Princess.

Boy's Watermelon Collection.

A Whole Melon Patch For 10 cents.

I want every boy in the country to have a Watermelon patch of his own. There is nothing that fits a boy so well as a Watermelon, and he might just as well grow them himself. It won't take a very big patch of ground, but it must be good ground, the best there is.

I have taken about 25 kinds of Watermelons and made a thorough mix of them, the boys can have a sample of all kinds in the one patch. That will suit a boy exactly. They are all good kinds, too.

A single small packet of seed is not enough for a hungry boy to start with, so I am putting this up in big packages of over an ounce, I guess there must be enough in one of them for 100 hills of melons,—50 hills anyway. I will send these for 10 cents, postpaid. Now send along your 10 cts., and get this collection, and you will have a start towards the finest melon patch you ever saw.

You can see what the boys who got this collection last year did. Turn back to page 25 and read their stories. They make mighty interesting reading.



Halbert Honey. The standard for quality.

SPECIAL OFFER.—I want every boy who plants watermelons to write me a letter about it in the fall. And by all means send a picture of yourself and the melons, too. I want them to put in the catalog next year. I will pay 50 cts. each for 10 or more of the best letters and best pictures, and I will pay \$5 to the boy who sends the best letter and picture. If you can't get a picture taken, write me a letter about the melons anyway and if the letter is a good one you can likely get pay for it. Write the letter yourself, and tell how you raised the melons and all about it. I am going to have a couple of quarts more or less of 50 cent pieces to send to the boys who write me about their melons.

H F



There's nothing fits a boy quite so well as a watermelon. These two "Tom Watsons" and my boy are "three of a kind". All about 40 pounds.

For Market-Gardeners

I have a big supply of melon seed, both Muskmelons and Watermelons, and I can make you very favorable prices. It is the very finest of seed from the best growers, pure stock, well matured and sure to grow and do well. I am a market-gardener myself, and know how important it is to have good melon seed, or in fact, all kinds of seeds.

Whether you want an ounce of a new variety for trial or 50 pounds of standard sorts for main crop, I can do you some good, and I want your order.

If You Are Intending to Plant a Big Patch of Melons

Write me for advice and prices. I can do you some good. Send me a rough list of about what seed you will need and I will make you a special delivered price on it. I have a specially fine lot of Rocky Ford, of the shipping type, and will be pleased to figure with large growers or associations. Can make direct shipment from Rocky Ford, if preferred.

Tobacco Dust For The Striped Bugs



vines later in the season.

Price, postpaid, 20c per lb.; by freight or express, 10c per lb., 12 lbs. for \$1. 30 lbs. for \$2, 50 lbs. or over, 5c per lb.



Angel Kiss. A good new melon.



New Watermelon "Golden Honey." The best yellow fleshed melon yet.

Golden Honey

I have been hunting for years for a right first class yellow meated watermelon. We used to have them when we were boys, and they were good too, but of late years they seemed to have disappeared from the market.

This new melon however is exactly what I was hunting for. A Texas seedsman found it before I did and offered it last year, but I got him to divide the seed with me, and I can offer it to my customers now.

Here is his description, and I find it exactly correct.

"A beautiful, golden-fleshed melon, one of the finest we have ever tasted. The flesh is a beautiful, glistening amber shade of yellow, very tender, and has a most delicious flavor, very similar to that of the Halbert Honey Watermelon. It is medium early, of uniform large size and oblong shape, and has a very handsome appearance. The color of the rind is light green, with mottled stripes."

The biggest one we had weighed 40 pounds and was as sweet as the best Kleckley you ever ate. It is sure to attract attention everywhere, and will sell like wildfire in market.

Price: pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c. All postpaid.



Halbert's Rubber Rind. A high quality melon that will stand handling.



Bottom Onion Sets. Fine for green onions or big onions either.

Onion Sets

I do not use or sell the top sets, as I consider bottom sets better. These are simply little wee Onions grown from the black seed planted late and thick. They are about as big as the end of your finger, and when set out in the spring they come quick and make nice green Onions for bunching, or if left stand will bottom down and make big Onions like ones from seed, but lots earlier. I can furnish them in Red, Yellow or White. Yellow are generally best, as they are not so liable to run up to seed.

About Sizes on Onion Sets

It is very important that you get onion sets of the right size. If just a little too large they will run to seed right away instead of making a good onion. The usual rule is to use everything below an inch in size, and some seedsmen even use sets up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, but in either case there is sure to be some too large that will go to seed for you.

Two Dandy New Melons

I am always slow to offer new varieties, and I never offer them till I have tried them out myself in my own garden, and in the hands of market gardener neighbors. Then I know what I am talking about.

These two melons I have seen growing and have eaten in the patch (the true test of a melon) and I believe they are both worthy of a permanent place in the list.

Halbert's Rubber Rind

Equal to Halbert Honey in quality, and will stand handling without bruising or breaking.

This variety was originated by Halbert, the originator of the famous Halbert Honey, and introduced by a Texas seedsman. Here is their description of it:

"This variety has all the characteristics of the Halbert Honey, being of about the same shape, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs., very thick heart, seed setting close to the rind, flesh rich, bright red and free from strings, very sweet and crisp. Rind from 1-2 to 3-4 of an inch thick, but very tough, hard to break and we can truthfully say that it is destined to be the greatest melon, both for shipping and home use the world has ever known. The hard, tough rind will enable growers to ship this melon to all parts of the United States, and when its high quality becomes known they will bring a premium in any market. The tough rind also makes it a good keeper and where melons are raised for home use it will stay in an edible condition longer than other varieties."

I grew a crop from seed direct from the introducer, and can give you some fine pure stock. I find it to be all they claim for it. It is fully equal to either Halbert Honey or Kleckley in quality, slightly larger, and although the rind is very thin it is so tough as to stand any amount of handling without breakage.

Price: pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.85. All postpaid.



Bunch Onions

There is probably more money in early bunch Onions than in any crop the gardener grows. All you have to do is to set the sets very early in good, rich ground and they are sure to make a crop. Always sell well, too. They take very little room, and I have often taken off a dollar's worth to every rod of row. Buy some sets and try it. Figure on about a gallon of sets to a square rod of ground. Bottom sets are the kind to use.

We have decided to screen out of ours all above 7-8 inch diameter, and it makes the nicest grade of sets you ever saw, what is called "hazel nut size." They cost us more this way, for there is a heavy loss on the oversize ones thrown out, but we still sell at the usual price and give you the benefit of the extra screening.

Prices of Onion Sets

Either red, yellow, or white, (hazel nut size).

pt. Qt. 2 Qt. Gal.

By mail postpaid - - - 15c 25c 45c 85c

By express not prepaid 10 15 25 45

Bunch Onions

Special extra small (pea size) sets 10 cents additional per qt.

Winter Onion Sets. These are hardy and will live and increase from year to year in any climate. They do not make a bulb, but only straight green onions for spring use. Can be planted in the fall or early in the spring. The sets grow in bunches on the top of the stalk.

Price same as other sets.

Onions

Onion seed is one thing the gardener, and especially the market-gardener, is very particular about, and rightly so. I have had before now a field of Onions, part of which would make three or four hundred bushels to the acre, and right alongside a strip that would not make over a hundred, wholly due to difference in seed. It might be some kind that was boomed as a novelty at a high price, or it might be some seed sold at a very low price by some of the so-called cheap seedsmen. You have all had the same experience. Of course, the



Large Red Globe. The great market onion.

Varieties of Onions

The variety of Onions to grow depends to a large extent on what variety your market demands. There is a great difference in markets. For instance, in some of the eastern states they want a Yellow Globe Onion, while the western markets prefer a red Onion to a yellow one. But still other markets are paying much higher prices for white Onions than for any other color. Some markets want flat onions and some want globe-shaped ones. Some markets want all big onions, while others prefer those of medium size. If you expect to grow Onions for market, you should first study your market; find out what kind of Onion is wanted, and then, if possible, grow that particular kind. This is true of any truck crop, but is especially true of Onions.

In most western markets the best-selling Onion is the Red Globe, and the variety to grow is what is called the **Large Red Globe**, or, as it is called in the East, **Southport Red Globe**. It is of a perfect globe shape, true rich red in color, large, solid, and a heavy yielder. It is also a splendid keeper and will keep until spring if given ordinary care. There is also a cross or halfway type between this and the **Red Wethersfield** which is called the **Globe Red Wethersfield**. It is slightly earlier than the **Southport Red Globe**, and many people prefer it on that account. There is the same Onion or one at least very similar, also sold as **Minnesota Red Globe**.

The best known of all the red Onions, and probably the most widely grown of any, is the **Red Wethersfield**. It originated in Connecticut but has been adopted by the West as its own particular variety. It is the standard big, red, flat Onion, of good quality, a good keeper and favorably known in all markets.

There is also another big red Onion which is especially popular on the Pacific coast. It is the biggest Onion I have ever seen. As large as a saucer, red, rather flat, and very mild. Compared with **Red Wethersfield** it is larger and sweeter, but does not keep so well. Plant rather thin on very rich land and you will have the biggest Onions you ever saw and the sweetest. We call it simply the **New Big Red**, as that name describes it better than any other.

Among the yellow Onions, the best known and most popular variety is the **Prizetaker**. It is also called **Spanish King**, and is the same big Onion seen in the round-cornered crates in the fruit stores in the winter time. It is very large, mild and tender, and will outsell any other Onion where once known. Take it one year with another, it is probably the best yielder of any of the varieties. Its only fault is that it does not keep well for spring sale. It should be disposed of in the fall or early winter, being too mild and tender to well keep through spring. A good combination would be to plant **Prizetaker**, **Red Wethersfield** and **Large Red Globe**. You would be sure of a good crop then, and could suit any kind of a buyer.

If you want a yellow Onion that will keep solid all winter and sell at any time, I would advise the **Ohio Yellow Globe** and the **Yellow Globe Danvers**. These are very similar varieties. Both globe-shaped, hard, uniform size, good quality and good keepers. The **Ohio Yellow Globe** is a special strain used by the big onion growers of Ohio and Indiana, while the **Yellow Globe Danvers** is the strain more used in the West. There is also a flatter type called the **Yellow Danvers Flat**,

seed is not the whole thing, but it is a good start, at least. Besides the tests I make in my test-garden every summer, I have grown thousands of bushels for market, and it is hard to fool me on Onions. The seed I offer is all American-grown and is genuine "Market-Gardener Stock," pure and true to name and sure to grow. In my test garden last summer I had samples from every stock, and there was not a break or a fault in the whole thirty or forty samples.

I have a good lot of seed, and if you want a large quantity I can save you money. Don't fool with "store seeds." There is no need of it at the prices I can make you.

which is exactly the same as the globe-shaped variety except that it is flatter and wider. This is the variety most used for yellow Onion sets. There is also a small yellow Onion known as **Australian Yellow Globe** which is a pure yellow selection from the well-known **Australian Brown**. It is very early and at the same time a wonderful keeper, and is especially popular in the short seasons of the extreme Northwest. Its fault is that it is too small for most markets.

The **Australian Brown** is the best keeper of the whole list. I have seen them keep until onions came again. It is about the size of a **Yellow Danvers**, but of a reddish brown color. It will not however, run absolutely true to color, there will be some white, some pink, and some yellow ones in all of them, and all of this class are rather small. It is impossible to get them to come true.

In white onions the most popular variety is **Southport White Globe**. This is the largest successful pure white Onion. Perfect globe-shape, very solid, keeps well, and in many city markets brings a much larger price than other colors. It is a poor seeder and the seed is always high priced. It is rather late and takes a long growing season to mature properly. If you want an earlier white Onion, you should use the **White Portugal**, or **Silverskin**. This is about the same size as **Yellow Danvers**, but is pure white in color, early and a good keeper.

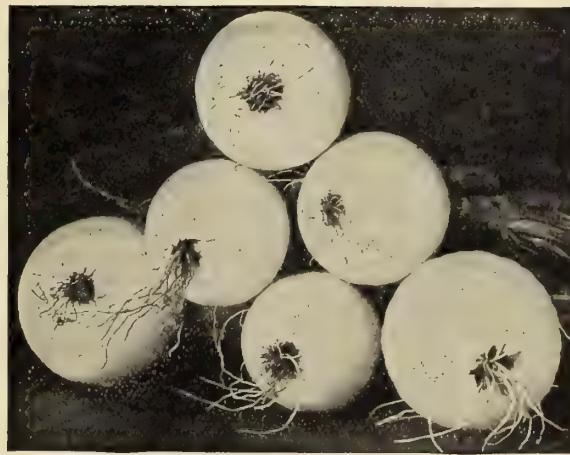
A still earlier white Onion is the **Silver King**. A large, flat Onion of Italian origin; sweet and nice, but can't stand dry weather and doesn't keep well. The variety known as **New Queen** is more popular. It is smaller but is still earlier and more sure to make a crop.

It is a flat, white, small Onion, very early, tender and sweet. It is used for early bunching and for pickles. The **White Barletta** is very similar to **New Queen** but probably slightly smaller.

For the mountain states and other regions with a short season, especially where irrigation is used, you should be careful to use a rather early variety, one that will be certain to ripen down well. For such places, I advise **Yellow Globe Danvers**, **White Silver King**, **Red Wethersfield**, **New Queen**, and **Australian Brown**.

An acre of Onions will take from four to six pounds of seed and should make anywhere from 300 to 900 bushels of Onions. See our blue list for special prices on onion seed in quantities.

Write for free leaflet on onion culture.

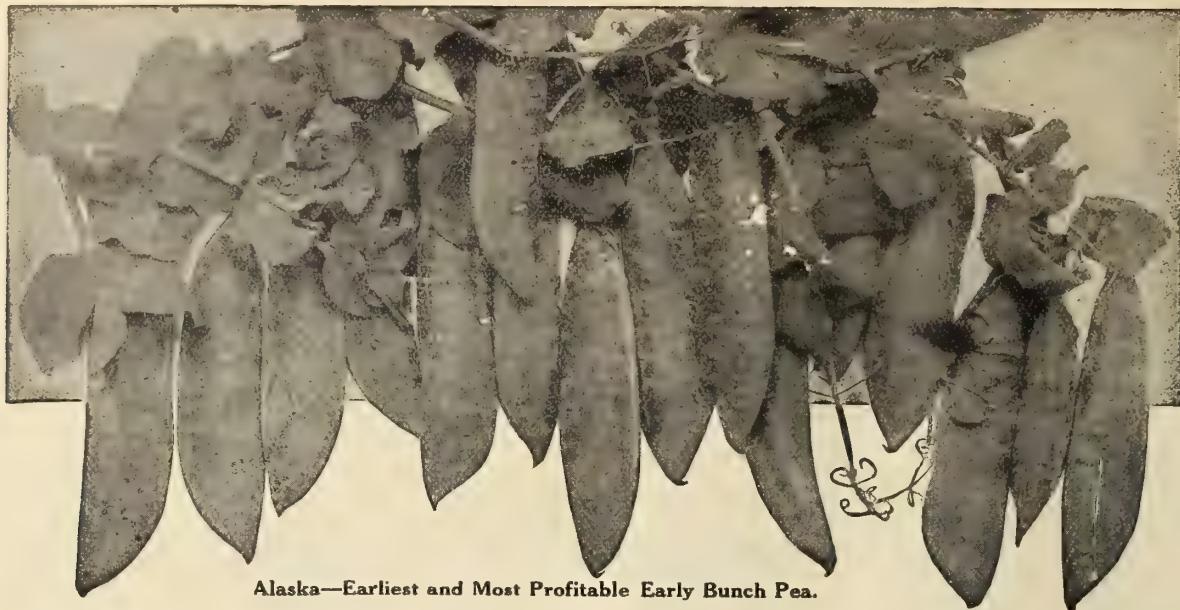


White Portugal or Silverskin

Prices on Onions

	Pkt.	Oz.	1 lb.	Lb.
Australian Brown	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 15
Australian Yellow Globe	05	15	40	1 50
Globe Red Wethersfield	05	15	40	1 50
Large Red Globe	05	15	40	1 50
New Big Red	05	25	75	2 60
New Queen	05	20	60	2 00
Ohio Yellow Globe	05	15	40	1 50
Prizetaker	05	15	40	1 50
Red Wethersfield	05	15	40	1 50
Silver King	05	20	60	2 00
Southport White Globe	05	25	75	2 60
White Barletta	05	15	40	1 50
White Portugal or Silver Skin	05	15	40	1 50
Yellow Danvers (Flat)	05	10	35	1 25
Yellow Globe Danvers	05	15	40	1 50

Above prices are postpaid. See Blue List for wholesale prices.



Alaska—Earliest and Most Profitable Early Bunch Pea.

PEAS

Seed Peas are scarce again this year. Not so short as last year, but about half a crop on an average, and that means not enough Seed Peas to go round.

We contracted for about twice the usual amount with our growers in the North, so we are fairly well fixed, but still we are likely to go short on some kinds, and I would advise you to get your order in early. The prices may seem a little high but there is no help for it. The growers have had such disastrously poor crops for the last two or three years that we have to pay them a big price to get them to grow peas at all.

Our Peas are all Northern grown, and are free from weevils. No "Buggy" peas in ours. They are high germination and of pure strain. At the price Seed Peas are now you can't afford to fool with poor stuff.

Culture

Peas, as a rule, should be planted early in the spring, while the ground is cool and moist, as they never do well in the hot part of the summer and very often will not come up at all when the ground is hot and dry. Smooth peas especially should be planted just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the earlier the better. Wrinkled Peas, while larger and more tender and of higher quality, never come as well, as they are more or less liable to rot in the ground. They should not be planted quite so early as the smooth varieties, but still should be planted before hot summer weather. Peas do best in ground that is fairly rich. If the ground is too rich the peas will run to vines, often making vines four or five feet long and with few pods. This is also true if the garden is at all shaded. If you buy a dwarf variety that turns out to have vines four or five feet long, you may know that either the ground is too rich or that the garden is shaded. Pea seed does not do well kept from year to year, and it is best to buy fresh seed every year.

Varieties

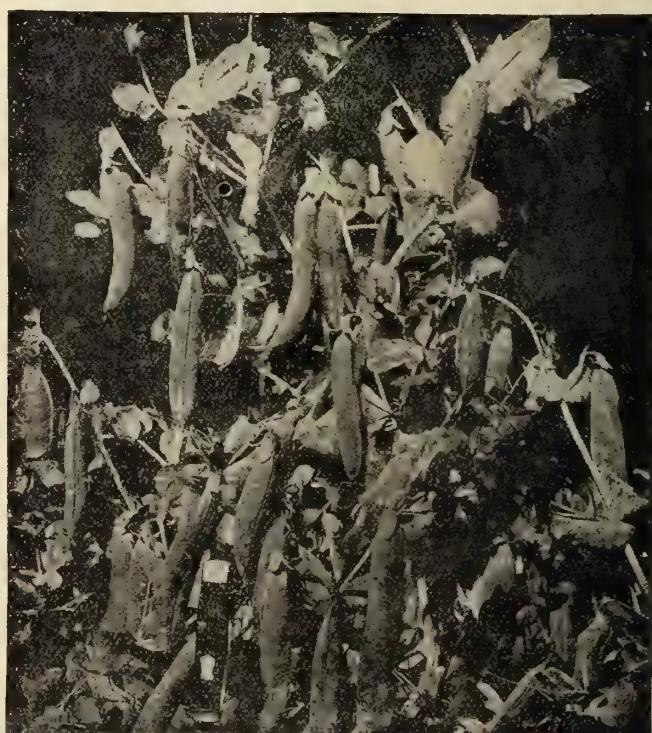
The earliest variety of Peas grown and the surest to make a crop is the Alaska. They grow about knee-high and set very full of rather small dark green pods which are almost all ready to pick at one picking. Seeds smooth and blue when ripe. Compared with the Improved Extra Early, it is slightly earlier and not so large-podded, quality about the same. It is always sure to grow well and will come up and bear in spite of any kind of weather. Market-gardeners especially are advised to plant heavily of this variety, as it is a great money-maker. The Improved Extra Early, is very similar but is three or four days later and generally little taller. This is the brag Extra Early which every seedsman gives first place, usually under some high-sounding name of his own. The pods are slightly larger than the pods of Alaska and the vines remain in bearing a little longer. Otherwise the two varieties are very similar, and both having smooth seed, they can be planted at the same time; very early, and the one will follow the other in market.

For a larger, slightly later, smooth Pea to be planted at the same time as these two and to follow them in market, I would advise Fillbasket. It might be described as a Giant Alaska. It comes in immediately after the Early Extra, or say a week later than Alaska, but is considerably larger than either one, both pod and vine and

with me it yields far more than any other early Pea, or, in fact, any Pea, early or late, that I have ever seen. Like all smooth Peas, it is sure to come up and will not rot in the ground like the wrinkled ones. With Alaska and Extra Early for first picking, and Fillbasket for second crop and Dwarf Champion for main crop, you are sure of plenty of Peas all summer. All are half-dwarf, growing from 14 to 30 inches high.

There are several other good early Peas, though none in my opinion quite so profitable as the three I have named. Nott's Excelsior is probably the sweetest early Pea there is. It is very dwarf, very early and a wrinkled Pea with big fat pods. It is more easily harmed by bad weather than smooth peas like Alaska and Fillbasket. The American Wonder is practically the same thing as Nott's Excelsior.

Probably the most popular of the early wrinkled sorts is Premium Gem, or, as it is more often called, Little Gem. It is a second-early, coming in about with Fillbasket, grows about 15 to 18 inches high and bears heavily of large, plump peas. The Pea is wrinkled and very sweet. Like all wrinkled Peas, it is harder to get a stand than with the smooth ones, and does not stand unfavorable weather so well. A very similar variety, but slightly taller, larger and later is the Advancer.



FILLBASKET Peas. Best Second Early. Sure to Grow and Bear, and a Great Yielder.

PEAS, Continued

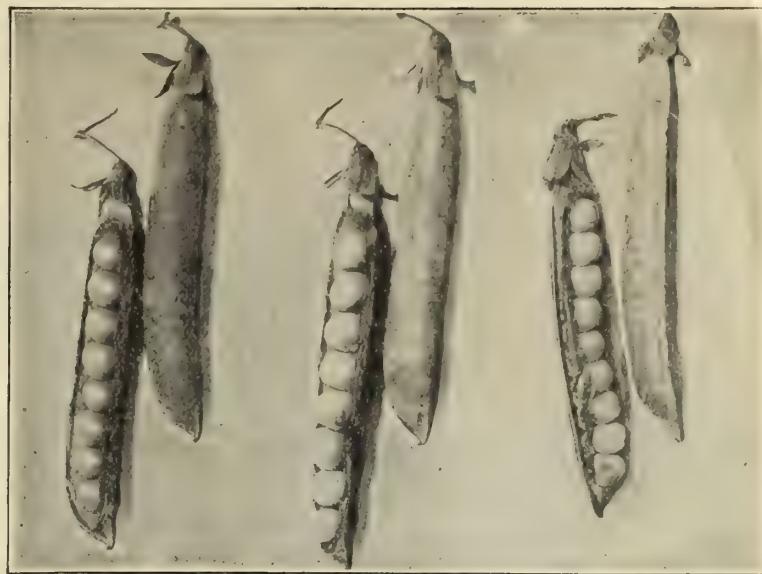
Gradus, Thomas Laxton and Surprise, are other varieties of wrinkled, sweet early Peas. They are all of very high quality, and the Gradus and Thomas Laxton especially have very large pods, the largest of all extra-early Peas, but are very sensitive to dry weather and heat and it is a hard matter to get a good yield from them. If you want high quality, big pods very early, and are not particular about yield, it would pay you to try these three. All make rather tall, slender vines.

In the big heavy main crop Peas, the best one, to my notion, is Dwarf Champion. This is a dwarf or bush form of the old-fashioned Champion of England. It grows about 18 inches high, stiff-stalked, and close-jointed, literally loaded down with big, fat pods, which always come in pairs. Peas large, thin-skinned and of the most delicious flavor. If you want a really sweet, heavy-yielding late Pea that will not need stakes, this is the one. The canning factories use for their best grade mostly Horsford's Market Garden, which is a very similar variety; large, sweet, and a heavy yilder. Everbearing is also quite similar, and is supposed to stay in bearing all summer. I think, however, this is mostly a supposition, as nearly all Peas are easily cut short by dry weather.



DWARF CHAMPION

We prepay postage on all prices quoted above. See Wholesale Price List for large lots.



English Early, English Second Early, English Late
The three big English peas

The English are great people for Peas, and have originated some very fine varieties. For several years I have been importing some of their varieties and trying them and I have found some mighty fine varieties. Three of them I am offering to my customers. I call them simply English Early, English Second Early and English Late. They are all big, fat, heavy-podded Peas, very fine in quality, and under favorable conditions are great yielders. They have the short jointed heavy stalk and the broad leaves typical of most English varieties.

Stratagem, Telephone, Telegraph, Marrowfat and Champion of England, are all big, tall, late-growing Peas and are great yielders. All have big, heavy pods but need staking as they grow all the way from 3 to 5 feet high. All are high quality except Marrowfat which is smooth and only fair quality. The so-called sugar pea is the Dwarf Grey Sugar. This has pods about the same size as other Peas, but they have no tough lining and can be broken up and cooked, pods peas and all, like string beans. They are hardy and bear enormously. Tom Thumb is a very dwarf, early Pea, but is of poor quality and not so good a yilder as Alaska and Improved Extra Early.

Prices of Peas

	oz.	1/2-pt.	Pt.	Qt.
Advancer	\$0 05	\$0 12	\$0 30	\$0 60
Alaska		05	10	25
American Wonder		05	12	30
Champion of England		05	12	30
Dwarf Champion		05	10	25
Dwarf Grey Sugar		05	12	30
English Early		05	12	30
English Second-Early		05	12	30
English Main Crop		05	12	30
Everbearing		05	12	30
Fillbasket		05	10	25
Gradus		05	12	30
Horsford's Market Garden		05	12	30
Improved Extra Early		05	10	25
Marrowfat		05	10	25
Nott's Excelsior		05	12	30
Premium Gem		05	10	25
Stratagem		05	12	30
Telephone		05	12	30
Telegraph		05	12	30
Thomas Laxton		05	12	30
Tom Thumb		05	12	30

Special Offer. Of the varieties priced at 10 cts. per $\frac{1}{3}$ pt, you may have any three for 25 cts.

Of the varieties priced at 12 cts. per $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. you may have any three for 30 cents.

WARNING.

LOOK OUT FOR POOR SEED PEAS.

The short crops of the last two or three years have demoralized the seed pea business. With good peas worth anywhere up to \$10.00 per bushel and hard to get at any price, the temptation was great with many to use stock that was off in purity, or germination, or both. I have held up the quality of my seed peas, in spite of shortages, and can assure you that any peas you get from me will show the same strong vigorous growth and high purity that I have always furnished.

Pumpkins

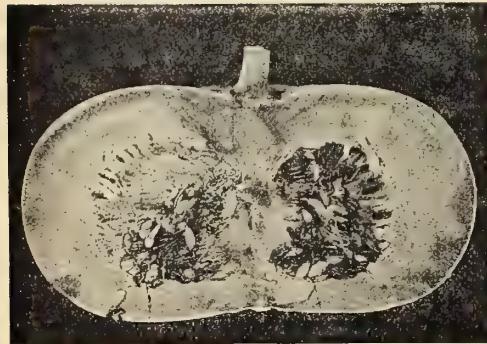
You might just as well raise some Pumpkins as not. Plant a few hills where the corn is missed, and its done. Squashes do not do so well that way, but Pumpkins seem to like it as well as having the whole field to themselves.

The biggest, showiest field Pumpkin is the **Big Tom**, which is a selection from the old Golden Marrow or Michigan Marrow, and grows uniformly to very large size. Not so large, of course, as the coarse "Mammoth Pumpkins, but the biggest of all true Pumpkins. Both skin and flesh are of a deep orange-yellow; cooks up nice and tender, and is good for either cooking or stock feed, although not quite so high in quality as **Small Sugar** and **Large Cheese** and Pumpkins of that class.

This **Small Sugar** or **Red Sugar** Pumpkin is the best of all pie Pumpkins. It looks like a regular Yankee or Cow Pumpkin, but is smaller and entirely different in quality. Very early and prolific,



Big Tom Pumpkins



Buff Pie Pumpkin

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.	Price of Pumpkins	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Big Tom	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60		\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
Buff Pie	10	15	40	1 25				05	15
Large Cheese	05	10	20	60					40

Prices include prepaid postage. See Blue List for wholesale prices.

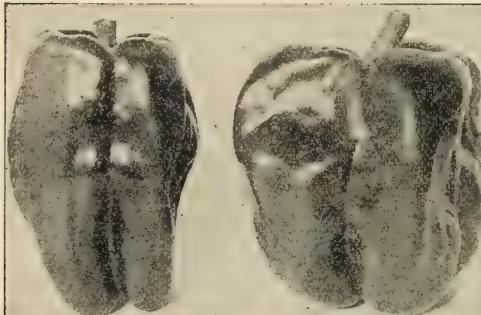
Peppers

Peppers should be started in the house or hotbed and handled about like tomatoes. They seem to do well in almost any soil except that which is too low and wet. Give the plants plenty of room in the row for best results. The seed seldom comes well planted out-of-doors. They need lots of heat and should be started in a hotbed or greenhouse.

The largest, sweetest and best of all the Mango or Sweet Peppers is the **Chinese Giant**. I have had them as large as a quart cup, but, of course, they don't all grow that big. The **Rural New Yorker**, which is a mighty good authority, says editorially: "Chinese Giant Pepper has given us great satisfaction the past summer. It is mild and well flavored, and appears to be one of the few sweet Peppers that do not shock the unwary customer by suddenly developing a taste like a torch-light procession." It makes so few seeds that the true stock will always be scarce and high. A great big Pepper, as big as your two fists, will often have only a dozen or so of seeds.

The most widely known and widely grown of all the Mango Peppers is the **Ruby King**. It is well-known everywhere and always sells well. It is not so large as the **Chinese Giant**, and is slightly more pointed in shape, but is somewhat earlier and sets more Peppers to the bush. There is also a cross between this and **Crimson Giant** which is known as **Ruby Giant**, and has, to a large extent, the good qualities of both parents. It is generally sold in the market as **Ruby King**, but is larger and thicker meated.

If you want a Mango Pepper that turns yellow when it is ripe, you should use the **Golden Queen**. This is about the same shape as **Ruby King** but is considerably smaller, holds the green color for a long time, and then turns yellow instead of red. A small Mango Pepper about the same size as **Golden Queen** is the **Bull Nose**. It is sometimes used for Mangos, but is pretty hot for that



Ruby King **Chinese Giant**
Two fine Mango Peppers

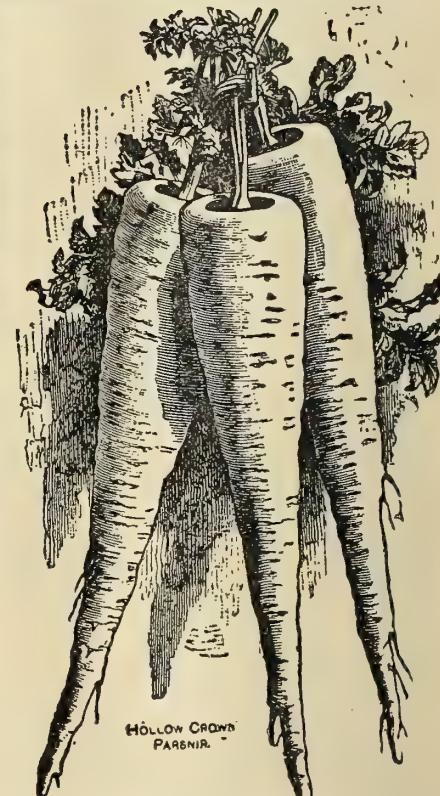
and not quite large enough. It is generally used for chopping up in pickles. Another good small sweet Pepper is the **Neapolitan**. It is sweet and thick-fleshed, but hardly big enough for a Mango or stuffing Pepper. It bears enormously and is popular and very profitable in city markets where there is a large Italian or Spanish element.

If you want a genuine hot Pepper, the kind to use is the long red **Cayenne**. This is the real red-hot kind, grows 3 to 4 inches long and is very prolific, often one hundred or more to a single bush. Still smaller and still hotter varieties are **Red Chili** and **Red Cluster**, which grow about an inch long, very thick on the bush and very hot. These are the ones that are used for chili sauce. There is a still smaller and still hotter variety known as the **Boquet Pepper**. It is about a half-inch long, hotter than double-distilled fire, and grows in thick clusters on little dwarf bushes, often hundreds of them to a single bush until it looks like a big red bouquet of Peppers.

Price, any of above varieties, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.; except **Chinese Giant** and **Ruby Giant** which are pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

PARSNIPS

Many people have trouble to get Parsnip seed to grow well. The trouble is either old

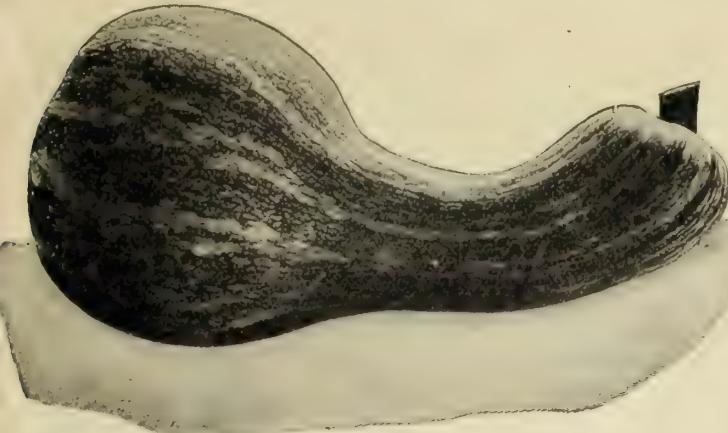


seed or it is planted too late. It should be planted very early, the earlier the better, while the ground is cool and moist. It must, of course, be fresh seed, as Parsnips will not grow after the first year.

Hollow Crown or **Long Smooth**. The standard sort. Long, smooth, tender and sweet.

Improved Half Long. Much like the above, but shorter and heavier. Fine quality.

Price, either variety $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c



Cushaw or Crookneck Squash

Squashes

Squashes should have very rich, loose soil and plenty of room. Make the hills far apart, and don't crowd them. Put in plenty of seed and, after the bugs get done with them, thin them out to about three plants in each hill.

Without a doubt, the king of all varieties is the **Genuine Hubbard**. This is the big, warty, hard-shelled, dark green winter Squash. It is big, prolific, and fine quality. Will keep all winter and gets better all the time. For nearly a half-century it has been the standard of quality with which all others have been compared. The new extra warty strain is claimed to be a slight improvement over the old type, but I doubt if there is any real difference except a little in looks. Good pure seed of this variety is always scarce and is especially short this year, but I have provided for a big lot of seed and am well fixed. If you want to plant a big field of them, write for special prices.

A somewhat similar Squash is the **Marblehead**, which is sometimes called the **Blue Hubbard**. It is somewhat like the **Hubbard** but lighter colored, otherwise I can see very little difference except that it is not quite so good a keeper. There is also a smaller, yellow-colored Squash called **Golden Hubbard** which somewhat resembles the **Hubbard** in shape and quality. Hard-shelled the same way, but is much smaller and orange-yellow in color.

If you prefer a soft-shelled Squash, you should plant the **Orange Marrow** or, as it is sometimes called, the **Boston Marrow**. It is the same shape and size as the **Hubbard** but is soft-shelled and not so good a keeper. It is not so good a quality as **Hubbard** but is much earlier and more prolific. It is valuable for early fall sales, besides many people prefer it because it can be cut with a knife. There is a small winter Squash called the **Delicious**, which I believe is fully as good quality as the **Hubbard**. Some claim it is even better. It is about the same color as the **Hubbard** but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other. It is good for early fall or winter, and while not very large, it makes up for this in high quality. The **Sibley**, or **Pike's Peak**, is a good deal the same type of a Squash as the **Delicious**. It is a small, light gray Squash of most excellent quality, and while not hard-shelled, it keeps well for winter use.



Mammoth Squashes at State Fair. Three weighed 500 pounds.

The old-fashioned **Turk's Turban**, or **Essex Hybrid Squash**, is also of good quality, but with us it is not a very heavy yielder. There is also a little odd-looking winter Squash called the **Fordhook** which many people esteem very highly. It is about the size and shape of a big cucumber, bears enormously, comes on the market early in the fall and will keep all winter. It is just a nice size to cut in halves and bake that way.

The old-fashioned **Cushaw**, or **Crookneck**, I really don't know whether to call a Squash or a pumpkin, but on account of its good quality, I am inclined to give it the benefit of a doubt and class it with the Squashes. This is the old-fashioned **Crookneck Squash** that has been popular as long as I can remember. All meat and few seeds, green and white color, and very large.

Of the summer Squashes, I prefer the "Pattypan" or "Cymelon" type. There are two different varieties of this known as **Early Golden Bush Scallop** and **White Bush Scallop**, one being yellow and the other white. These are bush Squashes, early, and intended to be used during the summer while green. There is also a yellow, warty, crooked-neck bush Squash known as **Summer Bush Crookneck**, which is intended to be eaten the same way,—stewed or fried while green and half-grown.

If you want the biggest Squash you can get, regardless of quality, you should use the **Mammoth**, or **Hundredweight Squash**. These are very large and coarse, and sometimes grow to weigh as much as 200 lbs. They are of too poor a quality for table use, but make fair stock feed. There are a number of strains of this **Mammoth Squash**, and it is hard to tell whether they are Squashes or pumpkins, as they seem to be part way between.



Hubbard Squash

If you want to grow some enormous Squashes or pumpkins, something big for exhibition purposes, you should get some seed of what we call our **Exhibition Collection of Mammoth Squashes and Pumpkins**. In the trial grounds, I always grow lots of varieties of these mammoth vegetables, having pretty nearly all the known varieties, both American and foreign. They are all imaginable shapes and colors, and of enormous size, many of them weighing over 100 pounds. As there is not enough of each kind to pay to save the seed separately, I save the seed out of all the largest ones, mix it well, and put it up in ounce packages. As the seeds are very large, it would not be worth while to start with less than an ounce of seed, but this amount will give you a pretty good assortment of the different kinds, and you will have bigger squashes and more different kinds than you ever saw before.

Prices on Squash

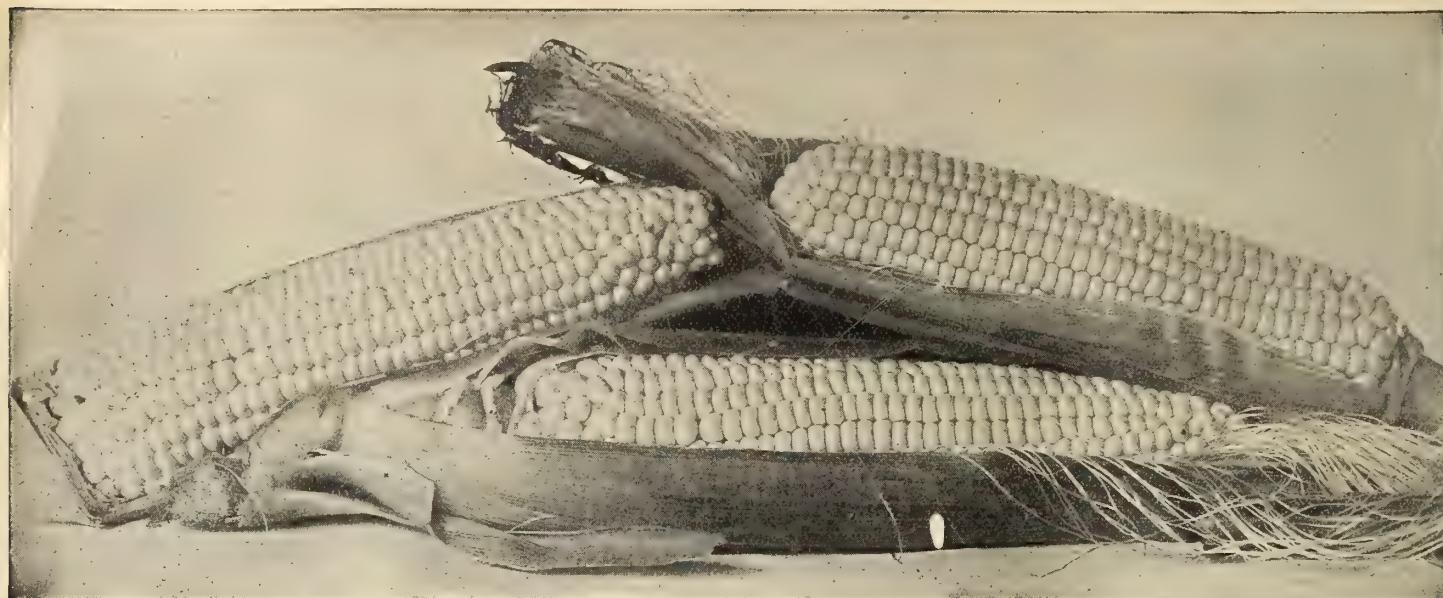
	½ oz.	Oz.	½ lb.	Lb.
Genuine Hubbard	\$0	05	\$0	10
Delicious		10	15	40
Exhibition Collection of Mammoth Squashes			15	40
All other varieties	05	10	25	

Special Offer Any four varieties, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each, 15c; any four varieties, 1 oz. each, 25c; any four varieties, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each, 75c.

For Squash Bugs

Use tobacco dust. It is sure death to the little striped bugs, and it is some help on the big bugs. There is no real cure for the big squash bugs except to catch them and kill them by hand. When they first come, they are few, and it is not a very hard matter to dispose of them. When the eggs begin to hatch and the new crop of bugs come on, they are too thick to fight with any success. Strong tobacco dust will help some. The squash borers which work later in the stems of the plants can generally be driven away by tobacco dust piled about the stem of each small plant.

Price, postpaid, 20 cents per lb.; by freight or express, 10 cents per lb.; 12 lbs. for \$1; 30 lbs. for \$2; 50 lbs. or over, at 5 cents per lb.



White Evergreen Sweet Corn. The finest of all the Evergreen class. Deep grained, sweet, tender, and a great yielder.

I especially want you to try the White Mexican. I consider it by far the best early sweet corn grown. I know you will agree with me. H.F.

Sweet Corn

Prices: Any of the varieties of Sweet Corn named I will supply at the uniform price of ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 10c, pint 20c, quart 35c.

I grow large amounts of Sweet Corn for seed, and I am in a position to make you very favorable prices on large lots. Our crop was good this year and of the finest quality I have ever seen. If you want very much seed it will pay you to write for special prices.

There are many good varieties of Sweet Corn and I do not try to list them all. There is no use in growing them all. The ones I offer here cover the whole season and each is the best of its season. I take particular pains in selecting my seed, and for sweetness, depth of grain and freedom from mixture, I will back it against anybody's Corn.

Varieties

For a first-early sweet Corn my choice would be White Mexican. I have sold this for several years now as the best early sweet Corn, and I am a stronger believer in it than ever. From the results of my own garden and the reports I get from customers, I don't see how it can be beaten for first-early. Not only early but of extra-good quality. Compared with Cory, the standard early variety, it is larger, longer ear, pure white, and does not show the objectionable deep furrow between the rows. It was, when first introduced, earlier than the Cory, but I have been working to still farther increase the size and quality and have sacrificed a little on earliness so that now it is the same season as Cory, and is far ahead of anything of that season for size and quality. I still continue the original strain, which is about four or five days earlier than Cory, and have it grown for me in the northern part of Iowa by the originator so as to retain the extreme earliness. The larger strain is all of my own growing here. Please specify whether you want White Mexican Extra Early or White Mexican Home-Grown.

Next to the White Mexican I prefer the Cory class of sweet Corn as varieties for early market. This includes First of All, White Cory and Peep O'Day. Probably the earliest of the three is the last named, Peep O'Day, but it is so very, very small that it is not generally satisfactory. The most popular one of this class is First of All, which is practically the same as Red Cob Cory, a small early Corn, probably the earliest fair-sized Corn grown. It grows about waist-high, and is ready for use often by July 4th. White Cory is a standard early sort, beautiful white cob, and of fair quality and very early.

Golden Bantam is another good early Corn. As indicated by its name, the grain, when ready for use, is a rich, creamy yellow color, deepening to an orange-color as it ripens. I do not advise it as a market-sort, for its color gives it the appearance of being old, but when once used it will be popular on account of its rich flavor. We also have a pink early Corn of high quality called the Early Rose, coming in slightly later than Cory and White Mexican and having the high quality of the later varieties. We have had a great deal of trouble, however, to get this variety to come true to type. It is evidently a hybrid, and broke so badly, reverting to a half-dozen original types, that we have had to leave it out of the list for the last two years.

In the second-early varieties, the best known is the Early Minnesota, which comes in just after Cory and White Mexican. A slightly larger and better second-early is Early Champion which is probably the best of all the second-earlies. Long, sweet ears like the later sorts and is in and gone before Evergreen is ready. Next following it would be Early Evergreen, which is an early selection from the Stowell's Evergreen. Slightly smaller and about a week earlier. Ears are of good shape and fine quality. Black Mexican also comes in about the same season. It is a very sweet variety; medium early and fair size, but its color is against it, the grains being blue-black.

For the main crop of big, juicy, roasting ears, either for home use or for the canning factory, there is nothing equal to Stowell's Evergreen and its improved strain, the White Evergreen. Both are very similar, juicy, sweet, solid ears; heavy yielders, staying green and tender for a long time. The Stowell's Evergreen is the standard variety for the canning factories everywhere, while White Evergreen is more prized for home use and market-garden trade, having extra deep grain and very high quality.

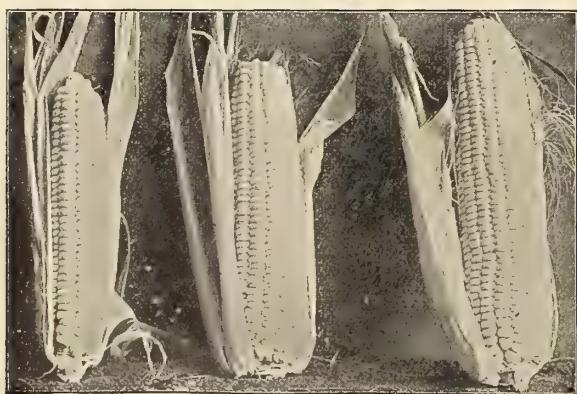
But the finest Corn of all for high quality is the Country Gentleman class. This includes Country Gentleman, Shoepeg, and Western Queen. All are quite late, coming in after Stowell's Evergreen. The Shoepeg is too small to be of much use. Country Gentleman is medium size, very long, slender grains zig-zag on the cob; very high quality and the standard everywhere with people who want the very finest quality in sweet Corn, regardless of size. The Western Queen is a pink strain of Country Gentleman, selected and improved by a man in Oklahoma. Compared with the original Country Gentleman, it is a larger ear, deeper grain, even sweeter, and a little later. For a succession to last pretty much all summer and fall take White Mexican, Early Champion, White Evergreen and Western Queen, and you would have a combination hard to beat, especially on quality.



Country Gentleman

Noted for specially fine quality.

Very tender and sweet.



Cory

Champion

Evergreen

Three good varieties for succession

Sweet Corn - continued

In the South, where it is hard to grow the true sweet Corn on account of worms in the ears, the standard variety is Adams' Extra Early. This is not a true sweet Corn, but is good for early roasting ears. Very early and hardy and free from worms. There is also a smooth Corn used for roasting ears in the extreme West and Northwest and by the Indians on the plains called the Squaw Corn. It is spotted in color, very early and very hardy. It is curious and interesting, and is useful for growing where other Corns are a failure, but is small and of poor quality.

There is also a variety grown in the mountain states called White Australian. It is very hardy and will grow and mature in high altitudes and on dry land where all other corns would fail. Like the other two just mentioned, it is not a true sweet corn and is not of high quality, but it will make roasting ears where roasting ears are scarce.

Prices: Any of the varieties of Sweet Corn named I will supply at the uniform price of ounce 5 cts; one-half pint 10 cts.; pint 20 cts.; quart 35 cts.

Special Offer. You may select any three varieties, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each, for 25 cts., or any 3 varieties, 1 pint each, for 50c, all postpaid.



Sweet Corn makes splendid fodder, of better quality than Field Corn.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn

This is fine to grow for early hog feed. It makes finer sweeter fodder than field corn and makes lots of good ears, too. We can supply a very fine grade of seed specially selected for large ears and deep grains, or we can supply a cheaper fodder grade. For prices on fodder sweet corn see price list on page opposite page 57.

Sweet Corn in Large Lots

If you have any notion of planting quite a field of Sweet Corn, be sure to write me about it, for I can do you some good.

We are right in the heart of the best Sweet Corn country here and can grow seed Sweet Corn better and cheaper than any place in the United States. Anything from a peck to 50 bushels I can give you the right kind of seed and at a right price. Write for special prices, telling me about what you want, how much and what varieties.

Popcorn and Peanuts for the Boys



Popcorn makes so many stalks and so many ears to the stalk that it yields about as much as field corn.

The biggest of all is Queen's Golden

The standard market variety, grown everywhere for shipping, is Monarch White Rice, which has large, white, sharp-topped grains and a medium-sized ear. In the South, they call this variety "Squirrel-Tooth Corn."

Popcorn

The best way I know of for boys to make money is to plant popcorn. It is easily grown, yields well, and always is ready sale. It is a sure crop, too.

I remember once when I was about ten years old I made \$17 off a little patch about as big as a town lot, and popcorn did not sell as high then as it does now.

A couple of boys I know had a vacant lot planted to Baby Golden popcorn and they raised 500 pounds which they sold at 5c a pound, clearing them just \$25. Wouldn't you like to do that?

Popcorn should be planted and tended just like field corn, only maybe planted a little thicker. We print directions on every package.

Varieties

There are several varieties, but the ones that have done the best for me are the Little Giant, Monarch White Rice, and Queen's Golden.

The Little Giant is a small ear but a great yielder and of finest quality. You can get extra price for it anywhere after people get a taste of it.

Large, yellow grains, smooth, and pops out very large.

Large, yellow grains, smooth, and pops out very large. Large, yellow grains, smooth, and pops out very large.

Prices

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt.	Pt.	Qt.
Little Giant	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 45.
Monarch White Rice	05	10	20	35
Queen's Golden	05	10	20	35

BABY GOLDEN POPCORN. This is a new kind and a mighty good one. It is the smallest of any but makes so many ears to the stalk (sometimes as many as 6 or 7) that it yields as well as any kind. And the most delicious popcorn you ever saw. It pops out big, and so tender and crisp and fluffy that it melts in your mouth like a crumb of cake. There is no tough skin to get in your teeth. We have had so little to spare that we have wanted it all for seed, but several people have paid us as high as 20c a pound (four times the price of ordinary popping corn) for the second grade ears for popping.

If you want the daintiest, most delicious popcorn you ever saw, try the Baby Golden. For seed we sell selected ears only, and sell the second grade ears for popping.

PRICE—Selected ears 10c each postpaid, or 3 for 25 cts. (An ear has about 400 grains and should plant 100 hills.)

Special Offer. Enough popcorn seed for a good big town lot for 40c. For 40c I will send postpaid 2 ears of Baby Golden, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each of the other three kinds (total regular price 55c). This will give you a chance to try all kinds and ought to make enough popcorn to bring you \$25.

\$5.00 Prize. I would like to know just how much popcorn can be grown from one ear of the Baby Golden, so I want every boy to plant one ear of it separate and keep exact account of what you grow from it, and write me in the fall a full account of how much you raised and how much you sold from it. And send me a picture of yourself and a basket of the popcorn. Get them in before Nov. 1st, for I will want to put them in the catalog next year. For the best letter and picture I will pay \$5, and for the next 10 I will pay 50c each.—H. F.

Peanuts

Few people know that peanuts can be grown in this climate. They may not make as big a yield as they do in the South; I don't know about that, but they certainly do turn out well, this you see by the photo given here of some that I grew last summer in my test garden. Of course, I use northern seed. The southern seed would be everlastingly too late. Plant just like beans, in soft, loose soil, after it gets thoroughly warm in the spring. Thin to a foot apart in the row and keep well hedged.

The earliest and best ones for the North are the **Early Northern Peanuts**. They make small pods but they are well filled, and are so prolific that they yield practically as well as the big Southern variety. The bush stands nearly upright like an early potato bush with the Peanuts clustered around the roots. This strain can be depended upon for a crop in any ordinary season, in any country where corn will ripen.

If you want something really big, and live far enough South for a long season, you should raise the **Jumbo or Southern Peanuts**. These are the big southern variety, finer looking than the early kind, but more likely to get frost-bitten.

Price, either variety, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c.

Write for free leaflet giving full directions for growing peanuts.

Girls can grow peanuts and popcorn, too. Here is what an Illinois girl did.

"I had ten hills of peanuts and when I pulled them I had 8½ pints. They were cultivated like potatoes."

Myrtle G. Miller, Union, Ill.



Harvesting Peanuts

Tomatoes

I have most of my Tomato seed grown for me in Michigan, as the seed from there seems to be earlier and harder than the seed grown further South. It is pure and uniform, garden-grown seed, and can be depended on. The country is flooded with so-called Tomato seed picked up at the canning factories that is dear as a gift.

Varieties of Tomatoes

Of course, I don't believe there is any Tomato made so good as my Field's Early June which I have described fully on another page.

But there are lots of other good varieties of Tomatoes, each one of which has some particular point of excellence.

Generally speaking, the best first-early Tomato outside of Early June is the Earliana. It is of good size, fairly smooth, good quality and ripens an enormous amount of fruit very early. Later in the season the big main-crop Tomatoes go ahead of it, but for the first three weeks of the season when Tomatoes are high-priced and taste good they will turn out lots of Tomatoes. My seed of this variety is specially selected for me by a trucker who grows Earlianas extensively to ship. We also have another strain of Earliana known as Langdon Earliana which was specially developed and selected by a trucker of that name in northern New York. It is a very fine strain of Earliana and we can furnish it in Iowa-grown seed from Langdon grown stock seed.

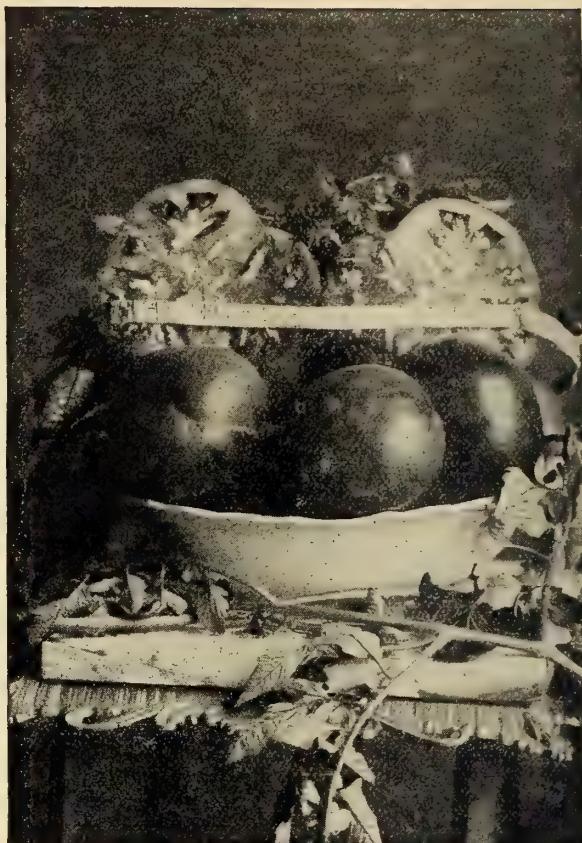
The Earliana is a scarlet or fire red color. In some markets this is an advantage while others prefer a purple or pink Tomato, or, as it is sometimes called flesh-colored. You should watch out about this.

While the Earliana is a fine Tomato and a great money-maker in most markets, it would lose you money in a market that demanded a purple Tomato. In such cases you should plant June Pink, Acme and Beauty. June Pink is best described as a pink Earliana, as it has the same light slender vine, is early and bears fairly well. It is not so large and smooth, however, as Acme, which for that reason is generally chosen by the southern truckers as the variety to grow to ship North. Acme is a purple variety, very smooth, nice medium size and very early. Beauty is very similar but even larger. It is a smooth, solid, fine-flavored Tomato, almost as large as New Stone, but purple in color. Where the market calls for a purple or flesh-colored Tomato this is a fine one to grow. Is good size, and of fine appearance; medium early.

Another purple early Tomato is the Dwarf Champion. This is especially desirable in some places on account of its very dwarf, stocky bush and holds the Tomatoes up off the ground well and does not run to vine in extra rich ground, as is the case with so many Tomatoes. It is early, smooth, purple-colored, is solid and of fair quality, but rather small. The young plants are beautiful in appearance on account of their stiff free growth, and make splendid plants to sell in grocery stores by the dozen.

Chalk's Early Jewel, is a smooth bright red early Tomato. A little deeper in color than Earliana, not quite so early but larger, smoother and of a little better appearance. Chalk's Early Jewel is very popular with truckers in some sections.

For main crop Tomatoes there is nothing to equal the New Stone. This is the best representative of the Livingston type of big, solid, "beefy," smooth red Tomatoes. It is the earliest of any of the large Tomatoes, always smooth and remarkably free from rot. It is solid meated, of good flavor and very prolific. In most localities this is the



A good sample of high quality Tomatoes.

only one the canning factories will allow grown for them. It holds up its size clear to the end of the season, and after it once gets started bearing will bear heavily and continuously until frost.

Perfection and Matchless are very similar varieties, large, solid, blood-red Tomatoes suitable for main crop or canning.

If you want an extra-large, showy Tomato of very high quality, however, there is nothing equal to the Ponderosa class of Tomatoes. This includes Ponderosa, Crimson Cushion, Beefsteak, Majestic, Tenderloin and several others. Most of these, however, are simply Ponderosa under another name, and for that reason we don't use anything but the regular, straight Ponderosa. It is a very large Tomato, almost seedless sometimes; a little rough, but is certainly the largest of all and the finest of all. We have been working for several years on a special strain of Ponderosa which we call the Shenandoah, but have never succeeded in working up enough true stock of it to offer for sale. We will send a small trial packet of this free to any one ordering seed to the amount of \$1 or over.

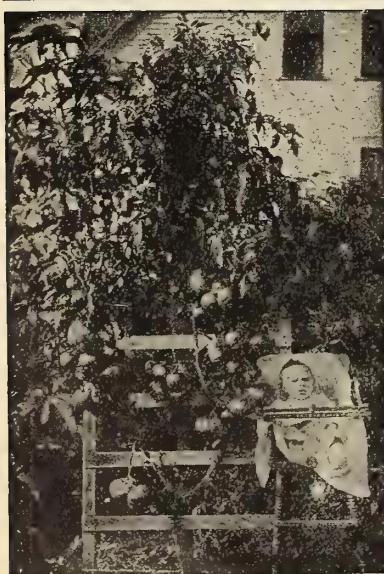
(Continued on next page)

Prices of Tomatoes

	Pkt.	oz.
Acme	\$0 05	25
Beauty	05	25
Chalk's Early Jewel	05	30
Dwarf Champion	15	25
Dwarf Ponderosa	05	30
Earliana	05	25
Field's Early June	15 1	00
Golden Beauty	05	25
June Pink	05	25
Langdon Earliana	05	35
Matchless	05	25
New Stone	05	25
Perfection	05	25
Ponderosa	05	35
Yellow Pear	05	25
Yellow Plum	05	25
Livingston's Globe	05	25
Mississippi Girl	15 1	00
Pink Early June	15	25
Dwarf Ponderosa	10	60

These prices are all postpaid. See Blue List for wholesale prices on larger lots.

A packet of tomato seed should make anywhere from 100 to 500 plants according to what luck you have. An ounce of Tomato seed should make 2,000 to 4,000 plants.



The "Shenandoah" Tomato trained to a trellis. This grew nine feet high and bore over $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of Tomatoes.



Some hustling Pennsylvania Girls and their Early June Tomatoes. They sold over \$40 worth of vegetables from a garden only 60 x 75 ft.

"My garden is 60x75 feet. I tell you it takes work to keep it clear. The Early June tomatoes I got from you, I never had such nice tomatoes before. I liked your kind the best of all because they have such a nice shape and such a good fleshy taste. I got a photo taken of them with my sisters and myself in it. Had just gathered them. I had one hundred and seventy-five plants and got ten bushels in all. They sold real good too. I made \$8.00 on my tomatoes."

Frances E. Nissley, Middleton, Pa.

Tomatoes - continued

What we are trying for is a smoother, rounder Ponderosa, more uniform in shape and color than any other type. There is also a dwarf or bush form of Ponderosa which is sold under several different names, but is best named simply **Dwarf Ponderosa**. It is supposed to be the **Ponderosa** on a Dwarf Champion bush, but with us has been late and a very shy yielder, and I would not recommend it.

Of the small Tomatoes for preserving or for sweet pickles, probably the best one is the **Yellow Pear**. A small, pear-shaped yellow Tomato which seems very hardy and yields enormously. The **Yellow Plum** is very similar, but slightly different in shape. There is also a larger yellow Tomato known as **Golden Beauty**. This is a big round, smooth yellow Tomato of very much the same size and shape as **Beauty**, but golden yellow in color.

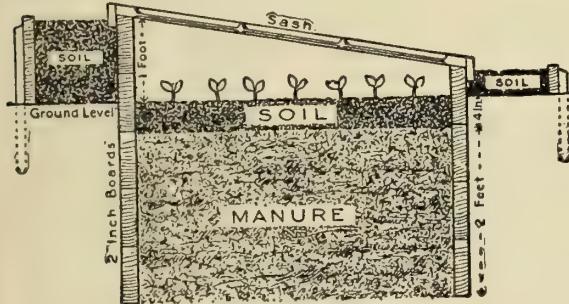
A great Tomato for the south is the **Mississippi Girl** Tomato shown on the color plate opposite page 25.

Another Tomato that is grown largely in the south especially for shipping is the **Livingston Globe**. It is a very fine purple tomato, globe shaped, and good every way. We have the true strain.

See prices of tomatoes on opposite page

Directions For Growing Tomatoes

Tomatoes do best on soil that is only moderately rich as they run to vine too much on rich ground. Give the plants plenty of room each way and do not set them out till all danger of frost is past. The plants should be started in hot beds about seven weeks before they are to be set outside, or if you have plenty of room in the hot bed, eight weeks would be all right. In this latitude we generally set the plants about the last of April, so the seed should be started in hot beds about the first of March. Of course, the plants can be started in a cold frame or a hot bed covered with canvas, but the best way is to make an ordinary hot bed covered with glass sash. This glass sash used to be quite expensive but can now be bought from Gordon-Van Tine & Company of Davenport for about \$2.00 each already glazed. This is for the 3 ft. by 6 ft. size generally used. Here is a cut showing how the hot bed should be built.



Directions For Making a Hotbed

Hotbeds are intended for starting vegetable plants such as sweet potatoes, cabbage and tomatoes earlier in the season than they could be grown in the open ground. The heat is furnished by the fermentation of vegetable matter, the most convenient and eligible material being stable manure well mixed with straw and thoroughly wet down.

For small hotbeds the most common method is to dig a pit from one to two feet deep and fill with manure, tramping it down and if dry adding water. It must be fresh, as manure that has heated once is no good.

After tramping and wetting, cover with rich mellow soil to the depth of six inches for planting cabbage, tomato and similar seeds.

Build a frame for the bed a little smaller than the pit. The object of this is to let the frame settle evenly with the bed and avoid openings on the sides. The north side of the frame should be made the highest, so as to give a southern exposure to the top and protect the plants from the north wind. Bank around the sides well with dirt or manure. Cover the bed's with glass or canvas, or in cold weather use both.

Test the soil occasionally with a thermometer by inserting it under the surface in different parts of the bed and after the bed is warm and the first rank heat is spent, plant the seed in narrow rows. Keep the temperature at about 80 to 90 and soil moist. Give some air on warm days and as the plants get larger leave the beds open much of the time to harden them.



(Golden Beauty, Best Of All The Yellow Tomatoes.)

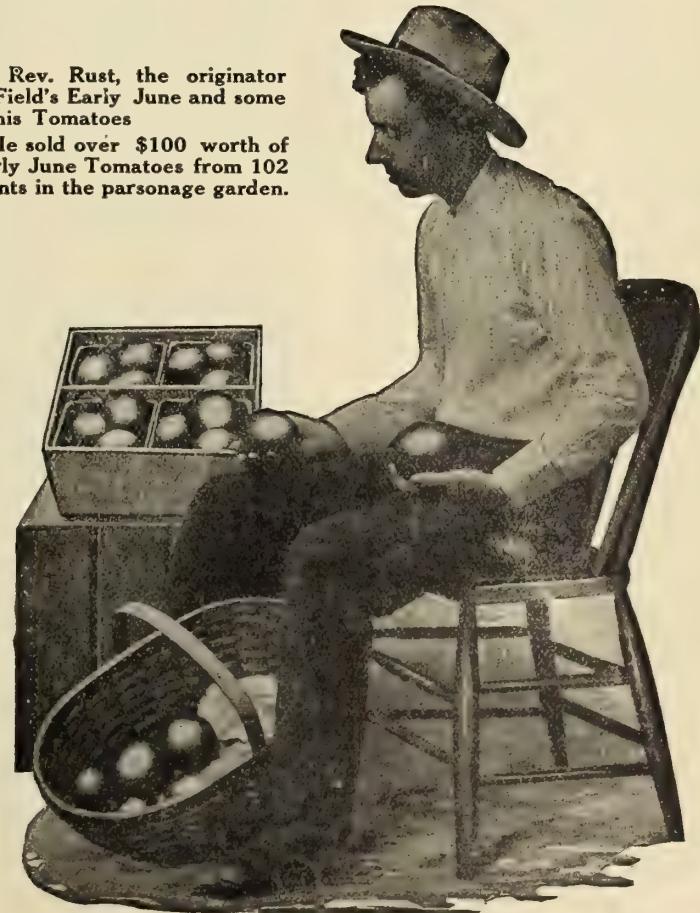
Hybrids or Sports From the Early June Tomato

The only objection to the Early June has been that some markets demand a purple or pink tomato, while the Early June is fire red. I have now developed what seems to be a perfect pink sport from the Early June. It seems to be exactly the same in every way except in color. It is the product of a single vine which bore purple fruit, and seems to be entirely fixed in character, coming uniformly purple, smooth, early, high quality and free bearing. It is the true Early June in every way except for a purple or pink skin. While my stock of seed lasts I can supply it at 15c. per packet. Ask for Pink Early June.

One of my customers sent in also what seems to be a natural cross between Early June and Ponderosa. It looks some like Livingston Globe but is not the same shape. It is purple like a Ponderosa and very solid flesh but, smooth and early like Early June. I have a little of this seed and can supply it in small packets at 20c.

Rev. Rust, the originator of Field's Early June and some of his Tomatoes

He sold over \$100 worth of Early June Tomatoes from 102 plants in the parsonage garden.





The new "Sparkler" radish, a wonderfully fine strain of White Tipped Scarlet Turnip.

Radishes

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of Radishes. Different markets have different ideas about this, and if you expect to plant heavily of Radishes for market, you should first find out what sort of a Radish sells best in your particular market. In some places they want a long, slender, scarlet Radish; other markets want a long, white Radish; while still others will accept nothing but the short, round Radish. In either case, if you grew the wrong kind you would have trouble selling them. So find out first of all what your market wants, then try to grow that particular type of Radish. Of course, for a home market or for a home garden it does not make so much difference, and any Radish of good quality would grow all right. For the big market, find out what kind is wanted and grow that kind exclusively. For home market or garden you should grow a half dozen varieties.

Varieties

Probably the earliest class of Radishes are the little round red ones. This includes the Early Bird, Non Plus Ultra, Early Round Dark Red, Scarlet Turnip White Tipped and Early Scarlet Globe. These are all very early, very tender and sweet, almost round and bright red with generally more or less of a white tip. Early Bird and Early Scarlet Globe are practically the same Radish, solid, bright scarlet in color and somewhat pointed or oval. Round Dark Red is darker in color and more of a perfect globe in shape. In most markets it is the best seller. Non Plus Ultra is an extra early or forcing strain of this same Radish. Scarlet Turnip and Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped are more flattened or turnip-shaped, one being scarlet and the other red with a white tip. The Sparkler is a very fine special strain of this same variety, having a remarkably clear, bright color, and perfect shape and appearance. Crimson Marble is a perfect ball in shape and of a deep dark red color. It is very early and always sells well.

In early Radishes of slightly longer oval or half-long shape, we have the French Breakfast and French Forcing, or Paris Beauty. The French Breakfast is the well-known white-tipped, half long, early Radish, very tender but gets pithy quickly. The French Forcing is the one I sent out free for two or three years. It is the best forcing Radish I ever saw, bright red, oblong, very early and very sweet. Does not last long, but is such good eating you won't give it a chance to last.

Crimson Giant is an early red Radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet Globe, but more perfect in shape and color, and much larger. It comes in nearly as early as the first-early, but keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet until it gets as large as

a teacup or larger. I have sold from them sometimes nearly a month on one sowing. There is also a new Radish which seems to be an improved strain of this called Giant Butter. I have grown it only one year, but I am very much pleased with it. It has all the good qualities of Crimson Giant and in addition is a little brighter red in color and a little earlier.

In the long Radishes, probably the most popular is the Long Scarlet. This is the long, slender, brittle, dark red early Radish which is so popular everywhere. The Cincinnati Market is a strain of this same radish which has been highly developed for the southern shippers. It is very similar, but is lighter and brighter in color, slightly earlier and smaller tops. It is very much like Icicle except in color. The Icicle is probably the tenderest and sweetest of all the long Radishes and the earliest. The only thing against it is the white color. Most people seem to prefer, for some reason, the red Radishes. But if you do not object to the white color, the Icicle is the one you should grow. It is very slender, pure white in color, and the tenderest, brittlest, long Radish I have ever had. It is very early. Another long white Radish is the Lady Finger. Compared with the Icicle it is larger, later and will stand longer without getting pithy. The best white Radish, however, about not getting pithy is the Strasburg. This is a very large white Radish, very late and egg-shaped, and never gets pithy. Often grows to weigh seven or eight pounds and can be cooked like a turnip. It is the kind to grow if you want something that will stand all summer. The Chartier is much like Lady Finger except that it is pink and white in color; stands well through the summer.

For winter Radishes, the ones you can sow in the fall at turnip-sowing time and have for fall and winter use, the best kinds are the Chinese Rose Winter, and Mikado or Chinese White Winter. They grow to a large size without getting pithy; can be kept through the winter.

For the home garden, many people prefer a mixture of Radishes so I have for years made what we call the All Seasons' Mixture which is a mixture of all the different kinds of Radishes, mostly early ones. I have sold this mixture ever since I first started in the seed business and it has always given great satisfaction.

PRICES. Any of the varieties of Radishes mentioned I can furnish at a uniform price of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., all postpaid. For larger quantities see the blue list of wholesale prices.

Special Offer. Any four varieties $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each, 15 cents; any four varieties, oz. each, 25 cents; any two varieties, oz. each, 15 cents. All postpaid.

Special Forcing Strains of Radishes

For market-gardeners and others who wish to plant Radishes in greenhouses or hotbeds, we can furnish special forcing strains of Non Plus Ultra, Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, Deep Scarlet Turnip, French Breakfast, and French Forcing. In order to specify the forcing strain. Price, oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.



Crimson Marble Radish



The Icicle Radish
Tenderest and sweetest
of all Radishes

Henry Field Seed Co.
The Cincinnati Radishes were fine and we have had a fine lot of White Bush Squashes, also Fordhook, and we never raised finer genuine Hubbard Squashes."

Annie Longanecker,
Gettysburg, Pa. R. R.

TURNIPS

Early Turnips should be sown, or better yet, drilled, very early. You can't get them in too early. They will come on quickly and be ready to eat a couple of weeks before the early potatoes are. They should be thinned out, however, to at least 6 inches apart in the row. Most people let Turnips stand too thick. That makes them small and tough and bitter. Every early Turnip should have a space of ground at least 12 by 6 inches, and late Turnips a square foot of ground to each plant. Late Turnips can be sown in July and August and will keep growing until the ground freezes. Use from one to three pounds of seed per acre.

For early use the best variety of turnips is the **Early Milan**. It is tender, sweet and very early. Looks like the old Purple Top Strap Leaf, but smaller and earlier. There is also a pure white strain of the same Turnip called **Early White Milan**. No difference except color.

For main crop and especially for fall sowing, the main standby is the old fashioned **Purple Top Strap Leaf**. Large, sweet and fine grain. The **Purple Top Globe** is practically the same Turnip but slightly deeper in shape and a little heavier. On account of its shape it yields better than the old flat type. **White Globe** is much like **Purple Top Globe** except that it is white but it is somewhat later. There is also a yellow fleshed Turnip called **Amber Globe**, but I do not like it so well as the ordinary varieties.

The **Rutabaga**, or **German Sweet Turnip**, is a different growing Turnip entirely. It has smooth leaves like a cabbage, grows slower than an ordinary Turnip and much larger. The best variety has a purple top with yellow flesh. This is the variety we use. They are not much of a success here in Iowa or south of here, but in the northern states they are quite valuable.

There is a long slender Turnip called **Cowhorn Turnip**, which is much used for stock feeding and for a fertilizer crop to plow under. It is too big and coarse for table use, but is valuable in other ways.

Price of Turnips	1-oz.	Oz.	1-lb.
Amber Globe	\$0.05	10	20
Cowhorn . . . . .	.05	10	20
Early Milan . . . . .	.05	10	30
Early White Milan . . . . .	.05	10	30
Purple Top Strap Leaf . . . . .	.05	10	20
Purple Top Globe . . . . .	.05	10	20
Rutabaga, or German Sweet . . . . .	.05	10	20
White Globe . . . . .	.05	10	20

TOBACCO

We don't grow Tobacco commercially here in Iowa, and I really don't know much about it myself, but lots of my customers have written in asking that we get them some first-class, pure, improved varieties of Tobacco seed. I wrote to friends and customers in the Tobacco growing districts and among others I found a man in Tennessee growing remarkably fine **White Burley Tobacco**. He has made a specialty of this variety, selecting the best plants for seed every year, and I contracted with him to grow for me enough of this select seed so that I could offer it to my customers. I have every reason to believe that he has a remarkably pure, fine strain of this Tobacco, and I feel confident that if you want the best there is in Tobacco, this seed would be the stuff for you to use.

I have been handling two or three of the ordinary varieties of Tobacco, but do not find them pure or satisfactory, so will handle this year nothing but this one variety of seed. This is often sold as **Sweet Burley Tobacco**. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., 1-lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5.



Purple Top Globe. The best main crop turnip.

MUSHROOMS

Mushrooms can be grown with fair to good success by those who will take the pains to do the work right and have patience to overcome a possible failure or two at first. I do not advise the growing of **Mushrooms** commercially with the expectation of making a lot of money off them until you have had some experience. I have hunted up the best to be had in the **Mushroom Spawn**.

Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn (produced under the new Selective method which makes possible the segregation of varieties) is received absolutely fresh at frequent intervals from the manufacturer. This spawn will produce **Mushrooms** of a specific variety, selected with special reference to size, color and prolificness. It absolutely eliminates all danger of raising poisonous **Mushrooms**. We keep on hand the cream-white variety, which is hardy and very prolific; but can supply the brown and pure-white varieties, if desired. Each brick weighs from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Sold by the brick. Per standard brick, 35 cts., 5 bricks \$1.60 postpaid; by express or freight, 10 bricks \$2, 25 bricks \$4.50, 100 bricks \$15.

Illustrated book (Publication No. 3) on **Mushroom Culture and Pure Culture Spawn**, containing the latest methods of raising, preserving and cooking **Mushrooms**, 15 cts. per copy postpaid; or free with each order of 25 bricks or more.

ODDS AND ENDS

Here are a lot of things that have no special place in the catalogue, so I have piled them all in together here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. I probably have it. If not, I can get it for you.

Gourds. I can supply any of the following varieties; Dipper, Nest Egg, Sugar Trough, and fancy mixed. Any variety $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 5 cts., oz. 20c.

Collards. Grown in the South for greens. Like cabbage, only it does not head. I have the true Georgia seed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Endive. Or German lettuce. Somewhat like lettuce, but more bitter. Can be bleached like celery. Pkt. 5 cts.

Garden Lemon, or Vine Peach. Valuable for preserves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Ground Cherry. The old-fashioned yellow variety common in old gardens. Grows easily from seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Kale, or Green Kale. Grown for greens. Looks like loose, green, curly cabbage leaves. I can furnish either the tall or the dwarf. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Kohlrabi, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Mustard. Chinese Curled, White, Black, Giant Southern and the new Ostrich Plume. Any variety, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Parsley. Moss curled, for seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant. The stalks are red, large and very tender. It is much like the Victoria, but larger and slightly redder. I can supply either seed or plants of my own growing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1-lb. 50 cts.; plants \$1 per dozen, all postpaid.

Sage, Mammoth or Broad Leaf. The best sort. Pkt. 5 cts.

Spinach, Bloomsdale Savoy. The best variety, pkt. 5 cts. Special price on large lots.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian. Grown for chicken feed. $\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts. Ask for special prices on large lots.

California Casaba. A large, late, high flavored muskmelon, grown almost universally in California. Pkt. 10 cts.



J. R. Snapp, of Tennessee, who grows my Sweet Burley Tobacco for me. This picture shows his home, his family and a beautiful crop of Tobacco. The plants growing for seed are in a special small field back of the house.

Collection of New Varieties

16 Varieties of the Very Newest and Best for \$1.00, postpaid.

I have a dozen or more new varieties of vegetables that I believe would pay you to try out this season. They are my leaders, the best I have in the catalog. I am constantly experimenting with new and unknown varieties. Some I get from my customers, some I come across as I am travelling about over the country and some have been originated by carefully crossing of old varieties. I give them all a good fair chance in my trial grounds, and if they make good I list them.

I believe I have enjoyed trying out these new varieties in the garden and selecting the best of them then introducing them to you through the catalog more than any work I have done and I believe you will get just as much fun out of it as I did, so I have made out a list of my specialties and am going to make you a special price on the collection.

This collection cannot be broken as it is put up in a box at the first of the season all ready to send the minute your order comes in. The list is as follows:

1 Pkt. Cabbage, Norseman.	Positively best early Cabbage.	10c
" Cabbage, Cornbelt.	Best big late Cabbage	10c
" Cabbage, Volga.	A thoroughbred. Sweet and tender	10c
" Tomato, Field's Early June.	Extremely early and of good size	
"	and quality.	15c
" Tomato, Mississippi Girl.	Best main crop. Heavy yielder and good canner.	15c
" Muskemelon, Field's Daisy.	Delicious flavor. Stands dry weather well.	15c
" Watermelon, Improved Kleckley.	An extra good strain of that well known variety.	10c
" Watermelon, Rubber Rind.	Has the fine quality of the Kleckleys and addition will ship well.	10c
" Watermelon, Golden Honey.	Ahead of any other yellow fleshed variety.	10c
" Watermelon, Princess.	Individual size melon.	15c
" Radish, Sparkler.	Early, and tender. The upper half of radish scarlet and lower half white.	5c
" Radish, Crimson Marble.	The prettiest round red radish we send out.	5c
1 Ear. Pop-Corn, Baby Golden.	No other variety pops out as tender as this one.	10c
1 oz. Sweet Corn, White Mexican.	Best early sweet corn.	5c
1 oz. Beans, Field's First Early.	Best early green bean.	10c
1 oz. Peas, Fillbasket.	Will grow and bear when all others fail.	5c

This list foots up to \$1.60 and I will send it to you postpaid for \$1.00. I will throw in a packet each of the Pansies and Sweet Peas.

Here is a chance to try out the best of the new varieties at about the same cost as the old standard kinds.

Here are some more of the boys from the Watermelon Contest. See page 25 for the rest of them.

George Slack, Clarinda, Iowa.

"I will write you a letter about my melon patch and how I grew them. I plowed the ground early in the spring and kept it disked till I planted the seed May 4th. I planted in long hills 10 feet apart, 6 seeds to a hill. You can keep the weeds out of a long hill better.

The bugs thought they would get them but I got a can of insect powder and sprinkled on them and they went to my neighbors patch and he put on tobacco dust and the next time he went to the patch he said the bugs just set and spit tobacco juice at him.

We had all the melons we could eat and all our neighbors could eat, and I have sold \$15.40 worth already, and have lots of melons yet.

I am sending you my picture. The seeds were fine, every one grew. Our neighbors said they never seen such fine melons."



George Slack, Clarinda, Iowa.

A Collection of Old-Fashioned Flowers

14 Kinds for 50 cents

A good many times every year some of my friends ask me if I can supply certain varieties of old fashioned flowers like mother used to grow. I have threatened to make a collection of these old fashioned flowers and offer them to my customers, but never seemed to get around to it until this year. I have made quite a list, enough for a good sized flower garden and you will be familiar with all of these old fashioned varieties which have been kept pure and will please you just as much I believe as these varieties did when you saw them growing under favorable conditions back at the old homestead.

These collections are already assembled and we could make no changes, but if you want to buy them separately they will be found listed in the catalog. I am sure you will be pleased with this collection of old fashioned flowers. The list price would be 80c for the fourteen packages, but I am going to offer it to you for even 50c.

Here is the list:

Balloon Vine	5c	Hollyhock	5c
Bachelor Buttons	5	Ladyfinger	5
Canterbury Bells	5	Petunia	5
Coxcomb	5	Rose Moss	5
Cypress Vine	5	Sweet William	10
Everlastings	5	Touch-me-not	10
Hyacinth Bean	5	Zinnia	5

All for 50 cents, postpaid.

80

A Complete Garden Collection For \$1.25.

Many people, especially new beginners in gardening, want me to choose for them a complete assortment of staple varieties of seeds for an ordinary garden. I have made up such a collection, which I am sure will please almost every one. Here it is:

½ pt. Sweet Corn		1 pt. Tomato	
1 pt. Turnips		2 ozs. Early Peas	
1 pt. Early Cabbage		2 ozs. Late Peas	
1 pt. Late Cabbage		2 ozs. Wax Beans	
1 pt. Muskmelon		2 ozs. Green-pod Beans	
1 pt. Watermelon		2 ozs. Pole Beans	
1 pt. Cucumber		1 oz. Lettuce	
1 oz. Early Radish		½ oz. Salsify	
1 oz. Late Radishes		½ oz. Early Beets	
½ oz. Onion		½ oz. Late Beets	
½ oz. Carrot		½ oz. Early Squash	
½ oz. Parsnip		½ oz. Late Squash	
½ pt. Popcorn		½ oz. Pumpkin	

This collection, amounting to \$1.85 at regular prices, I will send, postpaid, for \$1.25. I cannot make any change in varieties, as it is already made up ready to send.



Justin and William Moore, Big Sandy, Texas.

11 and 9 years old.

The melons are Justin's, but William wanted to be in the picture too because he helped hoe the melons.

"I planted my melons on old gray sandy land and I got my first ripe melon July 15th. They didn't have a drop of rain on them from May 9th to June 17th. I raised about 200 melons. Some of them weighed 35 or 40 lbs. I like to never got the picture taken. The reason I didn't have more melons in the picture, they was all used up. I think they did fine for the weather to be so unfavorable."

January and February 1913

Blue List

Of Wholesale Prices for Market Gardeners and Other Large Buyers

Issued Monthly by

Henry Field Seed Company
Shenandoah, - - Iowa

These prices not good after March 1st, 1913

Asparagus	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Bonvalett's Giant	25	45	85
Columbian Mammoth White	15	25	45
Conover's Colossal	15	25	45
Palmetto	15	25	45

Beans	Gal.	Peck	Bu.
Dwarf, Bush or Snap, Green Podded			
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	75	1.40	5.00
Black Valentine	80	1.50	5.50
Early Six Weeks	60	1.10	4.00
Extra Early Refugee	60	1.10	4.00
Field's First Early	80	1.50	5.50
Giant Stringless Green Pod	75	1.40	5.00
Round Pod Valentine	70	1.25	4.50
Refugee or 1000 to 1	60	1.10	4.00

Beans—Bush, Wax Podded Varieties			
Challenge Black Wax	75	1.45	5.25
Davis White Kidney Wax	75	1.40	5.00
Golden Wax	75	1.45	5.25
Hodson Wax	75	1.45	5.25
New Stringless Yellow Pod	90	1.75	6.50
Perfection Wax	75	1.40	5.00
Pencil Pod Wax	80	1.50	5.50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	75	1.45	5.25

Beans—Bush, Varieties for Shelled Beans			
Burpee's Bush Lima	90	1.75	6.50
Dwarf Horticultural	80	1.50	5.50
Fordhook Bush Lima	90	1.75	6.50
Henderson's Bush Lima	90	1.75	6.25
Prolific Tree	60	1.10	4.00
Red Kidney	70	1.25	4.50
White Kidney	70	1.25	4.50
White Wonder	60	1.10	4.00

Pole Beans, Green Podded			
Burgers Stringless	80	1.50	5.50
Cutshort or Cornhill	80	1.50	5.50
Dutch Case Knife	80	1.50	5.50
Improved Missouri Wonder	90	1.75	6.50
Kentucky Wonder	80	1.50	5.50
Lazy Wife	90	1.75	6.50
Pole Horticultural	80	1.50	5.50
White Creaseback	80	1.50	5.50
White Seeded Cutshort	90	1.75	6.50
White Seeded Kentucky Wonder	90	1.75	6.50

Pole Beans, Wax Podded			
Golden Cluster Wax	1.00	1.90	
Golden Carmine	1.00	1.90	
Kentucky Wonder Wax	90	1.75	6.50

Pole Beans, Lima			
Extra Early Lima	85	1.60	6.00
King of the Garden Lima	85	1.55	5.75
Seibert's Early Lima	85	1.55	5.75

Beets (For Table Use)	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Blood Turnip	25	45	80
Crosby's Egyptian	25	45	80
Crimson Globe	25	45	80
Detroit Dark Red	25	45	80
Eclipse	25	45	80
Extra Early Flat Egyptian	25	45	80
Long Blood	25	45	80

BEETS (For Stock Use)	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Giant Feeding Sugar	15	25	45
Golden Tankard Mangel	15	25	45
Mammoth Long Red Mangel	15	25	45

Cabbage	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Early and Second Early	65	1.25	2.50
All Head Early	65	1.25	2.50
All Seasons	55	1.00	1.90
Charleston (Large Wakefield)	55	1.00	1.90
Extra Early Eureka	65	1.25	2.50

Shipment—By express or freight at buyers expense except per special offer on next page. These prices do not include postage.

Postage Extra—If small amounts are wanted by mail add cents per pound or 15 cents per quart to cover postage.

Terms—Cash with order. We open no accounts.

Bags and Boxes Free—We make no charge for packing. Prices are Net—No discounts from these prices.

Odd Sorts—We can supply most standard varieties, whether listed here or not, at usual prices.

Special Quotations—If you use extra large amounts of some one class of seeds you are invited to write for special quotations.

Iron Age Garden Tools—We carry heavy stocks of these tools here in Shenandoah, and can make prompt shipment. By having them come with seeds, you can save on freight and on a big order I can prepay it all, as per special offer on next page.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory, and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot in any way warrant the crop as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

Henry Field Seed Company

Cabbage (continued)	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	Mustard (continued)	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Early Etampes	65	1.25	2.50	Giant Southern Curled	15	25	45
Early Jersey Wakefield	65	1.25	2.50	White	10	15	30
Early Spring	65	1.25	2.50				
Early Winningstat	55	1.00	1.90				
Early Flat Dutch	55	1.00	1.90				
Henderson's Early Summer	55	1.00	1.90				
Cabbage—Late or Main Crop							
Autumn King	50	1.00	2.00				
Cornbelt	80	1.55	3.00				
Hollander or Danish Ball Head	65	1.25	2.50				
Large American Drumhead	40	75	1.40				
Mammoth Red Rock	50	1.00	2.00				
Premium Flat Dutch	55	1.00	2.00				
St. Louis Late Market	65	1.25	2.50				
Surehead	55	1.00	2.00				
Volga	65	1.25	2.50				
Cauliflower				Danish Grown			
	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	oz.					
Dry Weather (Copenhagen)	1.10	2.00					
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt	1.10	2.00					
Early Snowball	1.10	2.00					
Carrots	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.				
Chantenay	25	45	.90				
Danver's Half Long	25	45	.90				
Giant Belgian	20	40	.75				
Long Orange	25	45	.90				
Oxheart	25	45	.90				
White Vosges	20	40	.75				
Yellow Belgian	20	40	.75				
Celery (American)	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.				
Golden Self Bleaching	crop failed						
Giant Pascal	40	75	1.50				
White Plume	55	1.00	2.00				
Cucumbers	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.				
Chicago Pickle	20	35	65				
Cool and Crisp	20	35	65				
Davis Perfect	35	65	1.25				
Early Cluster	20	30	60				
Early Frame	20	35	65				
Evergreen	20	35	65				
Emerald	25	40	75				
Fordhook Famous	35	65	1.25				
Grand Forcing	35	65	1.25				
Green Prolific	20	35	65				
Klondike	20	35	65				
Long Green	25	40	70				
Tailby's Hybrid	20	35	65				
White Spine	20	30	60				
White Pearl	35	65	1.25				
Eggplant	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.				
Black Beauty	1.00	1.85	3.50				
Early Long Purple	80	1.50	2.75				
New York Purple	1.00	1.85	3.50				
Lettuce	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.				
Black Seeded Simpson	20	35	65				
Big Boston	25	45	85				
California Cream Butter	20	35	65				
Grand Rapids	20	35	65				
Hanson	20	35	65				
Iceberg	20	35	65				
May King	25	45	85				
Marblehead Mammoth	20	35	65				
Prizehead	20	35	65				
White-Heart Cos.	20	35	65				
Mustard	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.				
Black Southern	10	15	30				
Chinese Curled	15	25	45				
Onion Sets Hazel-nut size	Peck	Bu.					
Mixed (Bottom)							
Red (Bottom)							
White (Bottom)							
Yellow (Bottom)							
Peas Smooth Early	Gal.	Peck	Bu.				
Alaska							
Fillbasket							
Improved Extra Early							

Continued on next page

BLUE LIST, continued

Peas (continued)	Gal. Peck Bu.	Radias (Continued)	1/4 lb. 1/2 lb. lb.	Sweet Corn (continued)	Gal. Peck Bu.
on Thumb.....	1.10 2.00	Early Round Dark Red.....	15 25 45	Stowell's Evergreen.....	50 90 3.25
Peas—Wrinkled Early		Early Scarlet Globe.....	15 25 40	Zig Zag Evergreen.....	55 95 3.50
merican Wonder.....	1.20 2.25 8.50	Early Bird.....	15 25 45	Country Gentleman.....	60 1.10 4.00
radus.....	1.50 3.00	French Forcing.....	35 55 1.00	Red Cob Cory.....	50 90 3.25
ott's Excelsior.....	1.20 2.25 8.50	French Breakfast.....	15 25 45	Western Queen Crop failed	
remium Gem (Little Gem).....	1.00 1.90 7.50	Giant Butter.....	20 35 65	Tomatoes	1/4 lb. 1/2 lb. lb.
uprise.....	1.50 3.00	Golden Globe.....	20 35 65	Acme.....	50 90 1.75
utton's Excelsior.....	1.60 3.00	Half Long Brightest Scarlet.....	15 25 40	Beauty.....	40 75 1.40
thomas Laxton.....	1.50 3.00	Icicle.....	15 25 45	Chalk's Early Jewel.....	50 90 1.75
Peas—Second Early and Main Crop	1.20 2.25	Long Black Spanish.....	20 35 65	Dwarf Champion.....	50 90 1.75
dvancer.....		Long Brightest Scarlet.....	15 25 40	Earliana.....	55 1.00 2.00
liss Everbearing.....	1.20 2.25	Long Scarlet.....	15 25 40	Field's Early June.....	See catalog
ampion of England.....	1.20 2.25	Lady Finger.....	15 25 40	Golden Beauty.....	45 80 1.50
warf Gray Sugar.....	1.20 2.25	Non Plus Ultra.....	15 25 45	June Pink.....	55 1.00 2.00
warf Champion.....	1.20 2.25 8.50	Rosy Gem.....	15 25 40	Livingston's Globe.....	90 1.75 3.40
nglish Early.....	1.40 2.75	Round Red.....	15 25 45	Langdon Earliana.....	90 1.75 3.40
nglish Second Early.....	1.40 2.75	Round White.....	15 25 40	Mississippi Girl.....	See catalog
nglish Late.....	1.40 2.75	Strasburg.....	15 25 45	New Stone.....	45 80 1.50
Horsford's Market Garden.....	1.20 2.25 8.50	Scarlet Turnip White Tip.....	15 25 45	Pink Early June.....	See catalog
arrowfat.....	1.00 1.90 7.00	Special Forcing Strains.....	35 55 1.00	Ponderosa.....	1.00 1.90 3.75
Stratagem.....	1.20 2.25	Sparkler.....	25 45 85	Trophy.....	50 90 1.75
Telephone.....	1.20 2.25	Sakurajima (Japanese).....	50	Yellow Pear.....	75 1.40 2.75
Telegraph.....	1.20 2.25				
Peppers	1/4 lb. 1/2 lb. lb.				
Jayenne.....	65 1.10 2.00	Salsify	1/4 lb. 1/2 lb. lb.	Turnips	1/4 lb. 1/2 lb. lb.
Chinese Giant.....	1.40	Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	35 55 1.00	Amber Globe.....	15 20 30
Golden Queen.....	70 1.15 2.25	Squash	1/4 lb. 1/2 lb. lb.	Early White Milan.....	20 35 65
Large Bullnose.....	50 90 1.75	Blue Hubbard.....	20 40 75	Extra Early Milan.....	20 35 65
Ruby King.....	65 1.10 2.00	Banana.....	See catalog	Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	15 20 35
Ruby Giant.....	1.25	Boston Marrow.....	15 25 45	Purple Top Globe.....	15 20 35
Red Cluster.....	65 1.10 2.00	Cushaw.....	20 35 65	Rutabaga.....	15 20 35
Red Chili.....	65 1.10 2.00	Delicious.....	25 45 85	White Globe.....	15 20 35
Sweet Neapolitan.....	50 90 1.75	Early Golden Bush Scallop.....	15 25 45		
Parsnips	1/4 lb. 1/2 lb. lb.	Essex Hybrid.....	15 25 45	Watermelons	1/4 lb. 1/2 lb. lb.
Hollow Crown.....	15 25 45	Fordhook.....	25 45 85	Angel Kiss.....	25 45 85
Improved Half Long.....	15 25 45	Genuine Hubbard.....	25 45 85	Alabama Sweets.....	20 35 60
Parsley		Golden Hubbard.....	20 40 75	Chilian.....	30 55 1.05
Moss Curled.....	35 60 1.25	Mammoth White Bush Scallop.....	15 25 45	Citron or Preserving Melon.....	20 35 65
Pumpkins	1/4 lb. 1/2 lb. lb.	Mammoth or Hundred Weight.....	30 55 1.00	Cole's Early.....	15 25 50
Big Tom.....	20 35 60	Summer Bush Crookneck.....	15 25 45	Dixie.....	15 20 35
Buff Pie.....	35 55 1.00	Sibley.....	20 35 65	Florida Favorite.....	15 20 35
Large Cheese.....	10 15 30			Fordhook Early.....	15 25 50
Mammoth.....	35 55 1.00	Sweet Corn		Golden Honey.....	60 1.10 2.00
Small Sugar.....	20 35 60	Varieties are arranged as near as possible in order of ripening.		Halbert Honey.....	20 35 65
Tennessee Sweet Potato.....	20 35 65	White Mexican (Sioux City).....	60 1.10 4.00	Harris Early.....	15 25 45
Yankee Field (6 lbs. \$1.00).....	20	Peep O' Day.....	55 95 3.50	Ice Cream or Peerless.....	15 20 35
Radishes	1/4 lb. 1/2 lb. lb.	Adams' Extra Early.....	50 90 3.25	Iceberg.....	15 20 35
All Season's Mixture.....	15 25 40	Premo.....	50 90 3.25	Improved Kleckley.....	25 45 85
Chinese Rose Winter.....	15 25 40	First of All.....	50 90 3.25	Kolb Gem (Blue Gem).....	15 20 35
Chinese White Winter.....	15 25 45	White Cory.....	55 95 3.50	Kleckley Sweets.....	20 35 65
Cincinnati Market.....	15 25 45	White Mexican (Home grown).....	60 1.10 4.00	McIvor's Wonderful Sugar.....	15 25 50
Crimson Marble.....	25 45 85	Golden Bantam.....	60 1.10 4.00	Monte Christo.....	20 35 65
Crimson Giant.....	20 35 65	Early Minnesota.....	50 90 3.25	Phinney's Early.....	15 20 40
Chartiers.....	15 25 40	Early Champion.....	50 90 3.25	Princess.....	65 1.25 2.35
		Early Evergreen.....	50 90 3.25	Rubber Rind.....	50 90 1.75
		Black Mexican.....	50 90 3.25	Sweetheart.....	15 20 35
		White Evergreen.....	55 95 3.50	Tom Watson.....	30 55 1.00
				Triumph.....	15 20 35

Prices Prepaid on Garden Seeds at Blue List Prices.

Lots of people hesitate to send off for garden seeds for fear of the freight or express charges, and they are a freight sometimes, but on the average they are not bad.

I got to figuring on it one evening and I decided that if the orders were big enough to be worth while, we could afford to pay the charges ourselves. Of course we could not afford to pay the charges on a real small shipment for at these Blue List prices there is not much profit in it, and it costs about as much to send a little shipment as a big one. And of course the farther away you are the bigger the shipment would have to be to make it pay.

By making three general divisions of the country I can make it average up so it will be all right, so I drew this map long side. There are three general divisions of the country there you will notice.

First, in Iowa, and four of the adjoining states; I can prepay the charges on garden seeds on any order of \$10.00 or over.

Second, in any of the rest of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, I can prepay the charges on any order for garden seeds amounting to \$20 or over.

Third, in the country west of the mountains I can prepay the charges on any order amounting to \$30 or over.

Now then if it is fear of freight charges that has been keeping you out, you might just as well come on in. If your own order is not big enough to get the prepay, double up with some of your neighbors.

Rules—This offer applies to all garden seeds, onion sets, and garden implements. It does not apply to seed corn, seed potatoes or field seeds except where small amounts are ordered to come along with a big shipment of garden seeds.

It applies only to orders at regular prices as given in this Blue List.

This offer takes the place of the 10 per cent rebate to be used in the purchase of books and implements. You can take advantage of either one but not of both.

I reserve the right to send by either express or freight as may seem best to me. I think it will generally be express, but on some cases with heavy seeds may be freight.



Garden Seeds Prepaid at Wholesale Prices.

On orders amounting to—

\$10 in Ia., Neb., Kan., Mo. and Ill. Dark on map

\$20 anywhere in the east of the Rocky Mts. Light shading

\$30 in country west of the mountains. White on map

This is for garden seeds, onions sets and garden implements only, and does not apply to seed corn, field seeds, or seed potatoes.

You can take advantage of Blue List price, you can double up with your neighbors, and you can order any kind of garden seeds you wish.

The 10 per cent rebate for books and implements does not go with this.

Books That Have Helped Me

Next to actual experience and the farm papers, the most valuable helps in learning the ins and outs of farming and gardening are the books on farm subjects. I have made up a list here of the very best ones, and have arranged with the publishers to furnish them to you postpaid at the regular prices. I get practically nothing out of this, but I feel I am doing a service to my friends and customers in helping them to get the very best information that can be had anywhere. For the farm boy who is anxious to learn all that can be learned about the profession, there is nothing so valuable as these books. They are written by practical men in language that can be easily understood, and no matter whether you are a new beginner or an old hand at the business, you can learn something from these books.

Send orders for books to me direct, and I will mail them to you postpaid at the prices given.

Books on Vegetable Crops

The Potato. Samuel Fraser. Illustrated, 200 pages, 5 x 7, cloth.	\$0 75
Tomato Culture. Wm. W. Tracey. Illustrated, 150 pages, 5 x 7, cloth.	50
Celery Culture. W. R. Beattie. Fully illustrated, 150 pages, 5 x 7, cloth.	50
Fortune in Two Acres. Fred Grundy. This is the best book I ever read for the small farmer or gardener. Written by a practical man who has been through it all himself. I read it through once a year, myself.	50
The New Onion Culture. T. Grenier. Rewritten and enlarged and brought up to date. A new method of growing bigger, better onions than can be grown by the old plan. Illustrated, 140 pages.	50
Cabbage and Cauliflower. C. L. Allen. A practical treatise on the various types and varieties treating of the requirements, conditions, cultivation, general management and marketing. Also treats of insects and fungi attacking this class of vegetables. Illustrated, 126 pages.	50
Asparagus. P. M. Hexamer. This is the first book in America which is exclusively devoted to the raising of asparagus. Illustrated, 174 pages.	50
Mushrooms. Wm. Falconer. The only practical work on the subject ever written. Illustrated, 170 pages.	1 00
Hints and Helps for Young Gardeners. H. D. Hemenway. Valuable for those who are young in experience as well as for those who are young in age only.	35
Vegetable Gardening. Greene. A complete, practical guide to gardeners. 256 pages, illustrated.	50

Books on Flowers

The Gold Mine in the Front Yard. By C. S. Harrison. A book about flowers, both for ornamentation and commercial culture, written with special reference to Northwestern conditions. Illustrated, 280 pages.	1 00
Greenhouse Construction. L. R. Taft. Illustrated, 210 pages.	1 50
Greenhouse Management. L. R. Taft. Illustrated, 382 pages.	1 50
The Window Flower-Garden. Julius J. Heinrich. Illustrated, 123 pages.	1 50
Your Plants. James Sheehan. Plain and practical talks about treatment of tender and hardy plants in house and garden.	50
Landscape Gardening. F. A. Wall. Illustrated, 152 pages.	50
Ornamental Gardening for Americans. E. A. Long. A treatise on beautifying homes, rural districts and cemeteries. A plain and practical work; 300 pages.	1 50

Books on Insects and Plant Diseases

Spraying Crops. Prof. Clarence M. Weed.	40
Insects and Insecticides. Prof. Clarence M. Weed. A practical manual of insects and methods of preventing their injuries. 334 pages, with many illustrations.	50

Books on Fruit Crops

The Fruit Garden. P. Barry. A standard work on fruit and fruit trees. Illustrated, 576 pages.	1 50
Small Fruit Culturist. Andrew S. Fuller. A book covering the propagating of small fruit, varieties, culture, packing for market, etc. Finely illustrated, 288 pages.	1 00
The Practical Fruit Grower. S. T. Maynard. Just what the beginner needs, and the successful fruitman. Illustrated, 128 pages.	50
Strawberry Culturist. Andrew S. Fuller. Fully illustrated.	25

Books on Farm Crops

Alfalfa. F. D. Coburn. The first practical work on this subject.	50
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You can get these books free with your order. Here's how. On all orders for seeds, plants or bulbs (except clover and alfalfa seed) I will allow you a rebate of 10 per cent to be applied on the purchase of books or garden implements. Thus on a seed order amounting to \$5, you would have a rebate of 50 cents toward the purchase of books, which would get you free any 50-cent book listed above, or a 50-cent rebate toward one of the higher-priced books. Or, if you had an order for \$10, you could get free any two of the 50-cent books or any one of the \$1 books, or a \$1 rebate toward the purchase of any of the higher-priced books. If your own order is not large enough to get you free the book you want, you should get some of your neighbors to join in with you in ordering, and if you get a book you can loan it to them to read if they will promise to return it to you. See page 8 of this book for fuller information regarding this.

The Book of Alfalfa. F. D. Coburn. Fully revised, enlarged and brought up to date. Contains all that is known to date regarding alfalfa, and is written by the most practical man in the United States. Any one who is at all interested in this crop should have this book. Illustrated by photographs, 336 pages.	2 00
Alfalfa in America. Joe Wing. Written by a practical farmer who has made a great success growing alfalfa in Ohio.	2 00
Meadows and Pastures. Joe Wing. The best book I have ever found on this subject.	1 50
The Book of Corn. Herbert Myrik. Illustrated, 500 pages.	1 50
Clovers and How to Grow Them. Thomas Shaw. A complete guide to the growing of all kinds of clover. Illustrated, 337 pages.	1 00
Clover Farming. Henry Wallace. A concise, condensed handbook on clover growing.	25
Broom Corn and Broom Making. A treatise on raising broom corn and making brooms on a large or small scale.	50
Silos, Ensilage, Silage. Manly Miles. Contains the most recent, authentic information on this important subject. Illustrated, 150 pages.	50
Corn. Bowman and Crossley. Written by corn experts of the Iowa State College. The best work on corn I have ever seen. Tells all about growing, breeding, judging and marketing corn. Every corn-grower should have it.	2 00

Books on Poultry

Making Poultry Pay. Edwin C. Power. Illustrated, 324 pages.	1 00
Profits in Poultry. Contains the combined experience of a number of men in all the departments of poultry raising. Profusely illustrated, 252 pages.	1 00
Poultry Feeding and Fattening. G. B. Fisk. Illustrated, 160 pages.	50
Progressive Poultry Culture. Brigham. The standard text book on poultry in most of the state colleges.	1 50
Turkeys and How to Grow Them. Herbert Myrik. Illustrated, 154 pages.	1 00
Poultry Architecture. G. B. Fisk. Describes poultry buildings of all grades, styles and classes, practical in design and reasonable in cost. 100 illustrations, 25 pages.	50

Books on General Farm Subjects

Irrigation Farming. Lucius Wilcox. The most complete work on the subject ever published. Illustrated, 510 pages.	2 00
Irrigation for Farm, Garden and Orchard. H. Stewart. Fully illustrated, 276 pages.	1 00
Farm Drainage. Judge French. A complete treatise on this subject, 383 pages.	1 00
Gardening for Young and Old. Joseph Harris. Illustrated, 191 pages.	1 00
Truck Farming in the South. A. Oemeler. A work giving experience of successful growers of vegetables for Northern market. Illustrated, 274 pages.	1 00
Manual of Corn Judging. A. D. Shamel. Profusely illustrated with photographs.	1 00
The Farm Arithmetic. Jessie Field. A practical little book of farm problems. New and unique.	25
Weeds and How to Kill Them. Shaw.	50
Fertilizers and Crops. L. L. Van Dyke.	2 50
Farm Machinery and Farm Motors. Davidson and Chase.	2 00
First Principles of Soil Fertility. Vivian.	1 00
Weeds of the Farm and Garden. L. H. Pammel.	1 50
Fumigation Methods. Willis G. Johnson.	1 00
Soiling Crops and the Silo. Thomas Shaw.	1 50
Key to Profitable Stock Feeding. Herbert Myrik.	25
The Farmers' Tanning Guide. By G. E. Stevens. Gives all the quick ways of tanning in from ten minutes to six weeks. Also complete receipts for making your own solutions. Prepared especially for farmers.	25

On all orders for seeds, plants or bulbs (except clover and alfalfa seed) I will allow you a rebate of 10 per cent to be applied on the purchase of books or garden implements. Thus on a seed order amounting to \$5, you would have a rebate of 50 cents toward the purchase of books, which would get you free any 50-cent book listed above, or a 50-cent rebate toward one of the higher-priced books. Or, if you had an order for \$10, you could get free any two of the 50-cent books or any one of the \$1 books, or a \$1 rebate toward the purchase of any of the higher-priced books. If your own order is not large enough to get you free the book you want, you should get some of your neighbors to join in with you in ordering, and if you get a book you can loan it to them to read if they will promise to return it to you. See page 8 of this book for fuller information regarding this.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

It is a curious fact that the farmer who will have nothing but the very best of farm tools, such as riding-plows, cultivators, seeders, etc. will use in his garden the same old implements that were used by his father and grandfather, or, what is worse yet, make his wife use them. There has been just as much improvement in garden tools as in other lines, but few farmers seem to be aware of it. With modern tools a garden can be tended in less time and in much better shape than by old methods. Besides, here is the finest part of it, the boys will do it, and do it gladly; for it is a well-known fact that a boy is generally crazy to run any machine that has wheels on it. It is the old drudgery of the hoe and rake and weeder that has disgusted him with gardening. Plant your garden in long, straight rows with a good drill and tend with a wheel-hoe, and you will have by far the best garden with the least work you ever had.

IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS

I have used the Iron Age Garden tools for several years and have sold lots of them, and I have never heard a complaint yet. I consider them the best now before the public. I offer here the two best sellers, but I can furnish you any special tool you want. If these do not suit you, write for special catalog of all Iron Age goods.

Iron Age Combined Drill and Double Wheel Hoe. This is something on the style of the Planet Jr. implements that are so well known, but is in my opinion much better. It is a combination tool and can be used as a drill or as a wheel hoe and is a success either way, which is not always the case with combination tools. It is remarkably durable and hard to break, being made of malleable iron instead of castings. The wheels are high and do not choke easily. It will drop either in a hill or drill and is easily adjusted. I strongly advise it as being superior to any other garden tool made. Complete, with all attachments, shown on this page, \$12; without the rakes and plows, \$10.50. If Drill alone is desired, \$9. Ask for special delivered prices.

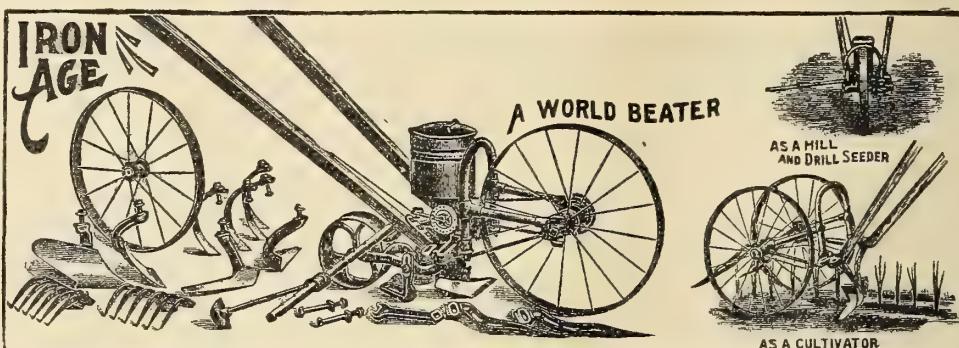
Iron Age Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator. For parties who wish a wheel hoe and cultivator independent of the drill, this No. 13 Iron Age is the best thing to be had. It is a two wheeler, working both sides of the row at once. It has two pairs of cultivator teeth, and a pair of wide hoes. These are all the attachments that I have ever found necessary, but others can be added if wanted.

For tending onions you should have the combined Drill and Double Wheel Hoe No. 6, shown above, then when the weeds get bad you can work two cultivators at once. I wish to repeat that this No. 13 is the best of all garden cultivators and is the sort I use mostly myself. Price, as shown, \$5.50.

Iron Age No. 1. Is like No. 13, except that it has all the tools and attachments shown on No. 6, all but the drill. Price, \$7.



This is the way to tend garden. It beats humping your back over a hoe. You can do ten times as much work, and do it better, too.



Iron Age No. 6 Combined Hill and Double Wheel Hoe. Price, complete, \$12.



Here's one of the Iron Age No. 6 Garden tools set up as a drill only. Can a woman run one? Sure! Iowa women can anyway. It is not half so hard as humping your back over a hoe. This implement, No. 6, has all kinds of attachments with it and sells at \$12 complete, all but the motive power.

IF YOU WANT TO GET GARDEN TOOLS FREE, just turn back to inside back cover page and read my offer. It's the best thing ever offered by any seedsman. Try it.

Iron Age No. 19, High Wheel Garden Plow. A very convenient, light-weight, low-priced tool. Owing to the high wheel it is easy to run. Price, complete as shown, \$3.25.



Other Styles. I can supply a dozen other styles of the Iron Age make, but have no room to show them here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. Write for complete catalog of Iron Age Implements.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools. I have discontinued them as I consider the Iron Age goods much the best. I can, however, supply you any of them if you wish them at as low prices as you can buy them anywhere.

A Dozen Tools In One

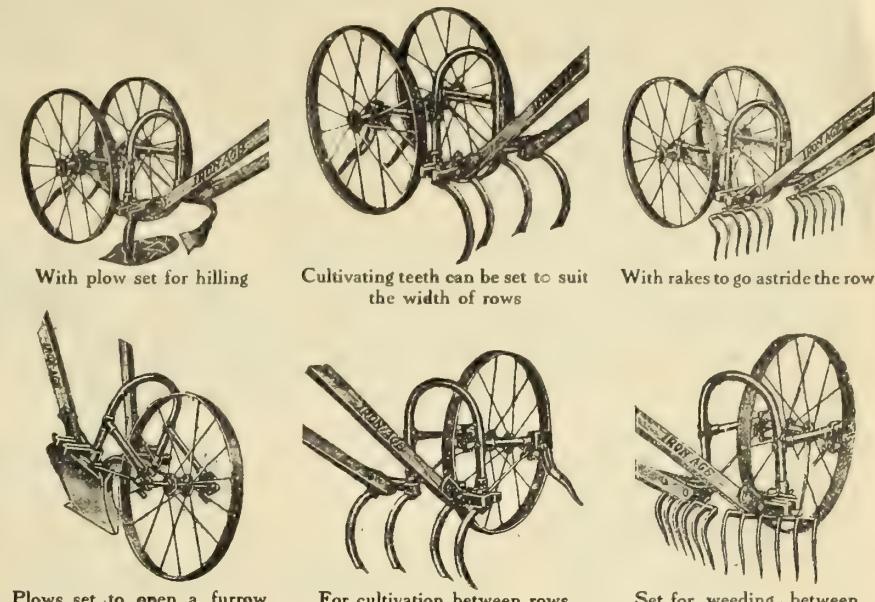
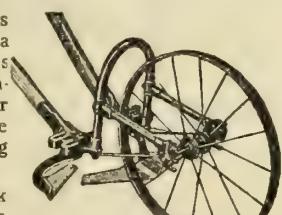
This shows some of the combinations that can be made from a No. 6, combined drill and double wheelhoe as shown on the opposite page, or from the No. 1, which is the same thing with the drill part left out. There are lots of other combinations you can study out for yourself.

There isn't a thing in the garden you can't plant and cultivate with this implement.

Plant your garden in long straight rows with a drill and you will make the seed go farther, get a better more even stand, and you can tend the crop with half the work. Ask anyone who has ever used a garden drill or wheelhoe how it compares with hand work.

There is just about as much advantage in using a drill and wheelhoe as there is in using a corn-planter and a cultivator instead of dropping the corn by hand and tending with a hoe.

You wouldn't think of tending corn with a hoe, why not get in line on the garden and be up with side hoes set to cut close between the rows



DIFFERENT THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH THE IRON AGE NO. 6, COMBINED DRILL AND DOUBLE WHEEL HOE WHEN THE DRILL PART HAS BEEN SET OFF AND YOU WANT TO USE IT AS A SINGLE OR DOUBLE WHEEL HOE ONLY.

Drill Attachment

If you already have an Iron Age wheel hoe, such as No. 13 or No. 1, you can add this drill attachment and plant anything in the garden perfectly. It can be put on or off the wheelhoe part easily, as it is simply fastened by two bolts. Price \$5.

Landside Plow

Can be attached to any Iron Age wheelhoe, and makes the tool a perfect wheel plow with plow following the line of the wheel. Plows good deep furrows and runs steadily. Can also be furnished made double like a lister. Price, single, \$90. Double, \$1.40.

Discs for Wheelhoes

This is made on the same principle as a big disc, but of the right size to attach to an Iron Age wheel hoe. Work well in loose mellow soil, but will not work in hard cloddy trashy or wet ground.

Price, \$2.00.

Onion Set Attachments

Onion sets are grown in a wide thick row. The seed is generally sown in a band about 3 inches wide. This requires a special drill shoe which can be used on any Iron Age drill. The gatherer is for cutting under the sets and lifting them.



Fig. 134
No. 6 Hill and Drill attachment
Price, \$5.00.



Fig. 82
Landside plow
Price, \$0.90.



Fig. 369
Garden disc cultivating attachment.
Price, \$2.00.



Fig. 145
Special onion set drill shoe.
Price, \$0.50.
Fig. 33
Onion set gatherer. Price, \$0.80.

Repairs for Iron Age Implements

We carry on hand here at Shenandoah, all kinds of repairs for Iron Age tools. If we do not have them on hand we will have them sent direct to you from the factory or the nearest branch office, but we generally have them here.

We can supply repairs for any Iron Age or Gem wheelhoe, or Iron Age or New Model drill, no matter how old. The cost will not be high either.

Here are some of the ones most called for and the prices. Prices do not include postage. You pay postage or express. Postage generally is about half the price of repairs.

Repairs for Iron Age No. 6 Combined Drill and Wheelhoe

(Fit also No. 1, No. 4, No. 7, No. 13, and other similar tools.)

2088	Wire link chain for drill (old style)	\$0.20
2090	Pressed steel chain for drill (new style)	.30
C40	Main frame for drill and double wheelhoe	.80
C12	Side hoe (specify right or left)	.40
30	Cultivator teeth for wheelhoe, each	.15
C59	Opening plow for No. 6 drill	.40
2080	Wire wheel for drill or wheelhoe	.75
2069	Marker stick complete (old style)	.40
2070	Marker stick complete (new style)	.40
H23	Marker drag	.40
C38-39	Hopper lid (both halves)	.40

Repairs for Iron Age Horse Hoes and Cultivators

Plain wheel for horse hoe	.50
Lever wheel complete (horsehoe)	1.00
Plain cultivator shovels, (2 inch to 4½ inch width, specify width wanted) each	.15
Plain cultivator shovel 6 inch	.25
Cultivator flat sweeps, 10 inch	.32
Cultivator flat sweeps, 12 inch	.38
Cultivator flat sweeps, 15 inch	.45

Ask for prices on others or send along about what you think the price would be.

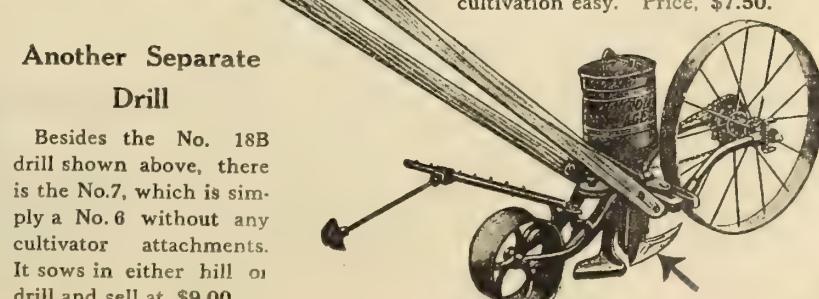
Seed Drill No. 18B ... Drill only

Especially for onion seed. Price, \$7.50

This is for the man who wants a drill only and especially an onion seed drill. It has no hillling attachment but has a special drill shoe which places the seed in a very close narrow row, making cultivation easy. Price, \$7.50.

Another Separate Drill

Besides the No. 18B drill shown above, there is the No. 7, which is simply a No. 6 without any cultivator attachments. It sows in either hill or drill and sell at \$9.00.

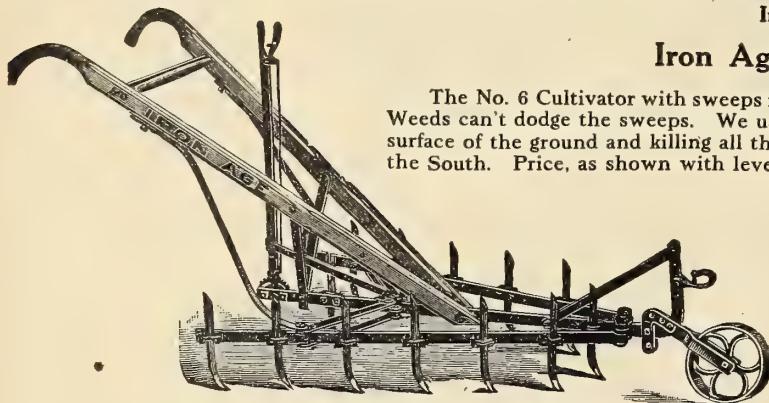


HORSE CULTIVATORS

Gardeners and fruit growers always have use for one-horse cultivators and they are a fine thing. I use two or three of them all the time. I list here three of the favorite ones, any of which I can recommend as all right. The prices are f. o. b. here, but I can make you a delivered price if you will write and ask me about it. There are many other good styles and I can supply you any of the different makes at regular price.

The No. 6 Iron Age Horse Hoe

For general-purpose work in orchard or garden this No. 6 is the best tool to use. It is furnished with five shovels and two wide hoes. Has lever wheel and lever expander. You can do almost any kind of work with it; in fact, the first year I was in the garden business it was the only cultivator I used. The shovels are of the best of steel, the standards are strong and high, and the regulation is perfect. Price, \$6.25.



Iron Age No. 6 Horse Hoe. Price \$6.25

Iron Age No. 101 Horse Cultivator

The No. 6 Cultivator with sweeps in the place of the three hind shovels. This makes a fine cultivation. Weeds can't dodge the sweeps. We use this tool a great deal as it gives us level culture, stirring all the surface of the ground and killing all the weeds without throwing up any ridge. It is used a great deal in the South. Price, as shown with lever expander and lever wheel, \$6.25.

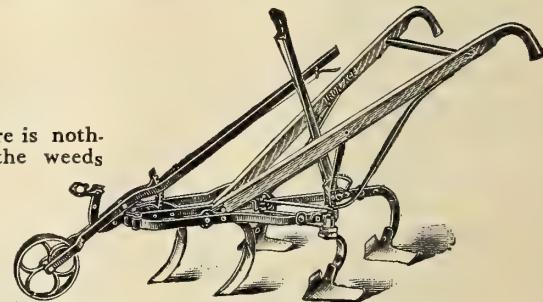


Iron Age No. 6 Horse Hoe. Price \$6.25

Plain One-Horse Cultivator No. 10

See picture at foot of page.

This is a plain, low-priced, one-horse cultivator for garden and farm use, has five shovels about 4 inches wide. Made of the best of steel, is well built, light and strong. Can be narrowed or widened by means of clamp expander and adjusted to any width from 14 to 30 inches. Price, \$3.15 or with wheel \$3.65.



Iron Age No. 101 Horse Cultivator. Price \$6.25.

Iron Age No. 1 Harrow Cultivator

For fine work in small stuff and for creating the "dust mulch" so much desired there is nothing equal to the harrow-tooth cultivator shown here. It stirs and fines the dirt, kills the weeds and leaves the soil in the most perfect condition. It has gauge wheel and lever expander and can be controlled easily as to width and depth. It is the finest tool in the world for going through corn after it gets large. It leaves the soil mellow as an ash heap. The teeth are shovel-pointed, adjustable and reversible. In every way the best of all harrow-tooth cultivators. Price complete as shown, \$5.

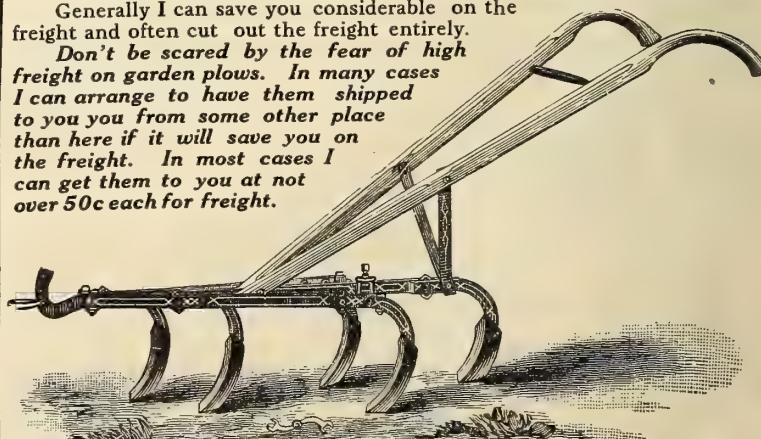


Iron Age No. 1 Harrow Cultivator. Price \$5.

Iron Age Potato Planter at Work

The planter feeds the seed automatically and without injury to any of it, but we provide an extra seat for man or boy who will make any necessary corrections. No misses—no doubles—plants 100 per cent correct, four to seven acres per day—accurate spacing—correct placing. Furnished with or without Improved Fertilizer Distributor.

I consider this by far the best potato planter made, and have used it for several years. I also use the Iron Age Potato Digger. I have used that and two or three other standard makes, and I consider it the best of the lot. In fact, the Iron Age Potato Machinery is just about right in every way. If you are thinking of buying anything of this kind, I will be pleased to figure with you as I have a general agency for them.



Iron Age Potato Planter. Price \$3.15 or \$3.65 with wheel.

Iron Age Potato Sprayers

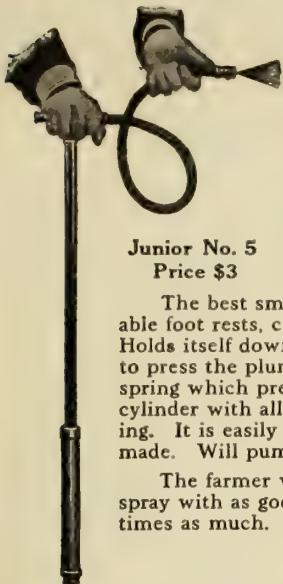
I believe the best power sprayer made is the Iron Age. It is especially intended for potatoes. Pulls with one horse, pumps by power from the axle, sprays four rows of potatoes at once and does a thorough job. I look for the potato bugs to be bad again this summer and you better be fixed for them. If interested, write for further information, prices and catalog.

Write for Complete Iron Age Catalog

The Iron Age people make every imaginable sort of tools for garden and truck work. They get out a catalog bigger than this one, telling all about it. I will be glad to send you a copy free. Anything they list I can furnish you at the right prices, and make shipment either from here, from their factory in the East or from one of their numerous branch houses all over the country.

Generally I can save you considerable on the freight and often cut out the freight entirely.

Don't be scared by the fear of high freight on garden plows. In many cases I can arrange to have them shipped to you from some other place than here if it will save you on the freight. In most cases I can get them to you at not over 50c each for freight.



Junior No. 5
Price \$3

The best small spray and force pump made. Does away entirely with the objectionable foot rests, clamps, leather suction and packing. Requires no fastening of any kind. Holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator needs to do is to press the plunger down and it raises of itself. The upward stroke is made by a brass spring which presses the cylinder apart. The all-brass suction working within the brass cylinder with all-brass valves does away entirely with all leather, rubber and other packing. It is easily worked and will do more different kinds of work than any pump ever made. Will pump from a barrel, pail, tank, spring or creek.

The farmer with a small amount of spraying can put the barrel in the wagon and spray with as good success as his neighbor who has an outfit that weighs and costs five times as much. Price \$3, or delivered by prepaid express, \$3.50.

Kant-Klog, Style G

The special feature of this sprayer is the new style Kant-Klog nozzle, which is the only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray and removing the nozzle from the tree.

It is the only nozzle made which gives a round and flat spray, or a solid stream at will. A slight pressure of the thumb starts the spray; remove it and the spray stops instantly.

The sprayer body is made of heavy galvanized steel, top and bottom dome shaped and joined to the body under heavy pressure, making complete double seam. The air pump is made of heavy brass two inches in diameter, hose couplings of solid brass, ends heavily ribbed to prevent slipping off.

A few seconds' working of the air pump gives you a powerful and elastic force which will give you the best possible continuous spray.

This sprayer holds four or five gallons, is easily carried or can be wheeled on a cart, and a few strokes occasionally with the pump will give you sufficient spray. Suited for spraying fruit trees, potatoes, vegetables, tobacco and cotton, for washing windows or wagons, and for disinfecting or whitewashing henhouses or other outbuildings.

It is the only sprayer I know of that will successfully handle whitewash, as all other nozzles are clogged by the sediment in the whitewash.

I am so confident that this sprayer will suit you that I will ship it on approval to any responsible party. If it is not all that I claim for it, you can ship it back to me at my expense and I will refund your money.

Price \$5 in galvanized steel; or in solid polished brass body. Kant-Klog, Style G. Price \$5 for \$1.50 extra.

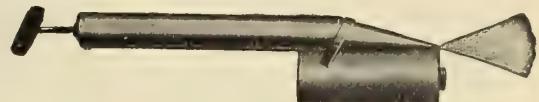
Three-foot sections of brass extension piping for reaching tall trees at 50c each.

The Handy Hand Sprayer

Not an expensive machine, but does the work. Especially valuable in home gardening and spraying rose bushes, small fruits and henhouses, or for spraying fly-killer or insecticides on animals. Made of tin and good leather valves. Reservoir holds about a quart. Price, 50c., or delivered by prepaid express, 85c.

Large Spray Pumps

If you want a large, powerful pump for reaching the tops of big trees and for spraying large orchards, you should have the No. 8 Pump for mounting permanently on a barrel. The pump is first-class throughout, heavy, and dependable. Pump, 5 ft. of hose and 5 ft. extension rod cost \$11.50. Or mounted as a complete outfit including barrel and all-steel cart, it costs \$26.50. Write for special circular No. 10.



Handy Hand Sprayer, 50c

You Can Get Your Garden Tools Free

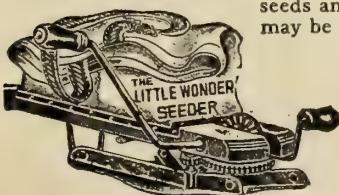
Or at least you can get a substantial rebate on the price of them. See page 8. I have arranged so that you can get any of the garden tools that I sell at part price or even entirely free in connection with your seed orders.

GRASS SEEDERS

I show here the two best makes of grass seeders. "You pay your money and take your choice." They are both good, and I have used both at different times. Of course the \$1.50 one is the best one, but the \$1 one is all right and does perfect work. Both are guaranteed.

The Cyclone Seeder

This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong, and works evenly and will sow any kind of seeds any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed and if not perfectly satisfactory may be returned at my expense. Price, \$1.50.



Little Wonder Broadcast Seeder

This is the first and only really good seeder sold at a dollar. It does fine work and is almost indispensable to any farmer who has much seeding to do. It will sow any kind of seed and sow it evenly. Price, \$1.

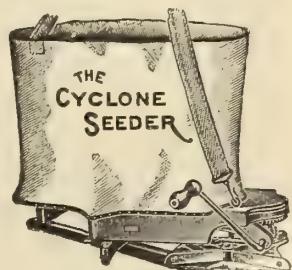
You can get these Seeders free. See page 8.



Junior No. 5 as a Barrel Sprayer



Kant-Klog Sprayer in use in an Orchard



ASPARAGUS

Most people hesitate to plant this most delicious vegetable because they imagine it is hard to grow, but this is a mistake. Plant the seed just like you would onion seed, in good rich soil where you want it to stand, or in a bed from which you can move the plants to the proper place after one year's growth. Keep it well hoed and weeded the first year. And after that you can mulch it and not weed it at all. It gets to full size by second or third year. It does not have to be trenched as some people suppose; if the ground is rich and moist that is all that is necessary. I have an extra big stock of seed grown by a German gardener at Muscatine and can make special prices for large lots; write for prices. Full instructions for growing given in our free leaflet. Ask for it.

Columbian Mammoth White. A new and distinct variety having light green or white stalks. Very large and tender. It does not come entirely straight from seed, but will come about 80 per cent white. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Conover's Colossal. The standard sort. Large green stalks. Early and tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Palmetto. A standard large sort. Much grown east for market. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Bonvalette's Giant. A new variety and the best of all. It has the advantage of coming into bearing fully a year ahead of other kinds. Yearling plants of this sort are as large as two-year plants of other kinds. It is also remarkably resistant to the rust which is such a drawback to Asparagus in many places. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts. lb. \$1.75.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS

Asparagus plants can be grown from either seed or plants, but by growing from plants you get from one to two years' start and you are more sure of a perfect stand. The plants should be set very early in the spring or else late in the fall. We generally put them in rows 3 feet apart, with the plants 1 foot apart in the row, and about 4 inches below the surface. Any good, rich soil will do, the richer the better. It does not need to be trenched or ridged as some suppose.

These plants are strong yearlings, the size usually sold as two-year. This is the best size to set.

Columbian Mammoth White. 20 cts. per doz., 25 for 30 cts., \$1 per 100, postpaid; 300 for \$2.50, by prepaid express.

Bonvalette's Giant. 25 cts. per doz., 25 for 40 cts., \$1.50 per 100, postpaid; 300 for \$4, by prepaid express.

If Asparagus plants are ordered by express at customer's expense, deduct one-third from prices given above. Ask for special prices on large quantities of plants.

TWO - YEAR - OLD ASPARAGUS PLANTS. We can generally furnish two-year-old plants of most varieties of Asparagus at 50 per cent advance over the prices of one-year-old plants.

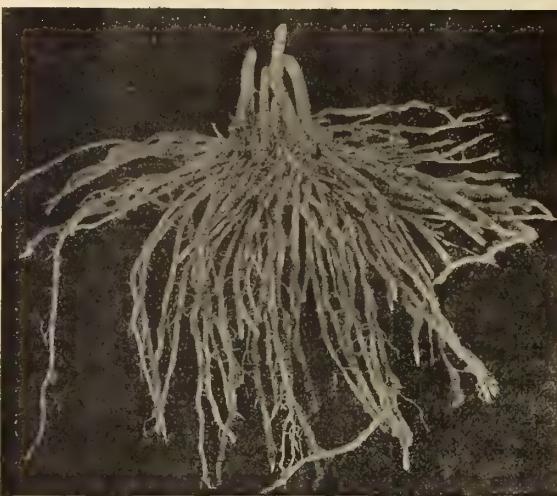
ASK FOR NURSERY CATALOG

We have a special Nursery Catalog, listing anything that is wanted in trees, plants, and shrubs of any kind.

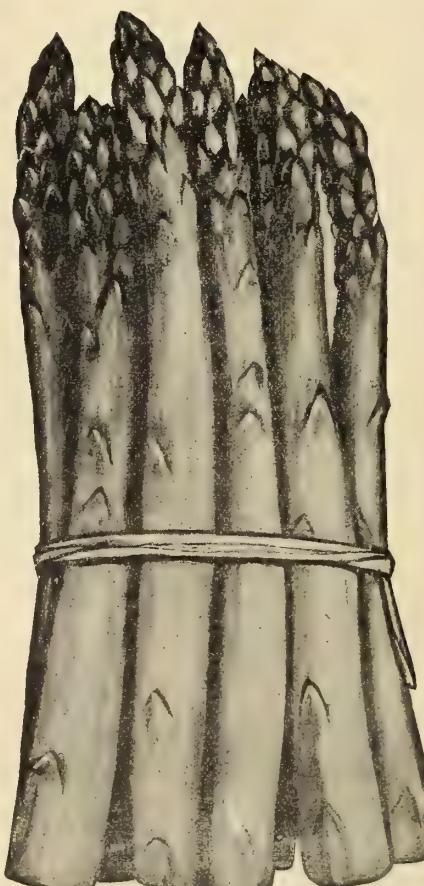
I have always grown nursery stock in a small way, but this year will open up on a larger scale and issue a special catalog for the convenience of our customers. I am growing a high grade of nursery stock and you can rest assured that we will ship nothing but the finest of stock, first class in every respect, true to name and up to date. Write for special prices on anything you want in nursery stock, or write for our catalog.

GARDEN BOOKS AND TOOLS FREE

Everybody is interested in getting something for nothing, but most every time you have to pay for it in some way. But I really give to my customers Garden Tools and Books absolutely free. You can find out all about the plan by turning back to the last page of this catalog.



Asparagus Roots. My own growing.



Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

(Wine Plant)

We have the best variety of Rhubarb that I have ever seen. It is the strain that is sometimes sold as Wine Plant. The stalks are very large, quite red in color; very tender and mild in flavor. It is early, hardy and just right in every way. We have no special name for it, but it is somewhat similar to the variety sometimes sold by nurserymen as Victoria, but in my opinion better. It was brought to this country by some of the early settlers and is well known in this neighborhood. We have increased both by dividing the clumps and by growing seedlings, and it comes equally true either way. The plants can be set either fall or spring and live very easily. They can be shipped safely by mail or express to any part of the country. Prices, delivered postpaid or by prepaid express, each 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz.; by express, customer's expense, 75 cts. per doz., 25 or over 6 cts. each. Rhubarb seed, pkt. 5c, oz. 15c. Ask for special price on large lots.

HORSE-RADISH

Maliner Kren, or Improved Bavarian. This is an improved variety of Horse Radish from Bavaria, which is being rapidly adopted all over the United States as the standard variety. It is larger than the old-fashioned kind, makes much smoother, heavier roots, and is supposed to be of superior flavor. The yield is generally more than twice that of the old variety and is much more available for use as it grows so much smoother. It can be grown from either cuttings or crowns. The crowns are the top portion of the large roots and will make a big hill the first year. The cuttings will each one make a single plant of medium size the first year. Large crowns, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., postpaid. Cuttings, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100. postpaid. Ask for special prices on large lots by express.

SAGE

Mammoth Broad-leaved. I have a few hundred plants of the large, broad-leaved German Sage which I can supply while they last, at 10 cts. each, or 3 for 25 cts., postpaid.

HERBS

Anise. Seeds have a very agreeable aromatic taste. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Balm. For making balm tea. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Basil, Sweet. For flavoring soups, stews, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Borage. Leaves used for flavoring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Caraway. Seeds used for flavoring bread. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Coriander. Seeds used in confectionery. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Castor Oil Plant. Seeds are pressed to obtain oil. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Cress. Upland. Grown early in the spring for seasoning and for greens. Pkt. 5c.

Dill. Sown for Dill pickles. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Garlic. Tastes like onion, only more so. Bulbs 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per lb.

Hoarhound. For seasoning and cough remedy. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Lavender. Used largely as a perfume. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Leeks. Large Flag. Pkt. 5 cts.

Marjoram Sweet. For seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Summer Savory. Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts.

Thyme. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Wormwood. Used medicinally and for poultry. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Strawberry Plants

I have been growing Strawberries for market for a good many years, something over 20 years, in fact, and long before I was in the seed business I was selling Strawberry plants. I always had better Strawberries than my neighbors, and they all came to me for plants. I still grow lots of berries for market and lots of plants to sell. See the photograph of my field. Did you ever see a nicer, healthier, hardier looking lot of plants?

The plants should be set very early in the spring; April is best, and if the ground is in good condition they are almost sure to grow. With good care, by fall they will make a growth that will cover the ground as you see mine have done. Then in the winter, after the ground is frozen, mulch them well, and next summer you will have berries to burn. I have had them make a quart to every four feet of row at one picking.

They will do well on almost any fairly good ground, but of course do better the richer the ground is. You can't get it too rich for them. Have it fall plowed if possible. Don't bother with fall setting. It is never a success here.

Set the plants a foot to a foot and a half apart in the row, and the rows any convenient width for tending. They will cover the ground all right the first season. It is a good practice to mulch the plants just before hard freezing weather comes on in the fall, as this prevents the plants heaving when the ground thaws. Whole or cut straw and strawy manure from the stable is generally used. Where the snow is unusually deep, the mulch should be thin, if used at all, for the snow will afford protection to the plant.

Every man who has a patch of ground as big as a blanket ought to have all the berries he can use.

I have tried over 150 kinds of strawberries, and then settled down to just one kind, the Senator. As it is a perfect-blossomed sort, it can be set alone, and needs no other kind with it. It is positively the best berry I have ever seen. It is large, dark red, fine quality, and above all it is an enormous yielder. It will make more berries and stand more grief than any kind I ever saw. It is as hardy as blue grass, and is fully able to spread and take care of itself. It doesn't need any petting. Just set it out and keep the weeds out till it gets a fair start, and you will have all the berries you want. I am setting acres of it solid for market, after watching it carefully for three years.

PRICE, \$1 per 100, postpaid.
\$2.50 for 300 by prepaid express.
Special prices on large lots by freight or express at your expense. I have lots of plants and shall be glad to talk to you about big lots.

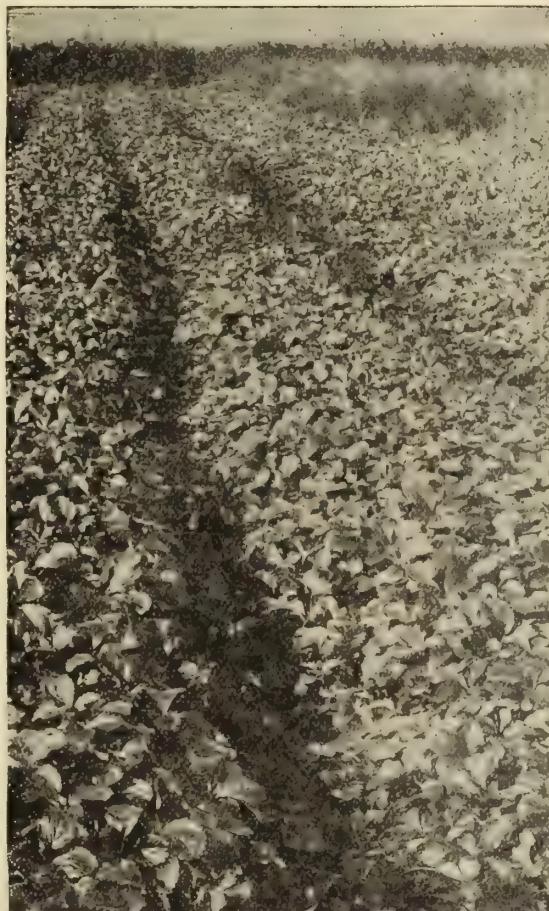
Plants are young, vigorous and healthy. Fresh dug on day of shipment, and carefully packed.

RASPBERRY PLANTS

I can supply practically any of the leading sorts of raspberries, in good, fresh, strong plants. These are not of my own growing, but are grown by a neighbor who has good stuff. I can supply the following sorts and others. Gregg (black), Kansas (black), Cuthbert (red), Marlboro (red), Louden (red), Columbian (purple), Cumberland (black). **PRICE, 60 cts. per doz., 25 for \$1, 100 for \$2.50,** all to go by express at customer's expense. If wanted by mail, add 2 cts. per plant. Write for special price-list of other small fruits.



Some of our Strawberry Plants



My field of Senator Strawberries, six months from setting. Did you ever see healthier, nicer plants?

How to Grow Strawberries

Every man who has a patch of ground as big as a blanket ought to have all the berries he can use. He can grow them as well as not. They will do well on almost any fairly good ground, but of course the richer the ground the better. You can't get it too rich for them. It is a safe rule to follow, to plant them on any ground that would make a good big crop of potatoes. If it is too dry or too thin or too hard, to grow a big crop of potatoes, don't put in strawberries. Have the ground fall-plowed if possible, but don't bother with fall setting. It is never a success in my experience unless you have potted plants, and even then it is not so good as spring setting. The plants should be set very early in the spring. April is best, and if the ground is in good condition, they are almost sure to grow. With good care by fall they will make a growth that will cover the ground.

Then, in winter after the ground is frozen, mulch them well with any convenient mulching material that is free from seeds. This mulching is to protect the plants from the alternate thawing and freezing, and also to keep the ground cool and moist in spring and summer. Do not rake it off in the spring, but shake it up so the plants can see through, and they will grow right up through it. The mulching will keep the ground cool and moist, and the weeds down.

You will get practically no berries the season you set them, but the next summer you will have berries to burn. You can generally count on a quart of berries for each plant.

Set plants a foot to a foot and one-half apart in the rows; make the rows any convenient width for tending. For field culture, the rows should be four feet apart, in the home garden two feet is right.

Don't Forget the Flowers

After you have made up your order for vegetable seeds and field grains, don't forget the Strawberry bed that you promised yourself you would make this spring. Then, after you have put down the order for these, turn to the back part of this catalog and make up an order of flowers for the women-folks.

Dahlias and Peonies

Better include dahlias (you'll find them on pages 76 and 80), for late summer and early fall flowers. Then you ought to have some peonies ("pinies," we called them when we were boys) for these are perfectly hardy and can stay year after year in one place; they will give plenty of flowers for the house if you want to cut them.

Tulips and Hyacinths

I think that you ought to have some fall bulbs (see page 82) for all the flowers that come the whole year round, the early crocus and snowdrops, the tulips and hyacinths, are the most welcome. But these must be planted in the fall, so if you send your order with your order for seeds I will keep it here and will send the bulbs about October 1.

ASK FOR SPECIAL CATALOG OF FALL BULBS AND HARDY FLOWERS

For flower lovers we issue a special catalog of flower bulbs of all kinds, especially fall bulbs, peonies (over 300 varieties described), phlox, iris, and all kinds of hardy and bulbous flowers. It's free for the asking. Write for it.



The Banner Potato. My stock is fine, all big fellows smooth as eggs.

POTATOES

There is money in growing Potatoes if you have the right kind of seed. I used to grow as high as forty acres of Potatoes a year for market when I was in the trucking business, and I believe it was the most profitable farming I ever did.

When it came to growing Potatoes for seed purposes, however, I could not grow so high a quality of seed as they grow in the far North, and as it was for seed that I wanted the Potatoes in the seed business, I have all my seed Potatoes grown for me now in the Red River Valley of the North. It's away up near the Canadian border, and the greatest Potato country on earth. Here in Iowa we can grow corn to beat the world, and we can put the quality into it, too; but up there they can put a quality into their seed Potatoes that we can't match.

The big Potato growers all over the country have discovered this and get new seed every year from up there. They know it pays.

The seed I get from there is no bigger than the Potatoes we grow here, just nice, even, size, but they have the seed quality, the life and vigor and growth to them. They will often outyield home-grown seed two to one. You will find it will pay you to change your seed and get a start of this new, strong Red River seed.

TIME OF SHIPMENT

We find that the seed Potatoes keep in better shape if left stored in the far north until spring, so we leave most of them with our grower there during the winter and have them shipped to us in frost-proof cars so as to arrive here the last part of March. Then we ship them right out to our customers. In this way they reach us in perfect condition, sound, fresh and dormant, instead of wilted and sprouted. Seed Potatoes that are wilted and sprouted are mighty poor seed, no matter where they are grown.

We have part of each variety shipped to us in the fall and stored in our own cellars here so we can make early shipment to customers in the South. Small amounts by mail and generally small shipments by express will go in perfect safety any time during the winter, but freight shipments are very risky any time before about April 1. We will do our best to get them to you in good condition, but we will not take the risk of their freezing until we are confident the weather is safe, and this means generally the last week of March or April 1. You can have them shipped sooner if you are willing to take the risk of their freezing.

So remember, we will not make freight shipments sooner than the last week of March unless you will take the risk of their freezing if shipped sooner. Good Friday comes early this year, March 21, and we cannot promise to get your potatoes to you by that time, except small lots by mail or express.

Prices. See prices on page 49 or write us for special quotations on large lots. Prices subject to change after March 20.

Red River Ohio (Extra-Early Ohio). The Potato growers in the Red River district of North Dakota and Minnesota have specialized on the Early Ohio for years, and they have developed the best type of it to be had anywhere. It is simply the old Early Ohio brought up to date, and by special selection, high culture and careful handling made better than ever. Take it the country over and there is no Potato so universally successful as the Early Ohio, and this extra-early extra-selected type is the best of its class. It will ripen a week earlier than your home-grown Ohio and make smoother, evener Potatoes, and about twice as big a yield. The seed is very smooth and is entirely free from scab, blight, rot or any disease of any kind. The dry rot that is so bad in Nebraska and Kansas Potatoes is entirely absent here. Also it is entirely free from either the eastern blight or the disastrous Colorado blight.



Early Ohio Potatoes

POTATOES, continued

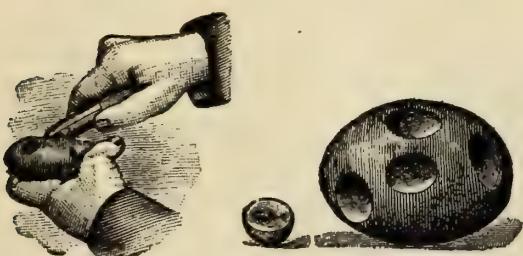
Try a part of your Potatoes anyway from this seed, and get a start of some good stuff to sell for seed to your neighbors.

Our seed is genuine Red-River-grown stock every year. Thousands of bushels of common Iowa, Nebraska, and Wisconsin Potatoes are sold as genuine Red-River stock, but the expert Potato man knows there is a big difference in the quality and value. Wherever you buy, insist on getting the genuine Red-River-grown seed.

The Banner. The best late Potato; large, handsome and very prolific. It has a slightly russet skin, with a creamy white color. Its shape is a little oblong and slightly flattened (cooking through easily). The eyes are few and very shallow, thus securing economy in paring. It seems almost entirely blight and scab-proof. Is always smooth and regular in form, with never any prongs. Although it resembles Carman No. 3, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Rural New Yorker, I consider it better than any of them. It is of much better quality than any of them; and, in fact, better quality than any late Potato I know of. It is not quite so late as others of the Rural type, and is slightly different in appearance, being more russetted. It is absolutely the smoothest potato grown, as is shown by photograph herewith. It is a splendid keeper and an enormous yielder of all big Potatoes. When you add to this its superb quality, what more can you ask? My stock is very fine, all big fellows, and smooth as eggs.

Extra Early Waubonsie. For several years we have been trying to find something to take the place of the Early Ohio, but could find nothing that suited us until we got this. It is a pure white, round, smooth, extra-early Potato which we secured from a Potato-grower in the state of Maine. While it is earlier than the Ohio, it does not die down quite so soon. It has a very vigorous vine, making a perfect mass of foliage, and unlike the Ohio it blooms freely. It is a good keeper for an early Potato and the quality is superb the year round. It has made good with us for three consecutive years, and I now offer it to my customers with the utmost confidence that it will make good with you. We had our supply of seed grown for us in the Red River country and it is beautiful seed, and if thrown on the market would easily bring from ten to fifteen cents a bushel above the regular price on account of its superior appearance and quality. Peck, 75 cts., one-half bu., \$1.35, bushel, \$2.50. On account of the short supply we cannot spare over two bushels to any one customer.

Drought-Proof Potatoes. I do not believe there is any such thing as a drought-proof Potato. All the Potatoes I have ever seen seemed to require more or less water to make a crop. It is true, however, that some varieties will resist drought better than others. Good seed is mighty important in a dry season. In the past dry season our observation was that the Extra Early Waubonsie stood dry weather better and stayed green longer than any other variety—so much that I was tempted to offer it as a drought-proof Potato, but that would be stretching the truth and wouldn't sound reasonable. But I do insist that it will stand more dry weather than any other early Potato I ever had any experience with.



saving of postage or express, or freight charges. You get simply the eyes with enough meat back of them to start the sprout. If carefully planted, these single eyes will make just about as good a yield as larger pieces, and you can get a start of a new variety without much expense. You have no freight or express charges to pay whatever, and the postage, we pay ourselves. They can be sent without danger of freezing at any time during the winter. This is quite a point to customers in the South and on the Pacific coast. We cut the eyes out carefully and prepare them for shipment so that they will keep in good condition. We guarantee safe arrival in good condition for growing. The eyes are packed in neat boxes, either 25 eyes or 100 eyes in a box, plainly labeled, neatly and securely packed so that they will go any distance by mail safely. We cannot furnish less than twenty-five eyes of a sort, and those wanting larger amounts should make their orders even multiples of twenty-five. Any varieties listed, 25 eyes 30c, 50 eyes 55c, 100 eyes \$1, 300 eyes \$2.50, 500 eyes \$4.

SPECIAL OFFER—100 eyes each of any three varieties, \$2.50.

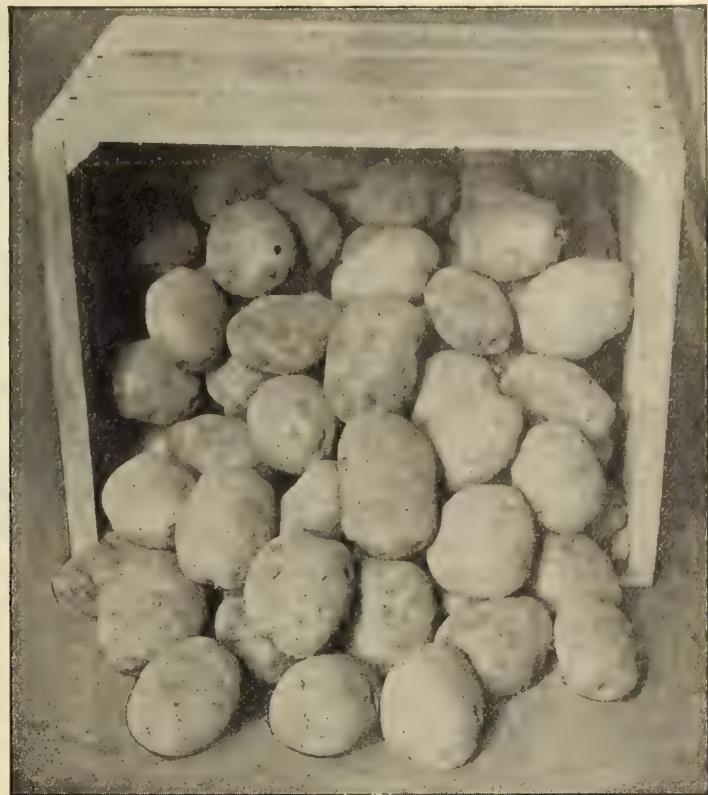
SEED POTATOES BY MAIL

Those who want small amounts of whole Potatoes by mail, we can furnish nice smooth, medium-sized Potatoes at 20c per lb., or 3 lbs. for 55c by mail postpaid.

TO PREVENT SCAB

Scab on potatoes is contagious, and if you plant seed that has been infected with it, the crop is sure to be scabby unless you dip the seed. After it has been dipped, if it is planted on ground that is free from scab, the crop will be clean. Here is the formula I use; Dissolve one-fourth pound of pulverized corrosive sublimate (mercuric bichloride) in a bucket of hot water. Add thirty gallons of water and immerse the potatoes in it from one to two hours. This should be done before cutting. The potatoes can be cut at once after being taken out of the solution or can be dried first. The solution must be mixed and kept in wooden vessels, as it eats metal. It is poisonous to eat or drink, but will not hurt the hands to work in it. The solution and any potatoes that are left over should be buried to avoid accidents.

Be sure to read the note about the "Time of Shipment" as printed on the preceding page. On account of the danger of freezing, it is not safe to ship Potatoes before April 1.



Extra-Early Waubonsie

Prices of Potatoes

Good to March 20th. Subject to change after that.

	Red River Early	Pk.	By express or freight			By mail postpaid		
			1/2 bu.	Bu.	Lb.	3 lb.	25 ey.	100 ey.
Ohio	...	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$1 90	\$0 20	\$0 55	\$0 30	\$1 00
Banner	...	60	1 00	1 90	20	55	30	1 00
Extra Early Waubonsie	...	75	1 35	2 50	20	55	30	1 00

Packed in paper-lined boxes or barrels at 10 cts. per bushel extra. No charge for bags or small boxes.

POTATO EYES BY MAIL

There are a number of advantages in procuring Potato eyes instead of getting the whole Potato, where you want just a small amount to come by mail. Of course, the biggest advantage is in the saving of postage or express, or freight charges. You get simply the eyes with enough meat back of them to start the sprout. If carefully planted, these single eyes will make just about as good a yield as larger pieces, and you can get a start of a new variety without much expense. You have no freight or express charges to pay whatever, and the postage, we pay ourselves. They can be sent without danger of freezing at any time during the winter. This is quite a point to customers in the South and on the Pacific coast. We cut the eyes out carefully and prepare them for shipment so that they will keep in good condition. We guarantee safe arrival in good condition for growing. The eyes are packed in neat boxes, either 25 eyes or 100 eyes in a box, plainly labeled, neatly and securely packed so that they will go any distance by mail safely. We cannot furnish less than twenty-five eyes of a sort, and those wanting larger amounts should make their orders even multiples of twenty-five. Any varieties listed, 25 eyes 30c, 50 eyes 55c, 100 eyes \$1, 300 eyes \$2.50, 500 eyes \$4.



Early Ohio Potatoes grown on a High, Narrow Divide Semi-Arid Southwestern Nebraska. Cultivated Shallow after every shower. Potatoes on Plate average 1 lb. each.

Alfalfa

I am convinced that most of the United States are missing a good thing in not growing Alfalfa. In some sections it is grown heavily, but in nine-tenths of the country it is hardly known. I have been trying it here and watching it on the farms of my neighbors, and I have had a great deal of correspondence with customers in other states who have tried it, and I have come to the conclusion that there is hardly a locality in the country where it cannot be grown.

As I wanted to give my people the best possible information on the subject, I prevailed in Secretary Coburn, of Kansas, to write an article especially for me. This article is worth \$50 to any man who will follow it up. Read it through several times. I have also published it in pamphlet form and will be glad to send extra copies on request.

How to Get Good Alfalfa Seed

PROBABLE COST

You notice Coburn says "Success cannot come except good seed is used. Much of that on the market, especially imported seed, has been adulterated or is so mixed with weed seeds that it would be dear as a gift."

He didn't make it a bit too strong, either. I have seen samples of alfalfa seed that would be ten dollars an acre damage to a man if he got it for nothing. Full of dodder buckthorn, dock, lambsquarter, and the Lord only knows what. Don't touch it!

You don't have to buy that kind of seed. Get you one of these little old-fashioned three legged microscopes that sell for fifty cents. and examine closely every sample of seed offered you. If you see anything suspicious in it, leave it alone. You can get the good seed if you insist on it.

I handle only the best possible grade of seed, and sell it subject to approval. I get it direct from the growers in the best localities—no imported seed in mine. I ship it on the understanding that you can put it to any test you wish and if not satisfactory you can return it at my expense and have your money back. Now, if you want any better proposition than that write it yourself.

Prices of Alfalfa seed subject to market change, 20 cts. per lb., \$20 per 100 lbs., \$12 per bus. New white bags weighed in free. This is for a guaranteed grade, sold subject to inspection and rejection. It is guaranteed to pass all State and National pure seed laws. Write for free sample and latest prices.

Northern-Grown Alfalfa Seed

My Alfalfa seed is all Northern-grown and Non-irrigated, and hardy. It is suitable for use anywhere that alfalfa can be grown at all.

Alfalfa Seed By Mail

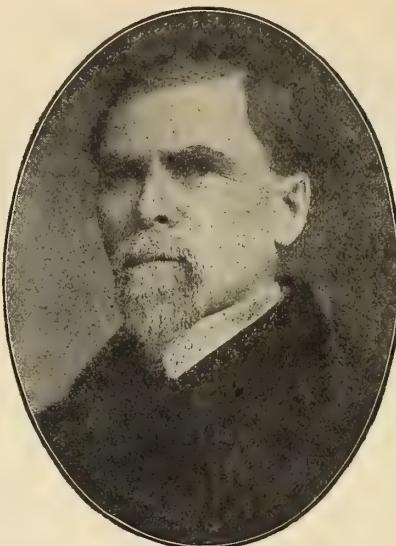
If you want a few pounds of Alfalfa seed to experiment with, I can send it by mail or prepaid express at 35 cents per pound or 3 pounds for \$1.

Special Offer. I will send 20 pounds of the very best seed (sufficient for an acre) by prepaid express anywhere in the United States, for \$5. This will give you a chance to try an acre and see what it will do.

Free Sample Alfalfa

I will send free to any one, a small sample of Alfalfa seed for testing. Send it to your experiment station and ask them if it is good; if it has dodder or any other bad weed in it; if it is good, bright, sound seed that will grow.

An eastern experiment station bought seed from a dozen or more seed-houses and tested it, they reported that mine was the best and the only one they would care to plant for their own use. Small samples free. Large samples (several ounces) 10c.



F. D. Coburn

F. D. Coburn on Alfalfa

(Copyrighted by Henry Field, in 1906)

If you have so much as two acres of land and a cow, you need to raise Alfalfa. If you have more land and more live stock, your need for it is still greater, because it is the most productive, nutritious and profitable forage crop known. It has no peer and no rival.

If you have been persuaded that it will not grow in your neighborhood or your state, don't believe it, you can't afford to accept any such dictum. Try it faithfully for yourself, for ten years, and reach your own conclusions instead of taking those of someone else, second-hand. If it fails, the reflection is likely to be on you rather than on the Alfalfa.

There are really few soils or localities in any agricultural region, east or west, where Alfalfa will not prosper if decently treated. Only those who don't know Alfalfa, or who expect something for nothing, are incredulous about it. Those who know it best are the ones who swear by it, and plant more.

If you haven't time or inclination to put your seed bed in the finest possible tilth before sowing; smooth and fine on top, somewhat compacted—not mellow—below, and free from weeds, don't bother with Alfalfa. It would disappoint you.

No matter where you are or what your soil conditions, success cannot come except good seed is used. Much of that on the market, especially imported seed, has been adulterated or is so mixed with weed seeds that it would be dear as a gift. This means it is safe to buy seed of only a reputable dealer whose name and guarantee stand for something. Get samples early; grown as nearly in your own latitude as possible and test them; if more than ten per cent fails to grow, don't buy it; something is wrong. Nothing is more expensive than "cheap" seed; and choice seed—the only kind worth sowing—always commands a good price, and is worth it.

Sow, without a nurse crop, twenty pounds to the acre, broadcast or with a drill, cover not less than an inch deep and keep live stock from grazing on it for two years; when small, it is very tender and easily destroyed. If the plants do not look thrifty or weeds spring up use the mower.

F. D. COBURN.

The United States Department of Agriculture recently issued a bulletin about Alfalfa, in which the statement is made that "The greatest care should be taken to get seed that is free from weeds. Dodder is one of the worst weeds so far as Alfalfa is concerned."

I am willing to have my Alfalfa seed put to any test you want—examine it yourself, let your neighbor look it over, send it to your State Experiment Station if you want to. If the seed isn't right I don't want you to keep it—send it back at my expense. But I think

I am safe when I make this offer, for I know the seed is the best that you or I, or anyone else, can buy.

ODD VARIETIES OF ALFALFA

There is really only one variety of Alfalfa that is grown to any extent in the United States, and that is the regular purple-blossomed kind that is grown in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and other Alfalfa regions. That is the kind I sell.

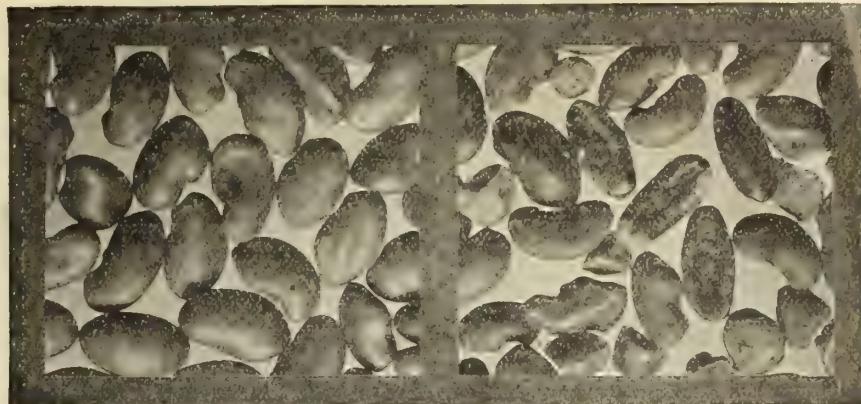
I can on special order furnish Turkestan Alfalfa. An Asiatic variety, the seed of which is imported more or less to this country. I do not consider it nearly so valuable as the American variety, and the seed is usually of rather poor quality as to purity and color. Can supply the best it is possible to procure at same price as the regular.

Special Strains of Alfalfa. I have a limited amount of seven special strains of Alfalfa grown by this seed specialist in Dakota who has propagated them from single plants selected for extreme hardiness. Can spare some at 25c per oz., postpaid.



Harvesting Alfalfa.—This was the second of four cuttings that averaged over two tons to the acre each time, or over eight tons for the season. Similar results may be had anywhere in the corn-belt.

This picture was made by the United States Department of Agriculture and loaned to me by them for use in my catalog. They and the State Stations are doing all they can to head off the poor Alfalfa and clover seed, and the better class of seedmen are seconding their efforts, but unless the farmers themselves will insist on good seed it is no use.



Pure Alfalfa Seed

Low Grade Alfalfa Seed

Which kind of alfalfa seed would you rather have? Study this picture. It shows an actual photograph of two lots of alfalfa seed offered for sale. One sample was pure seed, the other contained dodder, buckhorn, gum weed, and several other kinds of noxious seed.

PURE ALFALFA SEED

I am taking this page to talk to you about purity and quality in Alfalfa seed. There is a wonderful amount of interest now in Alfalfa growing and thousands of the people who try Alfalfa are going to fail on account of using poor seed, then they are going to get discouraged and say that there is no use trying to grow Alfalfa, when the fact of the matter is if they had used good seed and good preparation of the soil they would have made a success.

One of my customers wrote me a letter the other day which covers the situation so exactly that I can't help copying it here. He is a Chicago man who owns several fine farms in Illinois. Also he has farms in Missouri and other states. He has been buying grass seed of me for several years and here is what he wrote me recently about the Alfalfa:

From A. C. Harford No. 35 Dearborn, St., Chicago, Ill.

Two years ago I bought a quantity of grass and alfalfa seed of you. My neighbor bought his of a local dealer. Our fields adjoined each other; the ground was prepared in identically the same manner; the alfalfa was sowed the same day and put in the same way. Both pieces were a good stand and one could see no difference in them. Both fields were cut the same day July 6th. My field was cut twice after that, both cuttings yielding fine crops of hay. His died before it was large enough to cut the second time. There has been a great deal of speculation as to the cause of his failure. I have always thought that the trouble must have been in the seed, and while I paid \$5.00 more per hundred pounds than he did, I have always been satisfied with my bargain. Have you ever heard of alfalfa seed turning out this way before?

Later on this spring, I will want about 150 pounds more of alfalfa.

Now, this is just exactly what I have been trying to bring out, I hear of dozens of such cases and the failure nine times out of ten can be traced to the seed that was used. The neighbor he mentioned probably either used imported seed or seed grown in an irrigated country, and that was what made the trouble.

Alfalfa Will Thrive Almost Anywhere.

Many think that Alfalfa will thrive only in a limited region, but we get letters from customers all over the United States telling of success with Alfalfa. Here is one from a man in Alabama.

From L. P. Russell, Sunset, Ala.

Your kind letter of May 6th at hand. I was glad to read it as you seemed to appreciate anything that I do for you, while I don't consider it for you more than for myself and for the farmers of this country. I have received all kinds of grass seed and have now got some good Alfalfa and set in to try to help the people of my neighborhood by finding a seed house where good seeds can be bought at any time and in any quantity at prices that are right. Now, I think I have found the house and the seeds and also the right prices. I wish you could see my Alfalfa. I will send you a bunch of it just fourteen days from planting.

We Are Always Anxious To Show Samples.

We believe in "showing" you on the Alfalfa seed question; We gladly send free samples of our seed to anyone anywhere. Here is a letter from a man in Missouri who had been writing to various firms about Alfalfa seed, but finally sent us the order. Evidently, from his letter, the other people were afraid to show samples. Besides, as you notice, he had had seed from us before and knew it could be depended on.

From A. T. Griner, California, Mo.

I had quotations on Alfalfa seed from another firm but they didn't seem to want to show their seed. At least they didn't send any sample when I wrote for it. If I can't pass on the seed they can keep it. Please send me the seed by freight in double sacks. The seed proved satisfactory last year. I enclose money order for the amount.

The Experience of an Experiment Station

The celebrated demonstration farm or experiment station of the Long Island R. R. at Medford, L. I., N. Y. has been doing a lot of work alfalfa and has made a great success with it. Of course they wanted the best seed they could get, so they sent an order to each of the 11 leading seedhouses of the United States for small amounts of alfalfa seed (us among the lot), then had samples of the seed tested and analyzed, and published the results in their bulletin (see No. 20, Vol. 2, alfalfa supplement).

It would take too long to tell all they said about some of the seed, but it was a plenty. Here was the summing up (our sample was No. 10).

"Nos. 9 and 10 are shown to be the only seed which are strictly first class. They are both of high germination and show but slight traces of weed seed, and the seed shows that it has been very carefully grown and cleaned."

They wound up by buying their supply of alfalfa seed from us, and advising their friends and readers to do the same.

We sell alfalfa seed to Experiment Stations and State Colleges all over the country. They know what good seed is. You will be safe in following their lead and letting us furnish you some pure seed.

What Kind of Soil For Alfalfa.

Alfalfa will grow and thrive on any good mellow soil that is fairly fertile and that is not sour. It thrives best on soil that contains more or less lime, limestone or a slight amount of alkali. It will not grow at all on land that is sour, wet, soggy, or which has hardpan close to the top. It will not grow where water stands for any great length of time. It must be fairly well drained, and if it seems to be at all sour, it would be a great help to spread pulverized lime at the rate of anywhere from one to six tons per acre.

The soil should be well prepared, worked fine and mellow, especially the top inch or two, but the sub-surface should be fairly well packed so that the moisture can come up from below. The Alfalfa plant when very small is rather tender, but when it gets three or four inches high, it will stand lots of abuse. For this reason it must have a good send-off at the start.

When to Sow.

It can be sown any time from just before corn planting time to about corn cutting time in the fall. With us in southern Iowa that means any time from April 15th to September 1st. It cannot be sown as early in the spring as Clover and it is not safe to sow it later than September 1st.

I do not believe in sowing it with a nurse crop, although in some states it has made a success in that way. If you are pretty sure of plenty of rain during May and June, it might be all right to sow it with a light seeding of grain, especially if you are going to cut the grain off for hay, about the time it heads up.

The Pure Clover Seed Question

There is no bigger question before the farmers right now than that of pure Clover seed. The country is rapidly getting filled up with bad weeds, and unless we can call a halt somehow, it will soon be an impossibility to get really pure Clover seed.

The trouble is, so many farmers will buy an inferior grade of seed because of a little difference in the price. They think it is all about the same and one lot is higher because the holder wants more profit. Now, the fact is that the big profits are made on the low-grade seed. It is easier to take seed worth \$6 wholesale and retail it at \$8 than it is to take seed worth \$9 wholesale and retail it at \$10. Any dealer will tell you so, if you can get him to admit the truth.

Now, here is what I am getting at: There is no sense in buying poor clover seed, and no need of it. If you will spend 50 cents on a small microscope, or a few cents on postage stamps getting samples and sending them to your state experiment station, you will learn a heap about Clover seed. Don't buy any seed, even from a neighbor's farm, without strict examination. The bad weeds are getting to be everywhere nowadays, and you are liable to get them where least expected.

The worst offenders are the dealers in small towns who handle Clover seed as a side line. They know very little about it and care less, just so they can make a good profit on the seed. There are wholesale dealers who are looking for just this kind of customers, and they load them up with this devilish imported cull seed, and the merchant offers it to the farmer at a tempting price. The regular seedsmen, having a knowledge of the business, fine machinery for cleaning seed, and a reputation to maintain, are more likely to have pure seed.

Now listen: Get a sample from each of your home dealers, and some from regular seedsmen. Send them all to your state experiment station, or get them under the glass yourselves, and then buy where you can get seed free from weeds. Buy only on a guarantee of purity. I will gladly furnish a sample of mine for this test.

You get more Clover seed to the dollar in the high grades, anyway, to say nothing of the freedom from weeds. The low grades are all full of dead seed and trash. You can easily see under the glass that lots of them are not more than half good Clover seed, and lots of the rest is downright calamity, about as dangerous as dynamite.

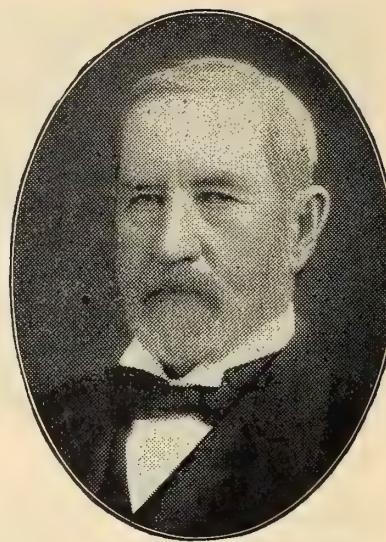
In one sample lately that was being offered by an implement dealer in a small town at \$8 per bushel, I found two kinds of dodder, two of dock, three of thistle (including the dreaded Canada thistle), both kinds of buckhorn, and a lot of weed seed that I don't know and hope I never will know. As a rule, the implement dealers in the small towns are worse offenders, as they are not posted on Clover seed; but many seedsmen who ought to know better are sending out such stuff. It ought to be made a penitentiary offense. I told one seedsmen friend of mine that he ought to get 60 days for selling such stuff. But he insisted that the farmers wanted something cheap and he had to give them what they wanted.

If that's the case, all right, but you'll have to go to him for it. I won't sell it. The seed I offer is subject to inspection and test. If it doesn't look good when you get it, ship it back at my expense and you can have your money back. This applies to all kinds of seeds. I have mentioned Clover specially as the most important.

An Index to Weed Seeds

I print above a drawing showing all the more important weed seeds likely to be found in Clover. Refer to it in looking over your samples.

Get a microscope and hunt for these in your own Clover seed.



Henry Wallace

Garden Manual and Catalog of the

Henry Wallace on Clover

Written especially for Henry Field

If you live anywhere in the corn or spring wheat belt grow clover.

If you wish to maintain the natural fertility of your soil, you must grow Clover or some other leguminous crop as a part of your rotation.

If you wish to get the most out of your corn when fed to live stock, especially to your stock, and to cows giving milk, you should have clover hay to feed with the corn, and the way to get it is to grow it.

If your land is too wet for cultivation, the best kind of Clover to grow is Alsike. If your land is thin and needs fertilizing, the best Clover to grow is Mammoth. If your land is good and you want a meadow, sow common Red Clover and timothy. If you want a pasture, sow the three kinds of Clover named, and in addition blue grass and White Clover.

If your land is so nearly worn out that it will not grow Red Clover or Mammoth Clover, sow Alsike, then put some lime on it, and when the ground gets rich enough sow the common Red Clover.

If you wish a good stand of Clover, you must sow it on a well prepared seed bed, using eight pounds of Red or Mammoth to the acre and four pounds of Alsike.

Be particular in buying your Clover seed; much of it contains very bad weed seeds.

Having secured your seed and prepared the seed bed, sow the Clover and cover it deep enough to secure moisture, but not so deep as to exclude the air. Remember that Clover, like all other seeds, requires heat, moisture and air to germinate.

If you grow winter wheat, sow the Clover as early in the spring as the ground will work, and immediately harrow it in. This will not hurt the wheat. If you want to sow Clover on rye, handle it the same way. If you sow Clover with oats, cultivate in the oats, then sow the Clover and harrow thoroughly. In sections where the soil is rather light, you can sow the Clover seed with oats, but on heavy soil there is danger of covering the Clover too deep.

HENRY WALLACE.

Clover Farming By Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer. A concise, condensed handbook on Growing Clover for Hay, Seed and Fertility. Price, paper cover, 25c, postpaid. Send order.

H. FIELD SEED CO.

About Prices on Clover Seed

Clover seed this year is the shortest crop I have seen since I have been in the seed business. There certainly is not enough seed to go around, and somebody is bound to get left out at seeding time. Better see to it that it's not you.

The sooner you buy the better. Write for special prices and samples any time, and I will be glad to try and fix you out. If you don't want to wait for samples, send the order anyway and I will treat you right on prices.

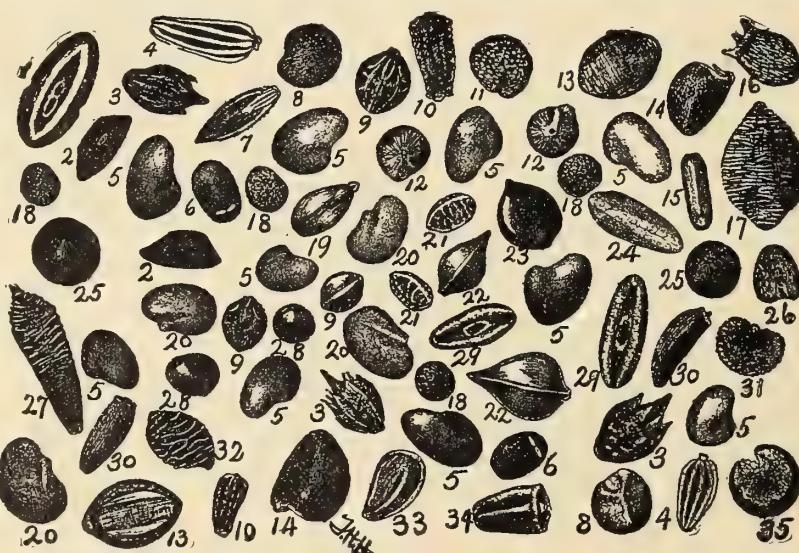
Be sure to state whether you want me to fill according to the amount of money sent, or ship you a certain amount of seed and refund to you or call on you for the balance.

CLOVER SEED ON APPROVAL

All our Clover seed is shipped subject to your own test and approval, or test by any State Experiment Station, and if not found first-class may be returned to us and the money paid will be refunded. We do not guarantee the crop, we can't do that, but we allow you to be absolutely your own judge as to the purity and quality of the seed.

DOUBLE SACKING

Clover and alfalfa seed are always double sacked to insure safe arrival.



COMMON IMPURITIES OF CLOVER SEED. DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES.

1, bracted plantain; 2, black-seeded plantain; 3, ragweed; 4, ox-eyed daisy; 5, red clover seed; 6, catmint; 7, crabgrass; 8, field dodder; 9, sorrel; 10, dog fennel; 11, chickweed; 12, lamb's quarter; 13, green foxtail; 14, prickly sida; 15, vervain; 16, madder; 17, yellow foxtail; 18, clover dodder; 19, healall; 20, yellow trefoil; 21, spurge; 22, curled dock; 23, lady's thumb; 24, buckhorn, rounded face, grooved face shown in 29; 25, mustard; 26, alsike clover; 27, ox-tongue; 28, pigweed; 29, buckhorn; 30, Canada thistle; 31, campion; 32, wild geranium; 33, pepper grass; 34, camomile; 35, mallow.

(Used by courtesy of Wallace's Farmer.)

See the page following this one for probable prices on Clover seed. Of course I cannot guarantee these prices but this will not be very far off either way for the best seed; the only kind we handle.



A field of Iowa Medium Red Clover. The seed grown here is the best in the world.

CLOVER SEED

Ask for free samples of any kind of clover or grass seed. Small samples free. Large packets for planting 10 cents.

NOTE—At the time this book goes to press, prices on this class of seeds are in an unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you, so don't depend on the prices given here, but write in for the latest. See special price list following page 56, for prices on all kinds of grass seed. Ask for free samples, too.

We handle none but a fancy grade of Clover seed, and any quotations you may get from us, whether specified or not, are based on the very highest quality.

Sold Subject to Test. All our Clover seed, and in fact, all our grass seed, is sold subject to state or national test. If not perfectly satisfactory in every way you may return the seed at our expense, and we will refund the money paid for it.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We pack Clover seed for shipment in the very best of sacks and generally double-sack it. We guarantee safe arrival in any part of the United States, and will stand good for any loss that may occur in shipping.

Insist on Tested Seed. All our clover seed is recleaned and sold subject to government test. I advise you most strongly to buy only that grade of seed. If you don't want to buy it of me, you can get it of some other seedsman, but don't take low-grade seed and don't even buy from your neighbor unless the seed is thoroughly re-cleaned and has been examined for weed seeds.

MEDIUM RED. This is the most popular of all the Clover family. It is what is commonly called Red Clover, or June Clover, and is the variety grown all over the United States. It grows to perfection here in Iowa, and the seed grown here is the best in the world. It is bright and plump and almost universally free from bad weed seeds of all kinds. We have had a fair crop of Clover seed this year and can offer special inducements in the way of prices. Considering the high quality of the seed we offer, we can give you better value than almost any one in the country. It is impossible to tell exactly at this time what the price will be, as at the time this page goes to press the market is very unsettled. Write for free samples and wholesale prices. **Prices subject to change.**

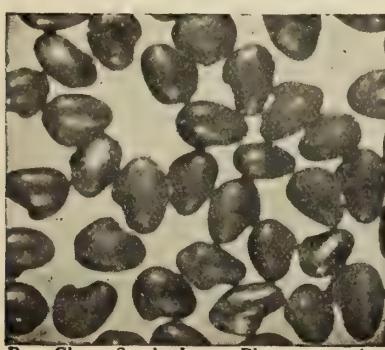
MAMMOTH RED CLOVER. This is a larger, later variety of Clover, somewhat resembling the ordinary medium Red or June Clover. It is much ranker in growth, and for that reason is not suited to rich land or even average good land. It is sometimes of value on thin land where other Clover will not grow. It will also stand extremes of heat, wet or cold better than ordinary Clover. It generally ranges in price about the same as ordinary Clover or from 25 to 50 cts. per bushel higher. **Prices subject to change.**

AMOUNT OF CLOVER TO SOW PER ACRE	
Red Clover alone	8 to 12 lbs. per acre
Red Clover with Timothy	5 to 8 " " "
Mammoth Clover alone	8 to 12 " " "
Mammoth Clover with Timothy	5 to 8 " " "
Alsike Clover	6 " " "
White Clover	5 " " "
Crimson Clover	25 " " "
Alfalfa	15 to 20 " " "

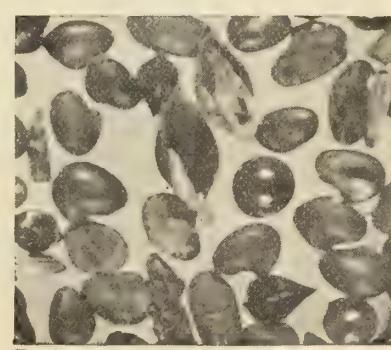
CLOVER SEED BY MAIL

Here is about what you can figure on for cost.
Mammoth Clover 35c. per lb. postpaid
Red Clover 35c. " " "
White Clover 40c. " " "
Alsike Clover 35c. " " "
Alfalfa 35c. " " "

See special price list opposite page 56.



Pure Clover Seed. Large, Plump, even size and no weed seed or trash.



Trashy Clover Seed, full of all kinds of weed seeds and miscellaneous calamity.

OTHER GRASS SEED



Red Top

Note—At the time this book goes to press, prices are in a very unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you, so don't depend much on prices given here but write in and ask for the latest.

On all varieties of Grass seed, I follow the same policy I do on clover and alfalfa, and handle nothing but a guaranteed or fancy grade. It is all sold subject to State or National test, and is the very best it is possible to procure.

Timothy. There is lots of Timothy seed grown here, and just east of us they raise thousands of acres, so we are in good shape to supply you seed. We reclean it and grade it up carefully and give you the strictly fancy article. We guarantee it free from Red Top and free from dangerous weeds. Probable price about \$3.50 per bushel. Price subject to change.

Timothy Alsike Mixture. A great deal of Alsike is grown mixed with Timothy. The seed being the same size it is impossible to separate the two, so the seed is sold mixed that way. It is just right to sow for a mixed meadow and is much cheaper than buying the two separately and mixing them. It generally runs about two parts Timothy to one part Alsike, but different lots will show different proportions of the two. It is the natural mixture and if we had to buy the two varieties separately and mix them, it would cost much more. Probable price 14cts. per lb. Price subject to change.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the best natural pasture grass known. It makes a thick, luxuriant growth that is good from early spring to late fall. This seems to be a natural Blue Grass country here, and the seed grown in this region is the very finest. We also get considerable quantities of the seed direct from the growers in Kentucky. The seed used to be sold always in the chaff, but cleaning machinery has been perfected now so that it is cleaned to solid seed. The standard weight is still fourteen pounds per bushel, but the seed is really heavier than that, so it is generally sold by the pound. Price, subject to change, 20 cts. per lb., \$2.80 per bus.

Red Top. A splendid grass for low, wet land. Some of my neighbors who have river-bottom land subject to overflow make a mixture of Red Top, Alsike and Blue Grass and get splendid pasture with it. It is also good for sowing in new timber pasture or on thin hillsides. If you have good, strong land that will grow Timothy and clover, don't bother with Red Top, but if you have land where it is hard to get a stand of Timothy or clover, then by all means use Red Top. Price subject to change, 20 cts. per lb.

Orchard Grass. A valuable Grass for pasture on hay land and especially good in new timber pasture. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in the fall. Well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Sow fourteen pounds per acre. Price, subject to change, \$3 per bu. (14 lbs.)

Canadian Blue Grass. Somewhat similar to Kentucky Blue Grass, but smaller and growing closer to the ground. Valuable in thin, stony land and for mixing with other Grasses for a permanent pasture. Price subject to change.

Miscellaneous Grasses. The miscellaneous varieties of Grasses I have so little call for that I do not always have them in stock, but can quote special prices on them if you want them and can procure them for you at any time.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Sweet Vernal, Creeping Bent Grass, Meadow Foxtail, Red Fescue, Sheep Fescue, Water Fescue, Crested Dogtail English Rye Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Wood Meadow Grass, Meadow Soft Grass, Hard Fescue.

Grass Seed by Mail. Small quantities of the leading varieties of Grass seed by mail or prepaid express at about the following prices: Timothy, 20 cts. per lb.; Red Top, 25 cts. per lb.; Blue Grass, 35 cts. per lb.; Orchard Grass, 35 cts. per lb.; English Blue Grass, 35 cts. per lb.; Miscellaneous Grasses, 20 cts. to 40 cts. per lb.

PASTURE AND MEADOW MIXTURES

Most of our Western farmers have not yet learned that pastures or meadows of mixed grass are far superior to clover or Timothy alone. For either pasture or hay, best results are obtained from the use of grass seed in mixture. A number of species of Grass will insure a much denser growth than the same amount of seed of one or two kinds alone and prove less exhausting to the soil, as different Grasses require different elements for their growth. With a number of varieties you have a chance for a crop in any kind of season. I have studied the matter carefully and I believe I can fix you out with a mixture that will suit your conditions and do you some good.

Permanent Meadow Mixture. Will make the best quality of hay, as the mixture contains such grasses as produce heavy growth and mature together. This mixture is one we send out for medium or average soils. If your soil is extra rich and strong, or especially wet, or thin or gravelly, or in some way is different from ordinary soils, let us know the conditions and we will vary the mixture to suit your requirements. Sow about twenty pounds per acre or in re-working an old meadow, use half this amount. Price, 100 lbs. or over, 13 cts. per lb., less amounts at 14 cts. per lb.

Permanent Pasture Mixture. Selected with a view to giving a succession of grasses coming on constantly from early spring through the dry summer weather and through the fall. It is permanent and keeps improving year after year. For new seeding use 20 lbs. per acre, or for re-seeding an old pasture about 10 lbs. per acre. Contains Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass, Alsike, White and Red Clover, Timothy and small amounts of other grasses. Price, 100 lbs. or over, 13 cts. per lb., less amounts at 14 cts. per lb.

LAWN GRASS SEED

There is a great demand for a good, reliable, ready mixed brand of lawn grass seed, for almost every one wants a nice lawn and sodding is generally too expensive. A good velvety lawn can be secured easily and quickly from seed if the ground is in good condition and good seed is used. It should be sowed very early in the spring, very thickly; about a quart to each 200 square feet. Cover lightly by raking it in and if the weather turns dry, keep well sprinkled till the grass gets a good foothold. I make a mixture of the best grasses for the purpose in a proportion that will keep a good stand of grass all through the summer. The basis of the mixture is the best grade of Blue Grass, but I have added several other sorts that help it out immensely. 20 lbs. make a bushel and will seed a space about 60 by 100 feet. Price, by mail postpaid, 30 cts. per qt.; 20 cts. per pt. By freight or express, 20 cts. per qt., \$1.35 per peck, \$5 per bu. Our seed is cleaned and solid and weighs 20 lbs. to the bushel.

Microscope for Examining Grass Seed

Examine your own seed. This is the same kind of microscope we use in the different departments here at the seed house for examining small seed. It is the old-fashioned, three-legged kind, which is the most satisfactory kind for every day use that we have ever found. It is double lens and high power. Price, 50 cts. each, postpaid.



A farm lawn seeded with our Lawn Grass Seed. Wouldn't it be nice for every farm to look like this?

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

SEE PAGE FOLLOWING 56 FOR PRICES.

Note.—Prices on all farm seeds are subject to change. Small samples of any kind of farm seeds free. Large packages of any kind of field seeds for trial planting, 2 to 4 oz., 10 cts. postpaid. Prices subject to 10 days acceptance.

MILLET

True German. This is the Millet that has enormous big heads and wide leaves. It is the rankest of all Millets and makes lots of feed either as hay or grain. Can be sown as late as July in this latitude, and on that account is valuable where other crops have been washed out and lost. Price subject to change, pk. 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 85c., bu. \$1.70.

Fodder. This is common or mixed Millet, such as is grown everywhere for hay or fodder purposes. It is not so valuable as the pure German for seed purposes, but for hay or feed there is very little difference. Price subject to change, \$1.60 per bu.

BROOM CORN

We are getting from a Broom-Corn grower in Oklahoma some very fine seed. This man makes a specialty of pure, high-grade strains of Broom Corn, and I am sure you will be pleased with this seed. We have two varieties, the Improved Evergreen, which is the standard variety grown largely in Kansas and Oklahoma, and the Dwarf, which is earlier and better adapted to thin land. Price, either variety, 15 cts. per lb. or by mail 25 cts. per lb. Ask for special prices on large lots.

FIELD VETCH --- Winter or Hairy Vetch

Valuable as a soil renovator on very thin land and as a pasture crop. Somewhat similar to pea vines, but much finer and more wiry in growth, and so hardy that it will live out over winter. Does best sown in the fall like winter rye, when it makes a good cover crop for winter and good pasture for spring, enriches the soil like clover when plowed under. Sow at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre broadcast or drilled either alone or with equal amount of rye. Price, 50 lbs. or over at 14 cts. per lb., less amounts 15 cts. By mail, postpaid, large package 10c, 25c per lb. Price subject to change.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

An annual plant of the cabbage family, grows very quickly in any weather and makes a big loose bunch of leaves, somewhat like cabbage leaves, but long and narrow; grows all summer without going to seed. When eaten off it sprouts up from near the ground. Hard freezing kills it. All kinds of stock eat it readily and thrive on it, but I consider it most valuable for hogs, especially young stock. Broadcast, 5 lbs. per acre on well-prepared land, early in the spring, and after it gets started it will keep a dozen shoots all summer without other feed. By October 15th a dozen hogs pastured on Rape weighed about 275 lbs., and one-fifth acre of Rape had been their only feed since May. Price, 5 lbs. for 50 cts., 10 lbs. for 80 cts., 25 lbs. for \$1.75, 100 lbs. for \$6.50. Small amounts by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. extra to cover postage. Price subject to change.

SHORT ORANGE CANE

A special Sorghum Cane for syrup purposes

The Cane that is grown for fodder will not do for syrup purposes, and it is generally more or less mixed. It has not had any special selection and has been grown more with an eye to fodder than to good qualities for syrup making. There is a man up in Eastern Iowa who makes the best Sorghum syrup I ever tasted. I have been at him for a couple of years for seed, and have secured a supply from him for this coming year. Here is what he says about the variety, which he calls "Short Orange."

"I have planted this for Sorghum purposes for the last three years and find it far ahead of any other variety. It is a vigorous grower, good-sized stalks, not overly tall, but just about right to handle nicely, makes clear red sorghum, and the beauty of it is I have never had it blown down while others all around it went down, and the best of it is, it is from ten days to two weeks, anyway that much, ahead of any of the earliest around here, and that much time means something. It is very sweet and makes large yield of syrup. I will do the best I can to get absolutely pure seed for you and in the best of condition. I will go through at heading time and select the seed for you, clipping out and throwing away the foreign heads, if any."

Now this tells exactly what this variety is like. I believe it is by far the best syrup variety grown. The seed will be saved with special care and will practically all grow. Five to seven pounds will plant an acre, and the grower claims that it will make 200 gallons of sorghum to the acre. Price, 30 cts. per lb. postpaid; larger lots by express or freight at 20 cts. per lb., 75 cts. for five pounds; 10 lbs. or over at 10 cts. per lb.

EARLY ROSE SYRUP CANE

This is another highly bred variety of cane for syrup-making. It is different from Short Orange in being of the Amber type rather than the Orange. The grower who has this variety made 87 gallons of syrup last year from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The seed is strictly pure, hand-threshed from selected heads. Price same as for Short Orange.

SHALLU --- Egyptain, or Desert Corn

This is a newly introduced variety of the Kaffir Corn class, which I believe is the best one of all this class of hardy, drought-resisting forage and grain crops. In our trial grounds this summer it stood the drought better than either Kaffir Corn, Jerusalem Corn, Milo Maize or Sorghum, and made more fodder and more feed than either one of them. In the drought-stricken regions of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas it was in many localities the only crop that stood the terrible drought of last summer and made anything at all. In growth it resembles Kaffir Corn, but has a branching, wide-spreading head which is so full of seed that it hangs over in a drooping fashion. My seed was grown for me by a man in Oklahoma and is the genuine article. Price, per bu. of 50 lbs. \$3, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60, pk. 90 cts. Small amounts, 10 cts. per lb., or by mail postpaid, 20 cts. per lb.

SPELTZ, or EMMER - Spring

Grows like wheat, but yields like oats. Used for feed for all kinds of stock. Bu. \$1, 2 bu. or over, 90 cts. per bu., special price on large lots. Price subject to change.

WINTER EMMER

We have secured a small start of the wonderful Black Winter Emmer which has raised such a furore in the Northwest the last two seasons. It is the finest-looking grain I have ever seen, and made on the Wyoming Experiment Farm last summer almost unheard-of yields. I am growing a crop of it here and will have seed for sale this fall. Write for prices.

WHEAT

Spring. This is a very fine strain of spring Wheat grown here, which is considered here the best of any. It is a hard, red wheat, in appearance like the Turkey Red Winter Wheat. It yields well, stands up well, and is good in every way. Bu. \$1.50, 2 bu. or over, \$1.40 per bu.

Winter. This part of Iowa is celebrated for its fine winter Wheat. The yield here is enormous. We grow practically all one variety, Turkey Red, we have a splendid strain of it. When the time of year comes for seeding fall Wheat, we would be glad to make you special prices on Turkey Red, Malakof or other varieties.

RYE

White Winter. The standard variety of winter rye. Fine seed. Bu. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 65c, pk. 35c. Ask for special price on large lots. Price subject to change.

BUCKWHEAT

This is very valuable for use on ground that cannot be seeded until late in the summer, as it can be sown as late as July 1, and still make a good crop. We can furnish as follows: Silver Hull, \$1.65 per bu., Improved Japenese, \$1.75 per bu. Subject to change.

PUMPKINS

Field or Cow. The big yellow kind that is grown so much in the corn fields. Price, 20 cts. per lb., 6 lb. for \$1, not prepaid.

Sweet. This is the large, flat, buff-colored Pumpkin, which is valuable for either stock feed or house use. Price, lb. 30 cts., 6 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid.

STOCK BEETS or MANGELS. Much grown for cattle, sheep and hogs. Use 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. 40 cts. per lb.

SUNFLOWER. Valuable to grow for chicken feed. Each plant makes a big head often a foot across. Plant and tend like corn and they will yield about the same. Price, gal. 50 cts., peck 85 cts., bu. \$3.

STOCK CARROTS. Very valuable for stock feed. Will yield 15 to 20 tons per acre with good culture. 80 cts. per lb.

TEOSINTE. See page 4.

PENCILLARIA. See page 4.

BILLION-DOLLAR GRASS. See page 4.

FODDER CORN. See page 66.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs. See page 4.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR PRICES.

Note.—Prices on all farm seeds are subject to change. Small quantities of any kind of farm seeds free. Large packages of any kind of field seeds for trial planting, 2 to 4 oz., 10 cts. postpaid. Prices subject to 10 days acceptance.

FODDER CANE - - *Sorghum*

Most of the farmers of the West are getting well posted on the value and uses of cane, but the East has yet much to learn about it. Here, in condensed form, are the points regarding Cane: Produces from three to eight tons (cured) per acre of valuable feed for horses and cattle; may be grown anywhere from Manitoba to Mexico; will withstand drouth and unfavorable conditions that would kill most fodder crops, principally grown for winter supply of forage, but may be used green for ensilage or for feeding as green feed. In this way can be made the chief food of horses and cattle from August to May. Furnishes excellent pasture for hogs from June to frost; the seed is excellent for poultry and will increase egg production; dairymen will find it of exceptional value as feed for milk cows, as it will grow thrifty and green in weather so dry that would ruin Corn or ordinary crops. Cane can be cut two or three times in the summer if cut before it gets headed out; and in that form makes splendid hay. The variety used for fodder is slightly different from the special variety that is used for syrup purposes, as the stalks are more slender and more easily cured. Price subject to change.

Fodder Cane

This picture should show one head to the stalk instead of three.

KAFFIR CORN

The great fodder crop of western Kansas and Nebraska, valuable for both fodder and grain. In regions so dry that corn cannot be grown at all, Kaffir Corn will make a yield of 30 or 40 bushels per acre of seed, equal to corn in feeding qualities, besides a large amount of first-class fodder—better than the best corn fodder and almost equal to cane. This grain is especially valuable for fowls, as it is a convenient size for feeding and seems to be just the right quality. It can be sown broadcast at 75 lbs. per acre, or drilled in like corn, using about 5 or 10 lbs. per acre. Price subject to change.

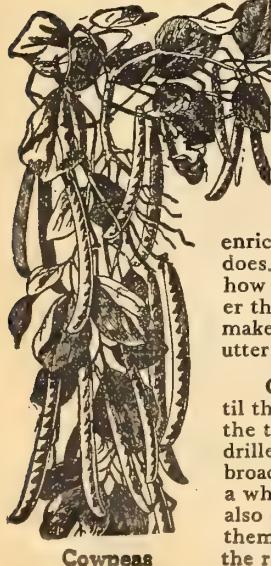
CANADIAN FIELD PEAS

This is the variety of Peas grown so extensively in the North and Northwest as a field crop. They are somewhat similar to the ordinary garden pea, but make longer vines and more pods. They should be sown very early in the spring either alone or with oats or barley at the rate of from one to two bushels per acre. They may be cut and cured for hay or let ripen and threshed like small grain. They do not do well sown late in the season as they grow only in cool weather. Price subject to change.

COWPEAS

These are not at all like the Canadian or Northern Field Peas, but are intended for summer and fall use, as they do best in hot weather. They are the kind grown so much in the South where they take the place that clover does in the North. They can be grown anywhere in the corn-belt fully as successfully as they can in the South. You not only get a quick crop of green feed or hay, but the roots enrich the soil by gathering nitrogen as clover does. They will grow on any soil, no matter how thin, and will bring it up into shape quicker than any crop you can grow. They will make a fine growth where clover would be an utter failure.

Culture—Cowpeas should not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm, say about the time corn is coming up. They should be drilled, as they do much better that way than broadcast. I have sometimes drilled them with a wheat drill, using one bushel per acre. I have also drilled them with a corn planter leaving them either full corn-row width or straddling the rows and making the rows closer together.



Cowpeas

COWPEAS - - continued

In this way you use from a peck to a half bushel per acre. They can be grown for hay or green feed, or can be plowed under for green manuring. I have tried every variety I could hear of and have decided that for the corn-belt the Whippoorwill and New Era are the two best varieties.

Whippoorwill. Is a medium early sort, making a rather stocky, heavy growth of vine with a large amount of seed. It is probably the best general purpose variety grown. Seeds are speckled brown in color. Price subject to change.

New Era. The earliest variety and the quickest to make heavy growth. They are bushy in form, rather than trailing, and will just about meet across a 3-foot row. For the northern part of the corn-belt and for quick results anywhere they are the best variety to grow, making heavy yield of seed and a fine quality for hay. Price subject to change.

Mixed. Many farmers, especially in the South, prefer to grow the Cowpeas mixed, several varieties together, as they claim they get better average results one season with another. A great deal of the seed we get is harvested from these mixed fields and we have to sell it that way. Price subject to change.

Small Amounts of Cowpeas and Soy Beans by Mail

I want every farmer to try at least a few Cowpeas and Soy Beans, so I will send small amounts by mail, postpaid, as follows: Large package, 10c, lb. 25c, 3 lb. for 60c.

CAUTION REGARDING COWPEAS

Be sure to say whether you want the Northern (Canadian Field) Peas, or the Southern Cowpeas. The Canadian Peas are a cool-weather crop and should be sown early. They are the ones to sow with oats. The Cowpeas are a hot-weather crop, will not grow early or in cool weather, but make wonderful growth in hot, dry, weather. Say which you want.

SOY BEANS

Soja Beans

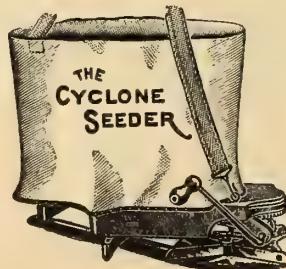
Somewhat similar to Cowpeas, but make a stout, erect bush instead of a vine. It is also earlier and harder than Cowpeas. Can be sown earlier and will succeed under more adverse conditions. They are grown as a forage crop and as a soil renovator. They can be used as green feed, cured for hay, or cut for a seed crop, and they are very valuable either way. Those who are interested should write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 58 which tells all about them. Price subject to change.



Soy Beans

The Cyclone Seeder

This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong, works evenly and will sow any kind of seeds any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed, and if not perfectly satisfactory may be returned at our expense. Price, \$1.50.



Little Wonder

Broadcast Seeder

This is the first and only really good seeder sold at a dollar. It does fine work and is almost indispensable to any farmer who has much seeding to do. It will sow any kind of seed and sow it evenly. Price, \$1.

Good to January 31st, 1913

Wholesale Net Prices

on Clover, Alfalfa, and other Grass and Field Seeds which fluctuate in price

Address all orders to Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Time Limit. Note that these prices are good only for the month of January, and if you do not buy in that time you should write for new prices.

After January 31st, this list will be issued weekly, with prices good for 10 days.

These prices are F. O. B. Shenandoah, customer to pay the freight. If you want delivered prices we will make a special estimate for you on request.

No extra charge for sacks. All seeds are sold "sacks weighed in free." Remember this when comparing prices.

Prices are strictly net, spot cash, and no discount.

Safe arrival guaranteed. Clover and alfalfa seed are generally double sacked, and everything is well packed. We guarantee that all seeds will reach you in good order.

Sold on approval. These seeds are priced and sold on the understanding that if not found perfectly satisfactory they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded. You can be the judge of quality.

One grade only. We quote on one grade only, a high grade. We do not believe in low grades, and do not wish to encourage the use of them. Good seed is cheapest in the long run.

Subject to inspection. Any seeds (especially clover, alfalfa, and grass seed) purchased from us may be submitted to any State or National experiment station for test and inspection and if they do not report the seed first class it may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded.

Reference. First National Bank of Shenandoah, Iowa.

Free Samples. We will gladly send free samples of any kind of seed quoted here.

Subject to sale. All prices are subject to stock being unsold on receipt of order.

Iowa grown. Wherever possible these seeds are Iowa grown. On special inquiry will gladly tell you where the seed is procured if not Iowa grown.

Tested seed. All seed offered here is first tested by us for germination and purity in so far as is practicable. We do not intentionally offer any seed that does not show high test for purity and growth. On most seeds we also get U. S. and State tests to verify our own.

Order early. When you are ready for the seed you will want it mighty quick. Better order early and have the seed ready. Freight blockades and delays sometimes make lots of trouble for us and for those who order late. Besides, prices are sure to advance as the planting time draws near.

Clover	(60 lbs. per Bu.)	Per Bu.
Medium		\$14.00
Mammoth Red		15.00
Alsike		15.00
White		22.00
Crimson		10.00

Timothy	(45 lbs. per Bu.)	Per Bu.
Home grown		3.00

Timothy and Clover Mixed	(50 lbs. per Bu.)	Per Bu.
Timothy-Alsike Mixture		6.00
Timothy-Red Clover mixture		6.00

Alfalfa	(60 lbs. per Bu.)	Per Bu.
Northern grown non-irrigated		20

Sweet Clover	Per Bu.	Per lb.
Yellow Bloom		20
White Bloom		20

Vetch	Per Bu.	Per lb.
Spring or Summer		08
Sand or Winter		15

Blue grass	(14 lbs. per Bu.)	Per Bu.
Kentucky		20
English		18
Canadian		18

Brome grass	Per Bu.	Per lb.
Or Bromus Inermis		11

Red Top	(14 lbs. per Bu.)	Per Bu.
Or Herds grass		20

Orchard grass	(14 lbs. per bu.)	Per lb.
		20

Grass Seed Mixtures	Per lb.
Permanent Meadow Mix	13
Permanent Pasture Mix	13
Lowland Pasture Mix	13
Quick Action Hog Pasture	41
Lawn Grass Mixture	25
Timothy-Alsike mixture	12
Timothy-Red Clover mixture	12

Syrup Cane	Per lb.
Short Orange	10
Early Rose	10

Fodder Cane	(50 lbs. per bu.)	Per bu.
		1.50

Kaffir Corn	(50 lbs. per bu.)	Per lb.
		1.50

Milo Maize	(50 lbs. per bu.)	Per lb.
		1.50

Shallu	(50 lbs. per bu.)	Per lb.
Egyptian or Desert Corn		3.00

Millet	(50 lbs. per bu.)	Per lb.
Fodder Millet		1.60

Field Peas	(60 lbs. per bu.)	Per lb.
Canadian or Northern		3.00

Field Peas	(60 lbs. per bu.)	Per lb.
Southern or Cow Peas		3.00

Soy Beans	(60 lbs. per Bu.)	Per lb.
Medium Yellow		3.00

Buckwheat	(52 lbs. per bu.)	Per lb.
		1.75

Speltz or Emmer	(35 lbs. per Bu.)	Per lb.
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Spring		1.00
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Wheat	Per lb.
Spring	1.40
Winter	1.40

Rye	Per lb.
White Winter	1.25

Oats	Per 100 lbs.
Regenerated Swedish Select	1.00
Kherson or 60-day	1.00

Rape	Per 100 lbs.
Dwarf Essex	7.50

Poultry Supplies	Per 100 lbs.
Crys-Co (shell and grit)	75
Chick Food	2.40
Poultry Food	1.90

Grass Seeder	Each
The Cyclone	1.50
Little Wonder	1.00

Seed Tester	Per lb.
Standard No. 1	15.00
Standard No. 2	25.00

Corn Grader	Per lb.
Hero	11.00

Alfalfa Dirt	Per 100 pound sack
Dirt from an old alfalfa field for inoculating	1.00

Shall We Fill Exact Amount Ordered Or According To Money Sent?

There is always trouble about people who order on an advancing market, from price lists which have expired. We will stick to the time limit as given at the top of this sheet, but after the time has expired, new prices, higher or lower as the case may be, will govern.

In that case, we will send you the amount of seed the money sent will pay for, unless you instruct otherwise.

So when you order, be sure and specify whether we are to fill for the amount of money sent, or ship exact amount ordered --- difference in price if any to be adjusted afterward.

But you can always avoid trouble of this kind by ordering inside the time limit given above.

These prices good to March 1st, 1913. Subject to change after that.

Price-List of Seed Corn for 1913

What Is Seed Corn Worth?

It all depends on the Seed Corn. The best bargain I ever got in Seed Corn was my start of Cornplanter Corn which cost me \$14 a bushel. And the most expensive lot I ever knew of was some a neighbor bought at a sale for 50 cents a bushel. It cost him about 200 bushels in yield for every bushel he planted. Of course, both of these cases are extreme, but I do believe that if a man can get Seed Corn that is better than what he has, and will increase the yield of his Corn five to ten bushels to the acre, it is cheap at anywhere from \$3 to \$5 a bushel. The price is the last thing to look at if you get the kind of corn you want. I know that the Seed Corn I send you will be worth the money. If it don't look like your money's worth we trade back.

Your check is good.—I like to get personal checks. If you have the money to back it, the check is as good as a draft. Saves a trip to town for you, and I like to deal with folks who have a bank account.

Ear Seed Corn

In quantities of one bushel or over, we will furnish ear Corn at the same price as shelled corn. The prices above are on the very best possible quality of seed, shelled, graded, and packed, ready for use in the planter. We can furnish the same corn in the ear at the same price. You will have the satisfaction of seeing it in the ear, but you will lose the shrink. It will cost you more freight and there is always some loss in shipping. It is absolutely the same quality in every way as the shelled Corn and we see no reason for making any difference in price. The ear Corn will be shipped in sacks the same as shelled Corn, unless otherwise specified. If you want it packed in boxes, add 25 cents per bushel, the actual cost of boxes. Remember, we cannot sell ear Corn except in even bushels.

Seed Corn by Mail. Single ear, any variety, each 25 cts., postpaid. Shelled seed, large packet, 10 cts.; pound, 20 cts.; 3 pounds, one variety, 50 cts. These prices apply to all varieties.

Special Prepaid Offer. An Acre for \$1. I will send 8 pounds of seed Corn, sufficient to plant one acre, any variety, for \$1, and will pay the express or parcel post charges to any express office in the United States, except to west of the Rocky Mountains. For those states add 20 cents extra charges. This will give you an acre of good corn and a good start of pure seed. Safe arrival guaranteed and all charges prepaid. This offer applies to 8 pounds of all one variety only. If you wish it divided into different varieties, figure at the prices given under "Seed Corn by Mail."

About Large Lots. The prices given in the table of prices apply to lots up to 20 bushels. On larger lots I can sometimes make special prices and would be pleased to have you write me about it. We have a big supply of the very best of seed this year, and we will probably be in a position to make favorable prices to large buyers and farmers' clubs. It won't cost you much to write and ask, any way.

Grading. The grains, in all varieties except fodder corns, are graded to 1-5 inch in thickness and either 20-64, 22-64, or 24-64 in width according to variety. Absolutely no butt or tip or uneven grains in our Corn.

Guarantee on Seed Corn. Of course I can't guarantee you a crop, for I can't be there to plant it and tend it, but you can take the seed home and examine it and test it and call in the neighbors, and if

Extra-selected seed, butted and tipped by hand, shelled and graded and hand picked, tested before shipping and test marked on sack. Prices f. o. b. here

Standard Varieties

	10 bu. per bu.	5 bu. per bu.	2 bu. per bu.	Bu.	1/2 bu.	Pl.	Gal.
Shenandoah Yellow	2 75	2 85	2 90	3 00	1 60	85	45
White Elephant	2 75	2 85	2 90	3 00	1 60	85	45
Reid's Yellow Dent	2 75	2 85	2 90	3 00	1 60	85	45
Boone County White	2 75	2 85	2 90	3 00	1 60	85	45
Shenandoah Special	2 75	2 85	2 90	3 00	1 60	85	45
Improved Calico	2 75	2 85	2 90	3 00	1 60	85	45
Cornplanter	3 00	3 10	3 15	3 25	1 70	90	50
Iowa Silvermine	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40
White Imperial (red cob)	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40
Hybrid Cornplanter						1 00	
Silver King	2 75	2 85	2 90	3 00	1 60	85	45

Early Corn—80 to 90 days

Pride of the North	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40
Minnesota No. 13	2 75	2 85	2 90	3 00	1 60	85	45
Extra Early White Dent	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40
Red-90-day	2 50	2 60	2 95	2 75	1 40	75	40
Flint or Yankee Corn	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40
Evergreen Sweet Corn	3 00	3 10	3 15	3 25	1 70	90	50

Fodder and Ensilage Corn

Mammoth White Ensilage	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 60	85	50	30
Leaming Ensilage	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 60	85	50	30
Fodder Sweet Corn	1 90	1 90	1 90	2 00	1 10	60	35
Fodder Flint Corn	1 90	1 90	1 90	2 00	1 10	60	35
Early Dent Fodder Corn	1 90	1 90	1 90	2 00	1 10	60	35

you feel that you have been beat, you can have your money back. That's fair. All I ask is that you give me a fair shake on the deal and I will leave matters in your hands.

All seed Corn is sold subject to your own test and approval, and if not satisfactory may be returned any time within ten days after arrival and your money will be refunded. We do not and cannot guarantee the stand or the crop. When you begin to plant, our guarantee ends.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We guarantee safe arrival of seed Corn to you, and in any case any shipment arrives short or damaged, we will upon receiving proper proofs from you for filing freight claim, make good the loss to you, either by refilling or refunding, and collect the loss from the railroad.

How to Send Money. You can send money any way you please, only it is not safe to send loose silver, and loose stamps are an aggravation. The silver is almost sure to break through the envelope, unless well wrapped. If it is packed in a pasteboard card or sewed up in cloth, it is generally all right. We guarantee safe receipt of money by money order, draft, check or registered letter. Paper money in registered letter is all right.

Certified Corn - Every Ear Tested

We can fill a limited number of orders, in all varieties, for "single ear tested seed." That is, we test each ear separately, taking out six grains, sprouting them, and saving only the ears that show a good strong sprout on each of the six grains tested.

This, of course, means lots of work on our part, hard, tedious, careful work. But it also means 100 per cent seed corn, and that is certainly worth having.

We sell this single ear tested seed corn, either ear or shelled, with the guarantee that six grains from each ear have been tested, and that no corn is shipped that does not show a good strong sprout in three to five days from every grain tested. It should show a 100 per cent test for you, and if it does not you may return it and have every cent of your money back.

Price \$5 per bushel. either in the ear or shelled and graded. The ear Corn we do not ship in lots of less than one bushel, but the shelled seed may be had in smaller amounts at a slightly higher rate. The ear Corn will be boxed, the shelled seed double-sacked.

Freight Rates On Seed Corn

Freight on seed Corn is very reasonable. This table gives the through rate per 100 pounds on seed Corn from Shenandoah at this date. It will vary some, but this is approximately correct. Remember, however, that the minimum charge is for 100 pounds; so 50 pounds would cost as much as 100 pounds, and one bushel would cost about as much freight as two bushels.

Indiana

Evansville	\$0 44.5
Indianapolis	46.5
Vincennes	37.5

Iowa

Carroll	18
Cedar Rapids	19
Davenport	27

Kansas

Atchison	28
Topeka	30

Nebraska

Lincoln	\$0 24.1
Hastings	39.1
Kearney	46.1

New York

Albany	66
Buffalo	53

Ohio

Cincinnati	44
Columbus	48
Dayton	44

Oklahoma

Ardmore	\$0 96
S. McAllister	69
Guthrie	82

Texas

Dallas	1 09
San Antonio	1 09
Ft. Worth	1 09

Missouri

Kansas City	23
St. Joseph	15
St. Louis	27

Illinois

Rock Island	\$0 27
Peoria	29.5
Chicago	32

Arkansas

Ft. Smith	66
Little Rock	65
Pine Bluff	63

South Dakota

Aberdeen	51
Sioux Falls	32
Rapid City	35

The Seed Corn Business

I wish I could make you understand how we handle the seed Corn business and how much pains we take to try and get the seed Corn out in the very best possible way. The only real certain way to get you to understand it would be to have you come here and see for yourself. There would be no question about it then. I do not believe there was ever a man who came here looking for seed Corn who went away without buying, if he really had any notion of buying. Lots of local farmers living near me come to me for their seed Corn every year instead of saving their own. That will give you some idea of what the people think who absolutely know all about my business.

I wish you—every one of you—could come here and go through the Seed House yourself. I would be mighty glad to take the time to show you through and show you everything in the building. You would understand then what we are trying to do better than I can possibly tell you.

I have been in the seed Corn business for a great many years, and I expect to sell seed Corn for a great many years to come, and I know and you know that I couldn't stay in business unless I put out the right kind of seed. I am not foolish enough to think I could skin you on seed Corn and get away with it. It would be a foolish and suicidal policy to try it. I know that as well as you do. I know that the only way to stay in the seed Corn business is to put out a little better seed than anyone else in the business, and that is what I am trying to do, and that is what I am doing, too, I really believe.

I always like to have visitors at the Seed House. I am proud of what I have to show. Every man, big or little, who comes around and is at all interested in seed Corn is shown everything we have in the seed Corn line.

Prof. Holden, I guess you all know him—Prof. Holden of Ames College, the most celebrated Corn man in the world—was visiting here one day last winter, and of course I showed him all through the seed Corn department. The big seed Corn tester with its thousands of samples of seed Corn testing at once, the two big graders and the five little graders sorting and grading Corn, the big room full of girls hand-picking the Corn, and the big gang of men selecting, nubbing, shelling, or packing the Corn; in fact, the whole works.

He stood and looked it over and he said, "Field, why don't you tell people about this in your catalog? Why don't you try and make them understand what you are doing? I wish every farmer in Iowa could go through here and see this as I have seen it. I had no idea any seed-house in the country was handling seed Corn like you are, or taking so much pains with it."

Well, I have been trying to tell people about it, but somehow I can't make it seem real, like it would if you were here to see it for yourself. You have heard men talk about seed Corn before, lots of it was hot-air, and I sometimes can't blame you much for thinking all seed Corn is of the same brand.

I am running a real, legitimate seed Corn business, free from get-rich-quick schemes, hot-air, inflated prices and exaggerated claims. If you approve of this kind of seed Corn business, I would like to have your orders.

Ear Seed or Shelled Seed

You can take your choice. The Corn is the same whichever way you get it. I was the first man in the seed business to push ear seed Corn, and I probably have sold more of it than any other man in the business. I still offer it for sale, and it is here for you if you want it. I really believe, however, that I can give you a better value in the graded shelled seed. The tendency in the last two or three years has been more and more toward turning out the very best possible grade of seed prepared all ready for the planter. We were the first firm to offer graded seed. This year, in addition to the most rigid selection in the ear, the best possible mechanical grading, we are hand-picking our Corn to remove any possible poor grains that may have escaped the grader. This is explained more fully on the next page. This makes it possible for us to turn out a practically perfect grade of shelled seed. We test a sample of every lot of shelled Corn and do not ship it unless it shows satisfactory test. With the ear Corn we make as careful selection as possible, but leave the testing to you. With ear Corn you have some waste, probably about 20 per cent to a bushel, whereas the graded seed is all clear seed, with no waste whatever. Now, I do not wish to influence you in your choice of shelled or ear seed, and I am perfectly willing to sell it to you either way you want it, but I tell you frankly



PROPERLY GRADED SEED CORN

GRAINS ALL THE SAME IN WIDTH AND THICKNESS. WILL WORK PERFECTLY IN ANY PLANTER AND GIVE YOU AN EVEN STAND.

UNGRADED SEED CORN

UNEVEN IN SHAPE AND SIZE, NO MATTER HOW GOOD SEED IT IS, IT WILL RESULT IN A VERY UNEVEN STAND. DON'T BOTHER WITH ANY SUCH SEED.



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Graded and Ungraded Seed Corn

Which Would You Rather Have?

This picture, made from a photograph, gives the argument for my graded seed Corn better than I could give it in words. You have all seen the last kind, now I would like to have a chance to show you some of the first kind.

I grade my shelled Corn till it is as near as possible all one size, and I guarantee it to work perfectly in any corn planter.

All my seed Corn is tested and subject to test. If not as represented, we trade back. I ship it either ear or shelled. If you say so, I will ship it on approval.

I sell garden seeds that will really grow, and flower seeds that will bloom. Now, if you can't trade on that basis, there is no trade in you.

that the graded seed is the best and nine-tenths of what we sell is this graded seed. It used to be that two-thirds of all we sold was ear seed Corn, but now not one bushel in ten goes out in the ear. It is simply a case of better value the other way.

If you could get it in the ear and have it graded, too, it would be all right. But you can't have both and you will simply have to take your choice. If you want ear seed Corn, I am here to sell it to you, and it will be mighty fine Corn, too, but no matter how good it is, it will never shell up all just alike, best you can do. If you order it shelled you get it graded, and when you come to plant, you will agree that it is a mighty nice way to have it.

Any seed Corn that is shipped you, if it doesn't look like you think it ought to, ship it back and I will refund every cent you paid. I sell it subject to your own test and approval. I will sell you Corn that you will be proud to show to your neighbors, either the seed or the crop. I will sell you the seed either ear or shelled, and if you want every ear tested, I will do that for you.



The Ear Corn Sorting Belt. The Corn gets its first sorting here, the good ears being picked off from the belt as it goes by and butted and tipped on the revolving wheels shown.

Let Me Help You with Your Corn

Really, truly and honestly I believe I can do you some good in the seed Corn line. I can help you in choosing the proper variety for your soil and climate, and I can help you by furnishing absolutely first class seed at a reasonable price.

In the first place, I believe in using the very best possible strains of varieties of the very highest possible breeding. We have our seed Corn grown on good, rich upland. (Bottom land Corn is nice to look at, but not so good for seed.) We select the very best ears for seed, take good care of them, and protect them from freezing and dampness. The Corn before it finally is ready to ship is passed on by three different sets of men. It is butted and tipped, carefully inspected for germination, and if at all suspicious, is thrown out. If the Corn is to be sold shelled ready for the planter, it is graded after being shelled, then hand-picked for possible, off-color or partially broken grains, then graded again both for thickness and width. This grading we consider very important, and when the Corn is finally sent out we guarantee it to grade within 1-64 of an inch either way from the standard width for that variety, and still closer than that on thickness. This gives you Corn that will run in an edge drop planter in ideal fashion.

We watch closely the germination, and a sample of every lot is tested before the corn is used. Or, if you are willing to pay for the extra work, we will test every ear separately and give you only ears which show a perfect germination on each of the six grains tested from that ear.

How the Corn is Sorted and Prepared for Seed

I suppose you know we now have the finest Seed Corn building in the United States. We have spent over \$40,000 in fixing up a plant that shall be second to none in the country. The Corn, as it comes from the field, is stored in a dry, ventilated building, where it will keep in perfect condition until we need it.



A Sample Tray from the Tester. This Test was of Garden Seeds, but it shows the principle. The Corn is tested the same way.

Then it is conveyed into the workroom where the sorting is done. All this conveying is done by endless cotton belts which carry the ears without shelling or bruising them and the Corn is all inspected and sorted and passed on by three different sets of men before it finally goes as seed.

This picture shows one of the sorting belts where the Corn is sorted and butted and tipped. Those little buzz wheels that show in the picture are the revolving wheels. These run at a high rate of speed and an ear of Corn can be butted and tipped in a jiffy by holding it against the wheels. The poor ears are allowed to pass by on their way to the dump. The good ones are picked off, butted and tipped and thrown on another belt which takes them to the boss's table near the sheller. Here they are looked over carefully again, inspected for germination, and if satisfactory they go to the sheller. We use an old-style sheller, run at a slow speed, so as not to crack the grains or knock the caps off. From the sheller the Corn goes to the grader, which has four sorting screens and all kinds of wind suction and here gets rigid sorting.

The Hand Picking

The Corn is now practically ready to ship, but two or three years ago we adopted the plan of giving it still another looking over before it goes out. All our seed Corn, (except fodder and ensilage Corn) is now hand picked by a crew of sharp-eyed, quick-fingered women and girls, after it is shelled and graded.

The first year we arranged a wide endless cotton belt with four girls on each side who picked the Corn over as it moved slowly past them, but we found that some girls did careless work and there was no way to check up on them so now we use individual picking tables, where we can watch each girl work separately, and we are getting just about perfect work.

The Corn has already been graded, but there will always be a few hybridized or off color grains, especially in white corn, then there will sometimes be a grain with a corner broken off, or the point broken or a thick grain that has got around the end of the screen in the grader, and all these must come out. Maybe not more than one grain in a hundred will be taken out, but it all helps.

I want to send out just as near a perfect grade of seed Corn as possible, and while such things as this handpicking, and careful grading, all cost money and cut down the output, they all pay in the long run.

The Testing

After the Corn is in the sack ready to ship, we take four samples of the days run and put them to test, meanwhile setting the corn back to wait the result of the test. This takes about 4 days. If the test comes out good the Corn is released to be used on orders. If poor the Corn is condemned and goes to the feed bin. But we are so careful that it is only very rarely that we get a test below 94 percent, which is our standard for the regular grade.

Testing the Ear Corn

The ear Corn is of course tested each ear separately. This is lots of work, but it is the only way to get 100 percent. seed Corn. We get an extra price for the single ear tested Corn. Notice the picture of our big tester.

Come and See Us Work Seed Corn

I wish you could come and see for yourself how we pick seed Corn and prepare it. I know lots of people think all seed corn men are a bunch of hot-air artists, and I don't laugh blame you, but I would like to show you that there is at least one seed corn man who believes in putting out real seed corn, and who puts as much work and care on it as you would yourself.



Our Big Seed Corn Tester, probably the largest in the world. There are 200 trays, and each tray will hold 100 six grain samples, so we can test 20,000 ears of Corn at once. All our seed Corn is tested here.

SEED CORN FOR YOUR LOCALITY

Some people think that because we are in Iowa and they are in some other part of the United States we cannot furnish them suitable seed Corn for their climate. At first glance this would seem to be true, and it would be true if we grew only a limited number of varieties especially suited to this soil and climate only.

But the fact of the matter is, we grow a wide range of varieties, something like thirty in fact, and we grow special varieties for special localities. The Corn that does best right here is a big, rough corn, requiring about 100 to 110 day's season, but we also grow for the northern state small, early Corn as early as 80 days, and hardy enough to ripen anywhere in the Corn-belt, and we grow big, late varieties for the South, Corn that will stand the hot summers and the droughty falls of Oklahoma, Texas and Mississippi. No matter where you live nor what kind of soil you have, we can fix you out with Corn that will be a help to you. We have made a special study of the varieties of Corn and their value for different localities and we intend to give you the benefit of it.

Iowa Seed Corn the Best

The seed corn grown here is generally better than what you would get in your own locality, because it is grown under ideal conditions. Iowa, and especially this southwestern part of Iowa, is the ideal Corn country. The soil, the climate, the rainfall and everything in that line tends to grow the largest possible crops of Corn and to mature it to its best possible condition. Our soil is warm and slightly sandy, which forces a rapid growth on the Corn and always dries it out perfectly.

The result is that the seed is vigorous, plump, hardy and full of life. The same variety grown under adverse conditions, for instance in a cold, clammy soil, would look entirely different and would not make nearly so good seed.

Pride of the North for instance, is an excellent variety for southern Minnesota, but seed of it grown here in southwestern Iowa will make a much better crop in Minnesota than seed grown there. It is heavier, plumper seed, thoroughly matured and grows off quick and vigorous and all through the season will be about a week ahead of the weaker devitalized seed grown under hard conditions and subjected to early frosts.

I have tested this matter by sending samples of Corn by the thousands to every part of the United States. One year I sent out a set of ten varieties to over 10,000 farmers scattered over every state in the Union and I got reports back from thousands of them. The universal verdict was that the seed grew vigorous, healthy and strong, and made a much better crop than home-grown seed, so you see this is not guess work with me. It is actual knowledge. If you don't believe it, try it on a small scale, say buy a bushel of Corn from here and plant 7 to 8 acres with it, then compare that with what you grow from your own seed.

The Choice of Variety

It is important, very important, that you choose the right variety. A great many failures in sending off for seed Corn are due to customer's picking the variety he thinks he wants instead of getting Corn that is suited to his soil and climate.

I propose to give you here a few pointers that will be of help to you in a general way. Of course I do not claim that any state will run alike all over, so you will have to take these notes in a general way.

IOWA. Practically any of these will be all right for the southern half of the state and all you will have to decide will be whether you want an early or a late Corn. In the northern part of the state the standard varieties such as Silvermine, Shenandoah Yellow, Reid's Yellow Dent, and Boone County White are not safe for main crop but should be grown on a small scale with an idea of selecting a type suitable to your climate. In a favorable year they will ripen all right and make an enormous crop, but in a short season they will get caught by frost. For an absolutely certain crop use medium-early varieties, such as Pride of the North, Shenandoah Special and the early type of Silvermine. In the extreme northern part of the state use Extra Early White Dent, Red 90 Day, Pride of the North, Minnesota No. 13, and Silver King.

SOUTH DAKOTA. In the southern part of the state, especially along the Missouri river, large varieties like Silvermine, Shenandoah Yellow, Reid's Yellow Dent and White Elephant can be grown safely. For the north use the earlier sorts, such as Pride of the North, Extra Early White Dent, Shenandoah Special, Red 90 Day, Minnesota No. 13.

MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN. It will be a good plan to plant small amounts of several large varieties of Corn for experimental purposes and for fodder, but for main crop take varieties like Shenandoah Special, Pride of the North, Silver King, Minnesota No. 13 and others still earlier.

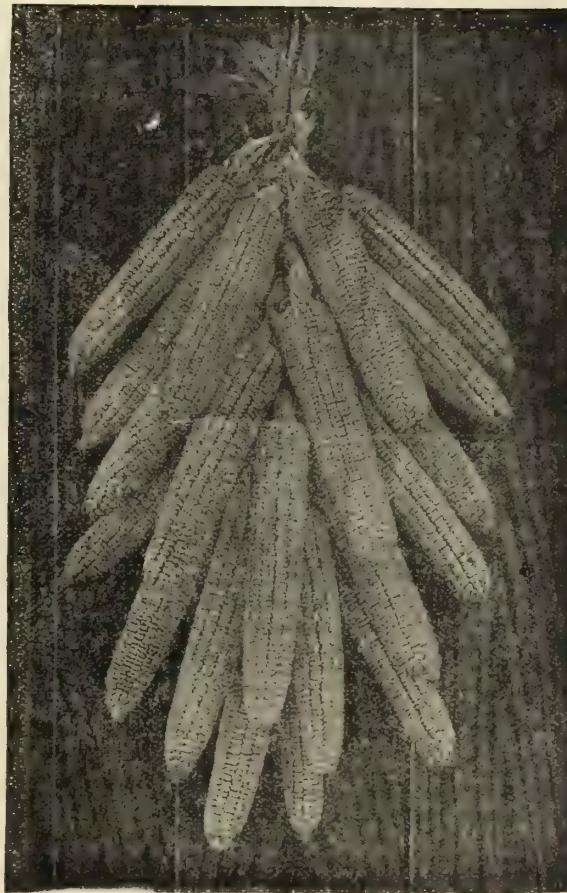
NORTH DAKOTA. Only the earliest varieties of Corn will succeed in North Dakota. Plant the flint varieties and small amounts of the earliest Dent varieties.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN and PACIFIC COAST STATES. Only the earliest varieties of Corn can be grown. Experiment with Minnesota No. 13, Extra Early White Dent, Red 90 Day and the flint varieties.

NEBRASKA. In the southeastern part of the state all of the standard Iowa varieties can be grown with good success, as conditions there are practically the same as in southwestern Iowa. In the northern and western part of the state, however, the small varieties should be chosen and the farther north or west you go the smaller corn you should choose. White Elephant has done uncommonly well as far west as Furnas county and some years even further than that.

KANSAS. In the extreme western part of Kansas, owing to the high altitude and dry seasons, only the smaller, earlier varieties of corn should be grown. Red 90 Day and Extra Early White Dent have given good results in that part of the state. In the central and eastern part of the state the larger, later varieties of corn should be grown. White Elephant, Cornplanter, Boone County White and Shenandoah Yellow seem to do especially well.

MISSOURI. Except in the thin soils of the Ozark region, the large, rank-growing corn can be grown all over the state. Cornplanter, White Elephant, Boone County White, Reid's Yellow Dent and Shenandoah Yellow have all done remarkably well all over the state except in the mountain regions. In the thin soil of the Ozarks, white corn seems to do better than yellow, and White Elephant and Silvermine planted rather thin seem to give best results.



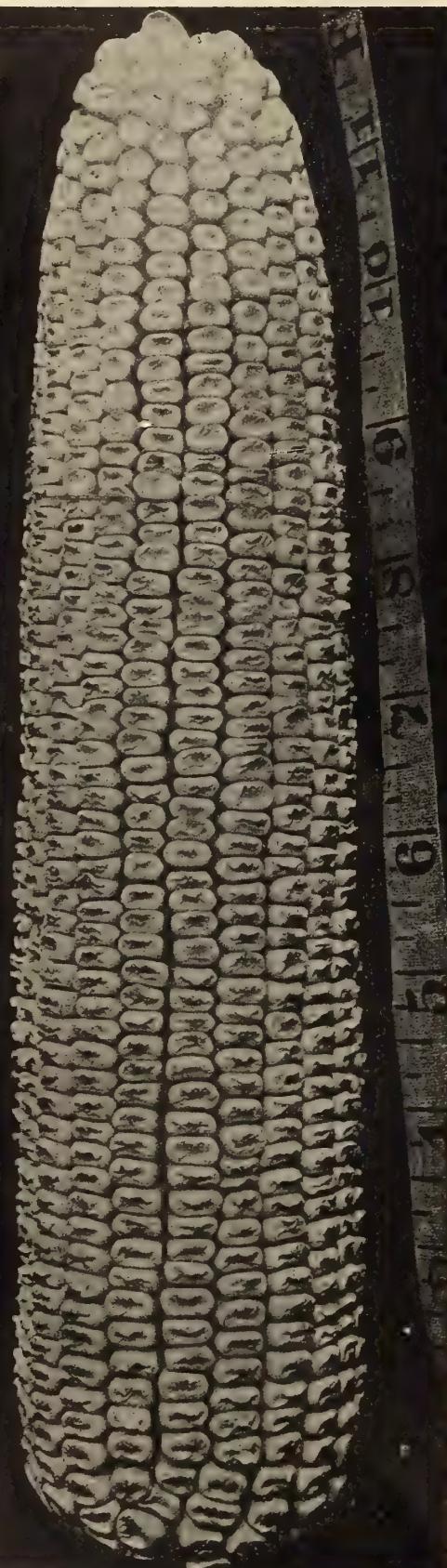
White Elephant, Grown in Rhode Island from Iowa Seed

ILLINOIS, INDIANA AND OHIO. Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White seem to be especially suited to the rich, black soil of these states. In fact this is the home of these two varieties. Cornplanter and White Elephant seem to do well except in the extreme northern part. The north tier of counties in Indiana and that part of Illinois lying north of Chicago need earlier varieties of corn for main crop and should use Shenandoah Special and an early type of Silvermine.

THE SOUTHERN STATES. Iowa corn is peculiarly suited to the southern states, as it ripens earlier, makes a shorter stalk and a longer ear than the native varieties. The standard varieties from here such as Boone County White, Cornplanter and Silvermine make fully as large ears in the South as they do here and ripen four to six weeks earlier than the native varieties.

NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK and PENNSYLVANIA. Use the early varieties of yellow corn, such as Pride of the North, Shenandoah Special and Minnesota No. 13, and early to medium white corn, especially Silvermine, Extra Early Dent and White Elephant. White corn for some reason seems to do better than yellow.

CORN, Shenandoah Yellow



Shenandoah Yellow

My idea of good Corn. A trifle oversize, maybe, but not coarse enough to hurt. Rough-topped, deep, wide grain; good heavy ears and lots of them. Corn that will make a big yield on good land and a fairly good yield on thin land. Corn that will feed well. If you don't like the looks of this ear of Corn, write and tell me how to improve on it.

H. F.

Southwest Iowa, and especially this Nishna Valley, is acknowledged the greatest Corn region in the United States, and here at Shenandoah has been developed a strain of yellow Corn that has made lots of money for the growers, lots of fame for several seedsmen, and advertised Shenandoah to the farthest corners of the Corn belt. It has come to be known as the Shenandoah type. In view of these facts I have decided to call it simply the "Shenandoah Yellow." This tells the whole story.

While I do not claim it to be "90-day" Corn, it is the earliest big Corn grown; but little later than the 90-day type and considerably larger. If you want something for right, real early, this is not what you want; but if you want a good, big, heavy, deep-grained, yellow Corn that is strictly thoroughbred and will outyield any other yellow you can get, and will ripen in any ordinary season as far north as Sioux City and farther than that most years, this is what you want. It has been worked up and perfected by degrees, always working toward a fixed type, till we now believe that we have the best and most distinct type of yellow Corn to be found anywhere. It is the great main crop Corn for the central part of the Corn belt. Draw a line through Marshalltown, Iowa, Fremont, Neb., and passing just south of Chicago, and you will have its northern limit of safety. Anywhere this side of that line south it is the Corn to grow. Its origin is uncertain, as it has been a fixed type here for a great many years back, and is probably the result of intercrossing of choice varieties brought here by the settlers from Illinois and Indiana in the early seventies.

Description

Ear medium to large-medium size. Should be 10 inches long and 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference. Mostly 18 rows, but sometimes 16 or 20. Good seed ears will weigh 14 to 18 ounces when thoroughly dry, with occasional specimens up to 18, and will shell out 86 per cent to 88 per cent. Its small cob and deep grain make it weigh heavy and shell out uncommonly well. Cylindrical form and well-filled at the ends. Grains five-eights to three-fourths inches deep and thickly packed. No waste space. Rough on top. Large germs. The rows run generally straight.

Stalk is of medium height, generally about 9 feet on good ground; very stout especially below the ear, which is set 4 feet from the ground, or a little more. It has a tendency to produce two good ears to the stalk. The stalks are thick-jointed and the leaves are noticeably close together, wide and deep green. It roots deep and seems to stand extremes of weather better than most varieties. In fact, it seems to be a true western type, always ready for whatever may come and never ready to give up.

An Official Record

There was a big Corn show held in connection with the Farmers' Institute here, and as this is the center of the seed country, the competition was fierce, especially in two of the classes, best ten ears yellow and best acre.

Here is what we did with Shenandoah Yellow.

Best 10 Ears Yellow Corn. Won by Shenandoah Yellow. This was out of a field of contract corn grown for me for seed by Frank Keenan.

Best Proven Yield on a Measured Acre. Won by an acre of Shenandoah Yellow that made 101 bushels and 40 pounds. This was from the same field as above. The contest was very rigid, judges appointed by the Institute supervising the husking and weighing of the corn.

This was an open and official contest, and all the leading growers and varieties of this vicinity were represented. The Shenandoah Yellow won out easily. Comment is unnecessary. Now if you are looking for Corn that will make 100 bushels per acre in field culture and win out on form at the same time, I can fix you out.

Still at the Top

I have always counted this my best yellow Corn and with constant selection it is getting better every year. My crop this year is the finest I ever had. I have no hesitancy in saying that for all the central cornbelt this is the best Corn you can grow. It has the form, the color, and the deep grain, and above all the size and yield that will make the big crops. What we are after is the 100 bushel per acre, and this Corn will come nearer to it, year after year, than any yellow Corn I have ever seen.

Drought-Proof Corn

I don't suppose there is any such thing as a real drought-proof corn. If there were Arizona and Nevada would be shipping out corn.

But we came pretty near having a test on it here in southwest Iowa in 1911. We didn't get a drop of rain from Decoration day till some time in September, and in spite of it we made a pretty good crop on Shenandoah Yellow, White Elephant and Cornplanter. We had lots of it that made right at 60 bushel per acre and that's going some for a year with no rain.

Drought-proof ability depends mostly on the vitality and strong constitution of the corn used, and that's where these varieties of mine shine. Of course good soil and good culture count for a whole lot, too, but these would be of no use unless you used a variety of corn that was rugged, sound, and able to stand grief.

A dry, hard, season like 1911, is the true test of varieties of corn, and I really believe that lots of my customers made anywhere from 10 to 25 bushels more corn per acre on account of my seed corn standing the dry weather better than other sorts. I have had hundreds of letters telling me exactly that.

It will pay you to try it and prove it for yourself.

Here's a man from Missouri who has been "showed."

"Well the corn you sent me was all right. I've got the best corn I ever raised in twenty years. They all told me I wouldn't get any corn from that seed, but I find they didn't know as much as a rabbit."

Geo. S. Birge.

See page opposite page 57 for Corn Price-List, Guarantees and General Instructions

White Elephant, The Largest Corn Grown.

This enormous white Corn brought out by me a few years ago has proved to be the greatest winner in seed Corn that has ever been sent out. I sold over 8,000 bushels of it last year and shipped it to practically every state in the union that grows corn, and I have had universally good reports from it. Even in New England it made a good crop. I have had hundreds of letters about it (maybe I can send you one from your locality if you wish), and not a kick in the lot. It has proved to be all that I claimed in size, appearance and yield, and a little earlier than I predicted. There is no Corn anywhere near its size that is as early.

As early as Silvermine, it is nearly half longer, and in fact bigger than any white Corn I have ever grown, except possibly the new "Cornplanter" Corn; I won't swear that it will make 200 bushels to the acre, for I doubt if any Corn ever did, but it will come nearer to it than any other corn will. It and the Cornplanter are a revolt against the tendency of the last few years to breed Corn down too fine. The farmers in this part of the Corn belt are getting tired of the little 8 or 9 inch ears with pretty tips and a little wee cob. What they want is a whacking big ear a foot long, with lots of Corn on it, medium heavy cob and a big stalk. It is the same thing that the Poland China hog men have just been through.

Description

A pure white Corn of immense size and unusual length. Bulk of crop if on good land, will run 11 to 13 inches, with occasional specimens 14 or even 15 inches long. The one in the illustration is about 14. Grain medium deep (five-eights inch), very wide and thick. Chalky white on top and clearer below. Germ very large. Not so rough top as Silvermine, but of the true "dent" type. Rows 14 or 16, straight and close together. Cob, pure white and medium size. Shape, cylindrical with butt end slightly swelled. Notice in the picture. Season, about the same as Silvermine, say 100 days. Stalks about medium height and very heavy up to the ear, which is generally set at about five feet or a little less. Stands up uncommonly well, practically no down Corn.

This Corn originated with an old man a little farther down the valley, and has been selected and bred to a certain type for 15 or 20 years. None of us could get any seed of it till three or four years ago. I have never seen or heard of any Corn like it anywhere else, and you will find it entirely distinct from other varieties.

Dozens of men who bought seed of this Corn from me last winter have written me that they were having calls from their neighbors for all they had to spare for seed, and that the only kick they had coming was that I did not induce them to buy more seed to start with. I honestly believe that this is the most profitable Corn that can be found for the central Corn belt. It is vigorous, healthy, a rank grower and an enormous yielder. Early enough to ripen easily, as deep grained as Silvermine, bigger than Boone County White, ears a foot long, no down Corn, and a corn that will always overrun in weight either ear or shelled. That kind of Corn is good enough for me. How does it strike you? Remember the shelled seed is graded so it will work in the drop edge planters perfectly. This is a mighty big thing when you come to think of it.

I have said just about all I know of this wonderful Corn; and say, if those fellows down in New England make no kick about growing it in that rocky, rough ground and fickle climate of theirs, how in the mischief can you farmers out here in the Corn belt knock, where you have the best Corn land in the world?

The White Elephant is not a show corn, and never will be. It is too large and too coarse to score well. It is not a pretty corn, except that "Handsome is as handsome does." But when it comes to bushels in the wagon-box, it's right there with the goods.

Probably no corn in the whole list so easily adapts itself to changes in soil and climate. It seems peculiarly immune to the sensitiveness of some varieties in this regard.

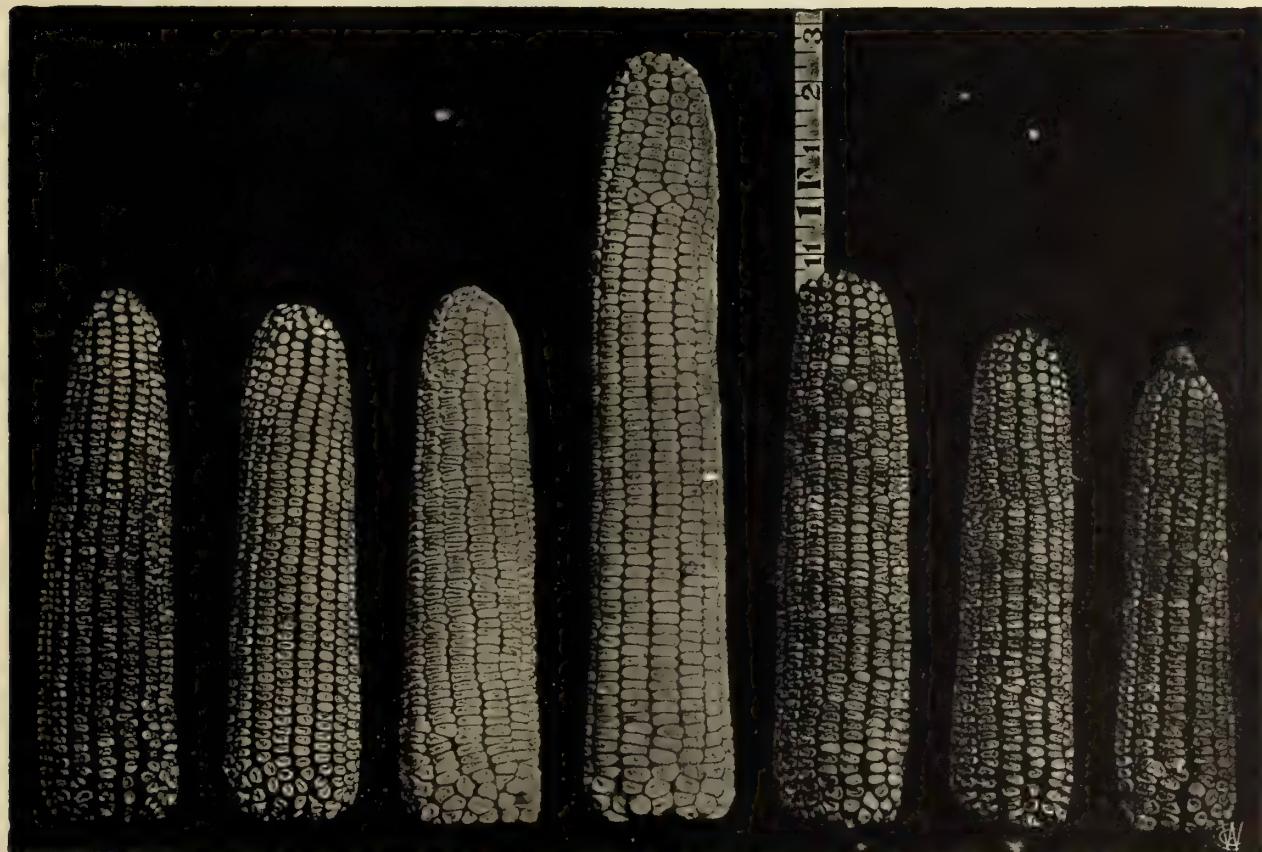
I have had splendid reports on it from York state, Michigan, South Dakota, Wyoming, Oregon, Arizona, and Texas, as well as all the regular Central and Southern corn-growing states, and about the best photograph I ever had of it was sent me from Rhode Island. Think of it! you couldn't get much farther away from home with Iowa corn. So don't be afraid about moving this corn.

Here is what a man out in western Kansas has to say about his success with White Elephant there:

"Some of my neighbors tried to discourage me buying seed corn of you as they said it would take three years to get it acclimated here. Well if it does, I will need a log wagon to haul it out of the field then. I was out today and shucked a load, and had on an extra top box and could only get on three rows then. I've got corn, and the other fellows that knew it all aint hardly got nubbins."

F. E. Johnson.

See page opposite page 57 for Corn Price-List, Guarantee and General Instructions



Legal Tender Reid's Yellow Dent Iowa Silvermine Field's White Elephant Shenandoah Yellow Shenandoah Special 90-Day Corn

SOME REAL SEED CORN—A TYPICAL EAR. EACH OF THE SEVERAL MIGHTY GOOD VARIETIES

“Cornplanter”

Our Improved Boone County White Corn

The demand in seed Corn is for a big ear, moderately rough, and of fine quality. That is, it should show the deep grain, fine tips and butts, and other marks of good breeding. The trouble has been that when you got corn a foot long it was coarse and inclined to be short grain. If you got the deep grain and fine tips, the ears would be little.

In the new “Cornplanter” Corn I have just what we were all looking for. I didn't originate it myself, but it is good enough that I had to admit that it was better than anything I had, and you know that means a good deal. A few years ago it skinned us all at our Corn show—farmers, seedsman and all.

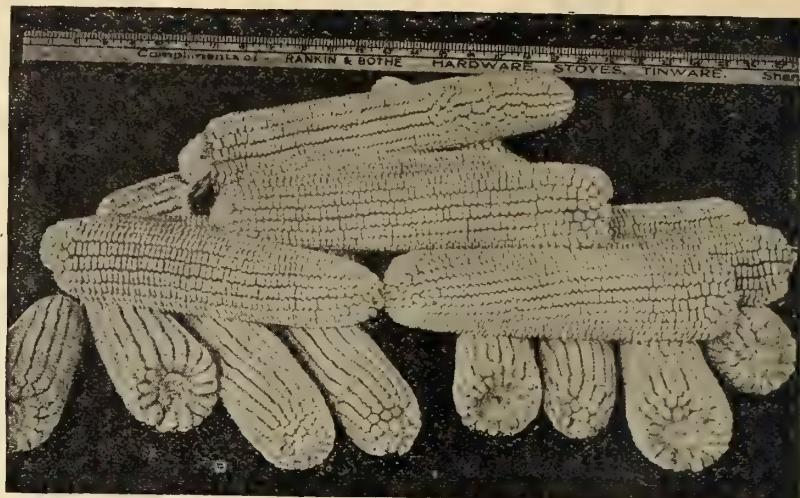
It does a body good to get well beaten sometimes. We got badly whipped out on white Corn at the show that time. We scooped everything on yellow, and we thought we were well fixed on the white, but a farmer from the north part of the county came down with twenty-five ears of big white Corn that he entered in the free-for-all class, and we weren't in it for a minute. The prize in that class was a new Avery corn planter, and he got it. But I got that corn after the show and I have improved on what he had.

The corn was some he had grown from seed secured from a friend in Illinois, who had started with Boone County White. It resembles that Corn more than any other, but is different in several ways.

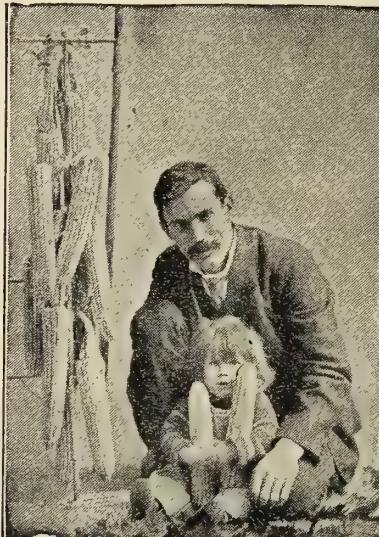
After the show I bought the twenty-five ears and planted about two acres and a half with them. Owing to cut worms I got a poor stand, but I got about 200 bushels of the finest corn I ever saw. Out of that amount I saved seed for 100 acres. That is the start of what I offer now. I am free to admit it is the best Corn I have ever had or the place. It has the size, the form, and the yield. The big growthy type is there, and the quality, too. In the three years I have had it I have improved it materially and I don't believe many Corn-growers can show the equal of it. I know no seedsman can.

Description

A pure white Corn on a white cob. Not a red cob in the lot. Ears over average length. The original twenty-five averaged 12 inches long. In a good crop, a large amount of the ears will carry this length. Not slender like so much of the long Corn, but big in proportion. Very deep grain, not overly wide. Rows generally 20, sometimes 22 or 24, and occasionally 18. As perfect shape as Reid's Yellow Dent. That is the striking thing about it—big, long ears, beautiful shape, perfect buts and tips, and deep grain. Grains fit very tightly together, showing a square rather than a rounded top. Stalk very strong and of medium height. Ears always lop over, but



shanks are not long enough to blow off easily. Season about the same as Boone County White, or say 110 days, Ripens in plenty of time in this latitude and 100 miles north. Compared with other varieties it is about two inches longer than Boone—better shape, better grain and dries out better. Not so long as White Elephant, but rougher and larger around. No other white Corn can compare with it, and I have tried pretty much all of them. In yield it is ahead of all others. There is no question about this. All who have seen it growing admit that, and they all report it the admiration of the neighborhood. Now if you want to beat 'em all at the Corn show in the fall, this is your Corn. All seed sold subject to rejection, and after you get it, if you think I have stretched things any, write and let me know and we will trade back.



A Dollar's Worth of Seed Corn and about a Million Dollar's worth of girl.

Tight Boxes for Ear Corn

There has been some talk of a raise in freight rates on crated ear Corn, so I have laid in a supply of solid boxes, and if the railroads insist on discriminating against crated corn, I will ship in tight boxes, so there will be no raise in the freight to you. I will look out for that part of it.

A First Generation Hybrid

(Cornplanter and Shenandoah Yellow.)

I don't know whether you have ever made any study of crossing or hybridizing or not, but I have made quite a study of

it, and besides reading everything I could get on the subject, I have done considerable experimenting along that line myself.

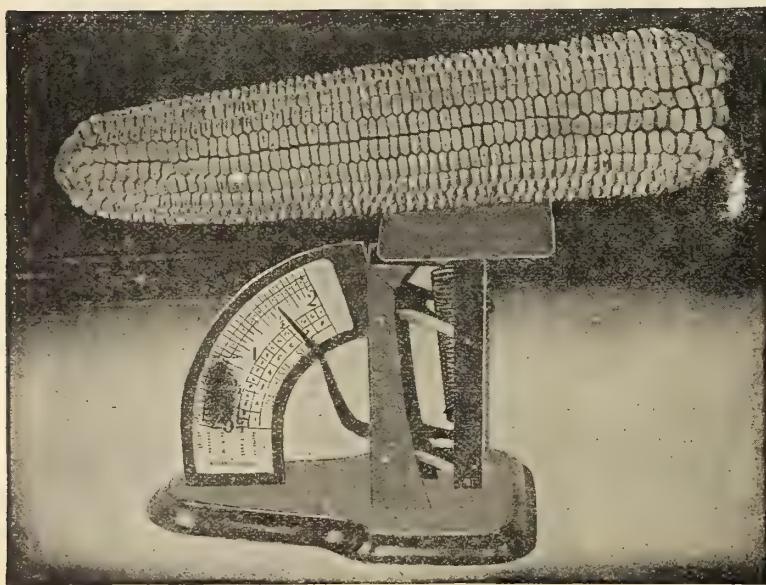
There is a Government Bulletin issued about a year ago called “The importance of First Generation Hybrids in Seed Corn,” or some such title. Write to your congressman to get it for you. Its mighty interesting reading, and will explain what I am talking about better than I can tell you here.

In brief, the theory is this way (and it seems to work out in practice too.) The first cross or hybrid between two distinct and pure-bred varieties is, as a rule, stronger, better and more prolific than either parent. This applies to the first cross only. If carried further it degenerates into a mongrel.

In corn this means that seed produced by a straight cross between two distinct and pure bred varieties will make better corn and a larger yield than either parent variety, but the produce of that crop could not be used further for seed. You understand, the crossing or hybridizing in corn is done by planting two varieties in alternate rows and detasseling all the stalks of one of the varieties so that the pollen must all come from the other sort. The corn on the detasseled stalks will then all be a straight cross of the two.

The Government tests show from 10 per cent to 50 per cent increase in yield by the use of this first-cross seed, and my experiments show the same.

Now I have quite a crop of seed this year that is a straight cross between Cornplanter and Shenandoah Yellow, and I want to have it as widely tested as possible, so will sell what I can spare of it, a peck in a place, at \$1.00 per peck. That will plant about two acres. Try it out and report.



An Ear of the Cornplanter

Boone County

White Corn

This famous Illinois Corn is, in my opinion, a better variety than Reid's Yellow Dent, but is not so well known. It is being grown to a considerable extent here now and is becoming quite popular.

It is a very large white Corn, somewhat like Silvermine, larger and later. It is larger around than White Elephant but not so long.

Description. Ear 10 to 11 inches long, cylindrical, 18 to 22 rows, generally 20. Grain very deep and rather rough. Well filled at both ends. Cobs always white and medium size. Very large and a heavy yielder. Season 110 to 120 days. Not safe for planting north of Des Moines, but for anywhere south of there it is a very valuable Corn. Price, see page opposite page 57.

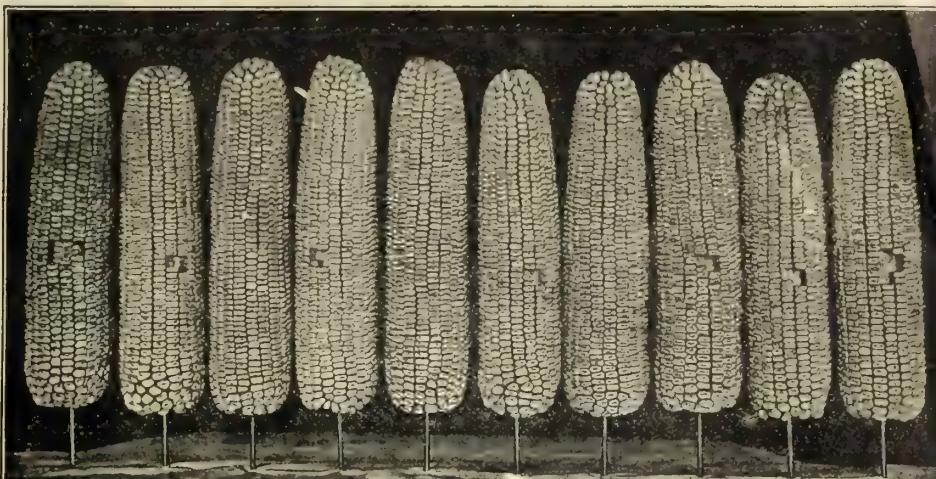
Iowa Silvermine

This is more generally grown throughout the Corn-belt and more widely and favorably known than any other White Corn. It is a sure cropper, middling early, deep-grained, pure white, and a good Corn every way. On old, thin land it will make a better crop than any Corn you could plant, as it seems to be able to adapt itself to hard conditions. In fact, this is true of most white Corn, but the "Silvermine" will come nearer to making a crop on thin land than any of them. On very rich land it has made some enormous yields, but I think that there the White Elephant would beat it. The shape of the ear is well shown in the photo below, taken from one of my stock seed ears. I have been selecting the Silvermine for several years with a view of getting the deepest possible grain and the highest possible shelling test. I have a strain now that I have not seen equaled anywhere. It is the true rough-topped, deep-grained type that is so much sought for by most white corn men. Cob is very small and pure white. Rows generally 16, very straight and very close together. Shape cylindrical. Stalk a little below average height, about 8 feet on good ground. Season 100 days. If you want a new start of the best type of Silvermine you ever saw, I've got it, and can supply you with either ear or shelled Corn. The shelled seed is all graded so it will work in any planter. As I have a big supply of it I shall be pleased to quote special prices on large lots. Price, see page opposite page 57.

The Perfect Bushel of Corn. Uncle Henry Wallace says: "The perfect bushel of Corn is a little like the perfect family, or the perfect neighborhood—something very rare in this weak, erring world of ours. Go to your own crib and pick out a bushel of the best ears you can find, and see how rare is the perfect ear, one that comes up to the standard in every way." I've got some pretty good Corn, but I don't want you to think it is all perfect ears. Just the same, I am sure you cannot get better Corn anywhere at any price. I know the Corn I sell.

Your Check is Good

Don't wait to get a draft or money order. Your check will suit us just as well if you have the money in the bank to back it up.



This picture shows what is supposed to be a perfect type of Boone County White, and is worth studying on that account. I don't want you to think, though, that all my corn is as good as this—I wish it was; some day maybe it will be; I am working toward it.



Imperial White Corn (red cob)
Stalks very heavy and stand up well.

Imperial White -- Red Cob

This is a big, heavy, rank-growing white Corn, with a red cob. Most Corn breeders object to a red cob in white Corn, but the fact remains that many farmers prefer it, and it often seems to do better than the white-cob white. This may be just a fancy, but there is certainly a strong sentiment in many places in favor of red-cob Corn.

It is certainly a good Corn any way, and I know you will like it. The ear is large, deep-grained, and medium in thickness. Stalks very heavy and stand up well. No down Corn. Price, see page opposite page 57.

The Four Vital Points of Corn

There are four vital points on seed Corn that I have always insisted on and it will do no harm to sum them up here.

1. **Germination.**—It must grow and grow well. No matter how good a variety it is, it will do you no good unless it will grow. We test all our seed Corn and sell it subject to your own test and rejection.

2. **Grading.**—It must be graded so it will run well in any planter. You can't get good seed otherwise. It takes special and expensive machinery, and we have fitted up so we can turn out a mighty near perfect quality.

3. **Thoroughbred Types.**—A man is always proud of Corn that "shows the breeding." Corn that looks alike in the pile. This can come only from special breeding and selection from year to year, and this is what we have been doing for years.

4. **Yield.**—You want varieties that will give you big yields. This is the most important of all. What we all aim at is 100 bushels to the acre of shelled Corn. Mighty few of us strike it, but we are working that way. In our seed business we have always put yield ahead of fine points and have tried to send out varieties that will give the farmers big yields.

Now, if these four main points on seed Corn fit your ideas, I shall be glad to have you try some of our seed Corn.

The Question of Acclimated Seed Corn

We get hundreds of letters every winter asking if our Corn will do well in other states and in other soils. It all depends on the variety. We have always tried to suit the variety to the climate where the choice is left to us. From the thousands of reports we get from customers, we know about what to depend on.

We have varieties early enough and hardy enough to fit any part of the corn-belt no matter how cold or how thin. We can give you kinds that will succeed in the far South. We can insure success even in New England. It is simply a question of choosing a suitable variety.

If you tell me that you want a seed corn that will grow in your locality and produce big crops, I know I have the kind you want—not just "seed corn," but a variety that will select to meet the conditions under which your corn is grown. I know pretty near what my seed corn will do in all parts of the country.



Iowa Silvermine, standard white corn for central belt.

Shenandoah Special Corn

There has always been a call from my customers in the northern part of the state and in Minnesota and the Dakotas for an earlier strain of the Shenandoah Corn. The regular type would generally ripen for them but they would occasionally get caught with an early frost and they wanted an earlier type of the same Corn. We have been experimenting along that line for some time by selecting the earliest ears to ripen and planting them separately. These ears are generally smaller than the others and smoother, as you have probably noticed. By keeping this up for a number of years, keeping the best ears all the time and throwing out any that were at all shallow, we have at last succeeded in fixing a strain that is the earliest dent Corn that I have ever seen and at the same time almost as large as the regular Shenandoah type and fully as deep-grained. It is almost as early as Pride of the North and much larger. There are few, even of the big varieties, that are ahead of it in yield and none that can approach it in combined yield and earliness.

It is simply the Shenandoah Yellow about an inch shorter, an inch less in circumference and 10 days earlier. It is of the smooth or true "dent" type instead of being rough like the parent, and the grain is harder. Color, a deep yellow with a light cap. It is remarkably thoroughbred and uniform in appearance and comes "as like as two peas." It is no cross-bred stuff. Grain is very deep, and it weighs and shells out exceptionally well. The best specimen ears are about 9 inches long and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. A little more tapering than the parent and smoother and harder. It should shell out about 88. Cob small and red. Stalk comparatively short (about 8 feet), but sturdy and tough and rather wide and spreading in appearance. Stands up well. I have had fine reports on it from everywhere. In the past cool summer it ripened nicely way up in Minnesota and the Dakotas. It was also very successful in the East, and ripened there in many localities where it was thought that nothing but flint Corn could be grown. The photo shows well the shape and appearance. The ear shown there is over 9 inches, which is about the extreme length. The Farm and Home published this report of its behavior on the paper's trial-grounds at Springfield, Mass. "A rank-growing yellow dent, especially promising. Produced a large growth of fodder with big ears which were well glazed and in the best condition to put in the silo at time of cutting. Price, see page opposite page 57.

The Boy Who Raised the Best Acre of Corn in Iowa

102 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. of corn (Shenandoah Yellow) on one acre

It was this way. In the spring of 1911 there was a state corn growing contest organized for the boys of Iowa. The boy who had the best acre of corn in each Congressional district was to get a free trip to Washington, D. C. There were over 10,000 entries.

Glen Mead, Percival, Iowa, sent to me for a bushel of Shenandoah Yellow corn, and took out of that seed to plant his acre. I didn't know him from Adam, and he didn't tell me that he wanted the corn for any special purpose, just sent in his \$3.00 for a bushel of corn and got the regular stock I was shipping to everyone.

The first I knew about his winning the contest was along in January when his mother was ordering garden seeds from me and wrote something about "Glen was so pleased over his corn, and was starting to Washington." She wrote that he planted the corn on some good rich river bottom land, on May 20th and it was harvested on Nov. 10th by three disinterested farmers appointed by the contest board.

After making allowance for shrink from moisture, the corn weighed out 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of dry shelled corn from an officially measured acre. No fertilizers whatever were used, and only regular good farming methods of planting and tending.

This was the best yield in this Congressional district and the best in the state. Good for Glen. It is a record to be proud of.—H. F.



Shenandoah Special, 90 days Shenandoah Yellow, 100 days
The Corn that has made Shenandoah famous.

Reid's Yellow Dent

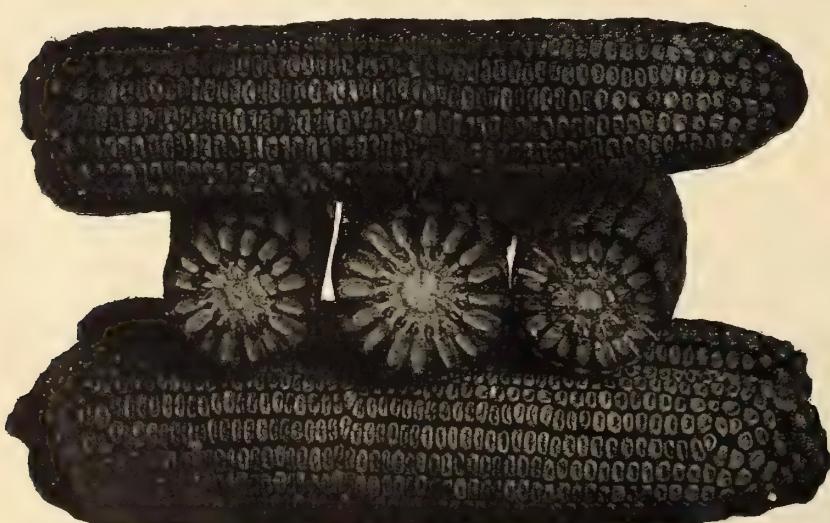
This is the best-advertised Corn in America and has won more prizes at Corn shows than all other corn put together. It is remarkably uniform and thoroughbred, and if you want something that will make the prettiest Corn you ever saw, the Reid is what you want. It was brought out first in Illinois, and the growers there got it down to perfection, but they got it down almost too fine. They went in for fine tips, straight rows, small cob, etc., and gradually ran it down in vigor and size till the first that came in here was poor Corn, according to our ideas, and at first I refused to offer it.

We started in, however, to work it over to our idea of good Corn, and now I am ready to offer a strain of Reid's that approaches the Iowa idea. It is rougher than the original Illinois type, bigger in every way, bigger stalks and more vigorous. The cob is larger, but not at the expense of depth of grain. It is still remarkably deep-grained, but we have increased the circumference of the ear.

The photo will give you a good idea of the type. It is mighty good Corn. Color deep yellow with a rather light cap. Grains very closely packed, butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Grains very deep and dented on top. Slightly rough. Season 110 days. If you have tried the Illinois type and found it a disappointment, I think this will suit you.

Test Your Seed. Don't wait until spring and go to the crib and trust to luck that the seed will grow. Get after it right now. Use the home-made type of germination box, or any way you please. The only important thing is to keep the seed moist and warm. As good a way as any is to take, say 100 grains and wrap them in several folds of wet newspapers, tie up in a cigar box, and set it on a shelf by the kitchen stove.

Prof. Holden, when asked what he would say if he was allowed to give but one order regarding the growing of corn, answered that it would be, "Test the germinating power of every ear of corn to be planted."



Reid's Yellow Dent. The rougher, or Iowa type. These are larger, rougher and longer ears than the original type, and we think much better.

Early Corn

I have a big sale every year on early varieties of Corn for replanting. If there comes a cold, wet spell about the last half of May, I am always covered up with orders for Corn to replant with, but I always prepare for it, and have a stock of early varieties on hand all shelled up, graded and ready to ship. Send along your orders by mail, telegraph, or telephone, and I will fix you out.

For the northern part of the Corn-belt, the varieties given here are the ones for the main planting. They are all early, hardy varieties that will ripen easily as far north as Corn can be grown at all.

Acclimated Seed Corn. On most of these early sorts I can supply Dakota- or Wisconsin-grown seed for those who prefer it. The northern seed is apt to be a little earlier, but not so large, and is always a shallower grain.

This year we have a very fine lot of Dakota-grown seed of Minnesota No. 13; in fact, all our seed of that variety was grown for us in Dakota. In the Pride of the North and the Extra Early White Dent we can supply either Iowa or Dakota seed, as you may prefer. The Iowa Corn is the largest and the Dakota Corn the earliest.

Red 90 Day, or Red Bloody Butcher. This variety was brought here from Illinois the "grasshopper year" (1875), by farmers who had to replant their Corn in June and July after the grasshoppers had eaten off the first planting.

It had been carefully selected and kept pure by some of these farmers ever since, and is the most popular extra-early Corn grown here. When a man has to replant in June or has a wet piece of land that is slow in getting ready to plant, he always hunts around for some of the Red Ninety-day Corn, and he is sure of a crop. It is also fine for August hog feed. It comes in a couple of weeks before most of the Corn, and the hog-raisers generally have a few acres of this to start the shoats with before the other Corn is fit to feed. Although so early it is a good yielder, and I have seen it make as high as 65 bushels per acre.

In color it is a deep cherry-red with white cap; cob small and pure white. Ears 8 to 9 inches long and rather slender; generally 14 rows. Stalk medium height and moderately heavy. Grains dented and sometimes rough. Remarkably thoroughbred and always comes true to type. It can be planted in this latitude as late as the middle of June and make a safe crop. Can be used as main crop as far north as St. Paul.

Extra-Early White Dent, - continued the flints, but larger ears and softer grains. Safe for planting as far north as St. Paul. It is also known as Wisconsin white Dent and Minnesota White Dent. It is remarkably hardy and always sure to make a crop in spite of weather conditions. Like all white Corn, it roots deep and stands extremes of weather better than most sorts.

Silver King. A fine, early, white Corn introduced by the Wisconsin State College. Somewhat like Extra Early White Dent, but larger and not quite so early. It is a splendid main-crop corn or northern Iowa and the southern part of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Improved Calico.

The old-fashioned striped calico Corn has always been popular as a feeding Corn. Not strictly an early Corn but is generally earlier than the big standard varieties. The color is a combination of red and yellow, striped. The ears medium to large size, fairly early.

Flint Corn. (Yankee Corn).

For the extreme northern part of the Corn belt, for the New England States, and for all extra thin, cold land anywhere flint corn is superior to dent Corn. It is earlier and hardier, and will grow under most adverse conditions. Can supply either yellow or white. Can supply a cheaper grade of the same corn for early fodder.

Evergreen Sweet Corn. This is fine to grow for early hog feed. It makes finer, sweeter fodder than Field Corn and makes lots of good ears too. We can supply a very fine grade of seed specially selected for large ears and deep grains, or we can supply a fodder grade.

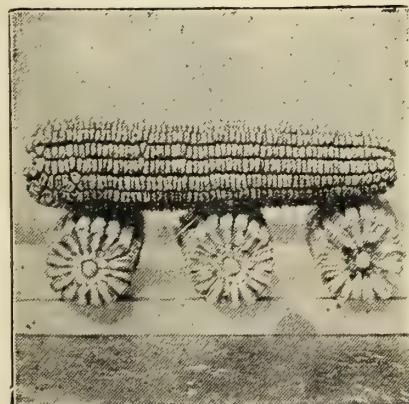
For prices of all varieties listed on this page, see general price list on page opposite page 57.



The Center Ear is Red 90 Day or Red Bloody Butcher
The other Two are Silvermine and Shenandoah Special

Pride of the North. (Yellow Ninety-Day). A very desirable first-early dent Corn suitable for main crop as far north as St. Paul. It is remarkably thoroughbred and true to type, and the strain I offer is the best I have ever seen. It has been carefully selected here for several seasons and is much better than most of the Pride of the North. Color deep yellow, grains quite deep, with very small, bright red cob. Rows generally 14 or 16, grain rather narrow and inclined to be rough on top. It is generally about eight inches long, but as it almost always makes two ears to the stalk it makes a good yield, often equal to the big varieties. It is very hardy and will stand cold weather and poor land almost like flint Corn. If you have to replant as late as the last of June in this latitude, this will make a fair crop.

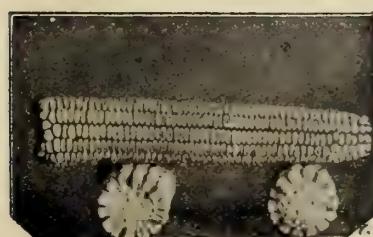
Minnesota No. 13. This Corn was originated at Minnesota Experiment Station, and is advised by them as the best Corn for the southern half of that state. I got my seed from the Dakota State College, who advised me to grow it to sell to the farmers of South Dakota. It is a sturdy-growing, hardy corn, about 7 feet high, very early and a good Corn for so early. It is about the size of the Pride of the North, but shallower grained and smoother. Ears medium to small size, light yellow, and well formed. Strongly recommended by the state colleges of the extreme northern Cornstates. At Brookings, S. D., Station, it made 75 bushels per acre.



Pride of the North
A Fine 90 Day Yellow Corn

Extra Early White Dent

(85-Day Corn). Very early white Corn of the dent type; deep-grained, well-dented; slightly rough medium-sized ears, generally 12 rows of grains, the earliest of all white dent Corn. Not so early as



Extra Early White Dent



Flint Corn

We can supply a very fine grade of seed specially selected for large ears and deep grains, or we can supply a fodder grade.



Mammoth White Ensilage Corn from Iowa seed. Made over 30 tons per acre of ensilage.

Ensilage and Fodder Corn

There is a large and increasing demand not only in the east, but in the central West, for seed Corn especially good for ensilage and fodder purposes. It must be a Corn that will make a rank and vigorous growth of fodder of good quality, and also make a creditable showing of grain. It is important, too, that it stand up well against the wind, so that it may be easily harvested. Western seed Corn is for this reason much preferable to the eastern or southern seed, as it is used to the prairie winds and will stand up well in the face of winds that would blow down any eastern Corn. This showed very plainly in my trial grounds, both this year and last, as Corn from eastern seed invariably went down badly, while the seed from Iowa and other western states stood perfectly. I sold lots of Corn last year to farmers in the eastern states, and this fall I wrote to a number of them asking how it stood up and how it succeeded in general. Almost without exception they replied that it stood far better than any other Corn, making a better yield of both fodder and grain.

Mammoth White Ensilage. A big, rank-growing white Corn, some what similar to White Elephant, but has been bred up with the idea of making an enormous crop of fodder. It makes big, coarse ears that ripen easily in this latitude. Grows about 12 feet high on good land. Price, \$1.60 per bus.; 2 bus. or over, \$1.50 per bus.

Leaming Ensilage. This is a special type of the Leaming, very popular all over the East for fodder Corn. It grows about 10 feet high, very leafy, stalks stand up well, and can be planted thicker than the big white Corn. Ears yellow, solid, fairly early, and of good size. Always can be depended upon for a good yield of both fodder and grain. Price, \$1.60 per bus.; 2 bus. or over, \$1.50.

Fodder Flint Corn. This is the principal Corn grown in New England, and, in fact, all through the extreme northern edge of the Corn belt. It is harder than the Dent Corn and will stand more cold and ripen much earlier than any Dent Corn. Price, \$2.00 per bus.

Pride of the North Fodder Corn. An early dent Corn of medium height, ripening very early. Fine quality. Price, \$2.00 per bus.; 2 bus. or over at \$1.90.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn. This is very much the same as the regular Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn, only not so carefully handled as the garden grade. Is of good germination, a vigorous, growthy type and good stuff in every way. It does not grow so large as field Corn, but makes sweeter fodder and can be planted very thick. It stools out much more than the field Corn, and the stalks being finer the stock will eat it up, stalks and all. Price, \$2.00 per bus. or over, \$1.90 per bus.

Early Sweet Fodder Corn

This is smaller than the Evergreen type of Corn, but earlier, and is valuable for early feed. Can be sown or drilled early, and will make a good cutting of fodder by the last of June, or Corn in roasting ear by the middle or last of July. Specially valuable in the North where extreme earliness is desired. Price \$2.25 per bushel.

FIVE ACRES MAKE 120 TONS OF ENSILAGE.

Mr. George Pasch, Strykersville, N. Y., "I had five acres of corn and it filled a silo 14 x 38 (about 120 tons). Most ev'ryone that I talked with said it was the best piece of Corn in town. The seed came from the Henry Field Seed Company, and now there are some farmers that speak to me every few days and want me to order seed Corn for them this spring."

Special Offer

I am anxious for every man who has a silo or uses fodder corn in any way to try our ensilage and fodder corn, and especially our customers in the eastern states.

The trouble is most of the people out that way are scared to death about the freight rates. They know that I sell the seed corn at a reasonable price, but they are afraid the freight will eat them up.

Now, I can fix that for you mighty easy and here is what I will do:

On any order for five bushel or more of ensilage or fodder corn, either all one or different kinds, I will prepay the freight to any station north of the Ohio River, west of New York and Pennsylvania and east of the Rocky Mountains. This includes all of the great central states.

For 25 cents per bushel additional I will prepay the freight to New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England points.

Remember this offer applies to ensilage and fodder corn only and you must order five bushels or over at one time and it must be specially mentioned when you order. It does not apply to other varieties of seed corn.

What the Customers Say About Our Corn

Of course, the proof of the value of our seed corn is what the customer himself thinks of it and what it does for him. Here are just a few extracts from letters from some of our customers about our Corn. I could give you enough of these to fill six newspapers and they all read about alike:

IT WILL GROW TOO.

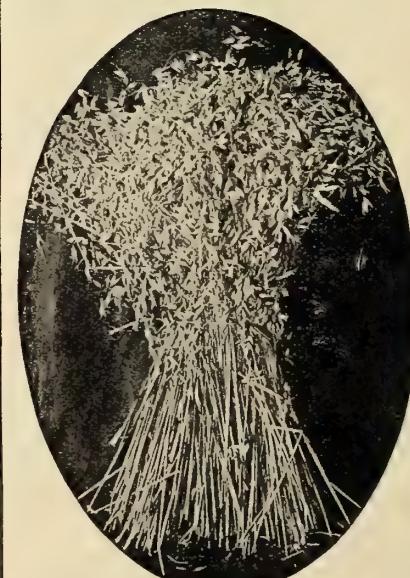
93½ per cent. germination from 600 grains. **Mr. W. R. Rice, Conway, Iowa.** "In your five bushels of Boone County White Seed Corn you shipped me, I wish to say on giving it a good fair test of 600 grains, my test was 93½ per cent. I was very much pleased and wish to thank you for your choice selection."

SHENANDOAH CORN MADE HIM PLENTY OF MONEY.

C. E. White, Kansas, Ill. "The Shenandoah Corn got of you a few years ago has made me plenty of money, and I consider the money well spent I paid for it. Don't be afraid of bothering people with your talk about good seed Corn for the more I hear of it the better I like it."

Seed Oats

The change of Seed Oats is just as important as the change of seed Potatoes or seed Corn and it will pay you to renew your seed Oats by sowing some of our improved varieties and graded seed. It is as important that seed grain should be graded as it is that seed corn should be graded. It is the only means we have of selecting the best grain. I grade all my seed Oats before selling it and the seed from which it is grown is graded. They contain no small seed, weed seed, mustard or cockle. If you find any weed seed in these Oats, you can ship them back at my expense.



Swedish Select, Best Large White Oat.

As to varieties I consider the REGENERATED SWEDISH SELECT the best large white variety now grown. It has a stiff, heavy straw, a very large sprangled head and the finest, heaviest Oats you ever saw. It seems to be entirely free from rust or smut.

For the West and Southwest and even Southwestern Iowa the Kershon or 60 day Oats seem to do better some years than the big white ones. They are very early, comparatively short in straw, but very certain to yield and evidently entirely immune to rust and blight. On this account they have taken the place of Early Champion entirely as Early Champion is so subject to rust.

For price of Seed Oats see page opposite Page 57, or write for samples and special prices on large lots.

Catalpas for Profit

All authorities on tree planting are agreed on one thing—that there is no tree more profitable for planting, the country over, than the Hardy Catalpa.

It is a native of the central West, especially the river-bottom lands of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, but will grow and thrive in any state in the Union, and in many parts of Canada. On account of heavy foliage and quick growth, it is ideal for windbreaks.

As a shade or ornamental tree it is a beauty, with its big, dark green leaves, its wonderfully beautiful blooms, and its freedom from insects and worms of all kinds, but its great value to most of us is as a profitable crop to grow.

The forests of the country are rapidly disappearing, and any one who has occasion to buy lumber or fence-posts or poles for a telephone line knows where the price is going to.

It is coming to a point where we must take to growing trees. We want something that will grow quick too. And the Hardy Catalpa is the only valuable tree that is also quick-growing. It grows as quick as a cottonwood, maple, or box-elder, and makes lumber, posts or poles equal to oak, cedar or chestnut.

That may sound impossible, but write to the U. S. Department of Forestry and see if they don't tell you the same thing. They have been talking for the last 10 to 15 years, urging every one to plant Hardy Catalpas.

The worst trouble has been that there is another Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*), a worthless, poor relation of the true Hardy Catalpa, that is no good on earth. It is crooked, not hardy, and generally worthless all around. The *Catalpa speciosa*, like some people, has suffered for the sins of its worthless relations. Some farmers have bought the wrong kind, got fooled, and are feeling sore at all Catalpas as a result.

Now, I am in a position to give you the real thing. I have the seeds gathered for me by a Catalpa crank, from the genuine, big, tall, hardy trees. It costs money to gather seed from that kind of trees, but when you get it you've got something. I submitted samples of my seed to several State Experiment Stations and they told me it was as fine a sample of the real, true type as they had ever seen. If you spend your money for seed, you want the real thing—and I have it.

I grow the young trees from the seed and know what they are. The best way to get a start is to set the young trees (1 year size) in rows, 5 to 7 feet apart each way. As the trees get older and need more room, take out every other tree, and later every other row. These will make firewood, posts, and small poles, and will pay all expenses and rent on the land.

By the time the trees are ten years old they will be 35 to 40 feet high, and will make dandy telephone poles and no end of posts, and posts that will last practically forever, too. They can be planted with success on any ordinary soil, and thrive especially well on low land, such as creek, bends and sloughs. Plant them anywhere you have a place, and in a few years you can put a nice bit of money into your pocket—all from land that you thought was no good.

Price, seed, \$2 per lb., postpaid, or 25 cts. per oz. An ounce should make 200 trees.

Trees (1 year from seed), \$1 per 100, postpaid; \$2.50 for 300, by prepaid express; \$7.50 per 1,000, by express or freight at your expense. Write for special prices on large lots and large sizes.



Catalpa Speciosa, or True Hardy Catalpa

This shows a specimen tree about ten years old. Notice the strong, upright growth and thrifty appearance. This tree at ten years old is about 12 inches in diameter and over 35 feet high.



A commercial grove of Catalpa speciosa planted ten years on an Iowa farm. About half the trees originally planted have been cut out for firewood and posts, paying all expenses to date. The trees that are left, about 400 per acre, would make over 2,000 good posts, worth 15 cents each, or 400 telephone poles, worth from 50 cts. to \$1.50 each. What could you grow that would pay better?

Why You Should Plant Catalpas

By 1920 American forests will be exterminated.

The only valuable tree which will mature in time.

It grows in almost any soil.

Valuable for cross-ties; have endured for half a century.

Nothing better for telegraph poles.

Superior to oak for furniture.

Lighter than pine.

Stronger than oak.

Tougher than hickory.

Freedom from warping.

Neither shrinks nor swells.

Immense yields per acre.

Excels for building material.

Makes good fence-posts.

For mine timbers not surpassed.

Good plow beams and handles.

Once planted, becomes a perpetual forest.

Qualities of ash for agriculture implements.

Strong and durable piling timber.

Less insect enemies than any other trees.

Quick growth for windbreak.

A desirable shade tree.

Beautiful flowers for ornament.

The trees are large enough to plant after one season's growth from seed. I will sell you the young trees at \$1 per 100, postpaid (with large lots at less prices), or I will sell you the seed at \$2 per pound, postpaid.

Large Catalpas for Immediate Effect

We have on hand a limited amount of Catalpa trees that are three years old, or rather they have three year old roots and one year old tops. We let the seedlings get two years old, then cut them back close to the ground and let them send up a single strong straight stem. This makes an ideal tree, and by the way, this is the way to handle them in your own grove. If you will cut them back to the ground one year after you set out the seedlings, you will have the prettiest lot of straight, strong, sturdy, young trees you ever saw.

Well, that is the way we did these, and they are dandy trees. Stems about an inch in diameter, 5 to 7 feet, straight and heavy, and with a 3 year root system under them.

Price, 4 for \$1.00, 5 or more at 20 cts. each, 50 or more at 15 cts. each, f. o. b. cars here, well packed for shipment.

Other Trees and Nursery Stock

Free Special Catalog

We issue a special price list of all kinds of Nursery Stock, including shade trees of all kinds, apples, plums, pears, peaches, grapes, small fruit, roses, hedging, vines, and in fact, all kinds of nursery stock.

This stock is grown right here at Shenandoah, and is first class in every way, and is sold at reasonable prices. There is not room here to give prices on all this stock, but if you are interested I will be glad to have you write for this special price list, free.

Flower Seeds

In making up my list of flowers, I have had the farm flower garden in mind and have chosen ones that will grow and bloom with the least care, the ones that will not complain if a few weeds are left in, and can stand a little dry weather on a pinch. I maintain the same high quality and liberal measure in flower seeds that I do in other departments. They must be in keeping with the big red packets of vegetable seeds and the seed corn in the ear. I handle only the very best strains, and I know they will please you. I get the seeds in bulk from the best growers—American, German and French—and put them up in good, liberal, farmer-size packets, not the two-for-a-cent size you sometimes get.

Culture.—Most flower seeds should be planted shallow, say three times the diameter of the seed, and kept covered with an old cloth or carpet till sprouted to prevent drying out. Plant in rows for easy tending and keep the weeds pulled out, but be sure first that they are weeds. With slow-growing seeds it is a good plan to drop in a few cabbage or radish seeds, as they will come up quickly and mark the rows for you.

Unless otherwise specified, the flowers are in mixed colors, as most people prefer them that way. On some I offer separate colors, but in such cases the colors are given.

Flowers for the Children. Nothing pleases a child so much as a flower garden of their very own. Buy a few flower seeds for the children and give them a chance to have a little garden.

Unless specially mentioned these are flowers which bloom from seed the first year and should be sown in the spring. All are easily grown and will succeed for any one.



Asters

Of flowers grown from seed, few are more satisfactory than Asters. They are easily grown in any good soil, in any location, and by any one. They will grow in open ground or in partial shade. They bloom at a time of the year when other flowers are scarce, and from July till frost they furnish a wealth of bloom. The seed can be planted either in the open ground or in a hotbed or cold-frame, or the plants may be started in a box in the house. There is a big list of sorts, but the ones I have selected are the ones I like best myself, and I am sure they will please you.

Florists' Mixture of Asters. This is made up from the cream of the list, all tall-growing, long-stemmed sorts, principally White, Pink and Red sorts with a sprinkling of other delicate shades. This is the mixture to grow for cut-flowers or extra-fine ones for the home garden. Large pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75.

Florists' White Asters. Tall. Many flower-lovers prefer to have the white sorts by themselves, and for these I have made up a very fine mixture of Tall White Asters, from all the best-known named sorts, such as Victoria, Hohenzollern, Crego, Giant Comet, Giant Branching, Peony-flowered and Ostrich Feather. Large pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts. oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Pink Asters. Tall. Similar in quality to the Florists' White Asters described above, but containing only pink, flesh, shell and peach-blossom colors. Large pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts. oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Red Asters. Tall. This is the deep red section of the same extra-fine grade. Colors are various shades of deep red, ranging from cherry to deep crimson. Large pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Blue Asters. Tall. Same extra-fine quality as the other Florists' Mixtures of Asters, but covering the blue shades, ranging from light blue or lavender to sky-blue and royal purple. Large pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Mixture of Extra-Early Asters. Dwarf. This mixture is made up from the best extra-early or June-flowering Asters. The plants are much dwarfer than the ones described above, and are valuable on account of extreme earliness. They cover the whole range of color, but run strongest on whites, pinks and reds. Large pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75.

Queen of the Market. A fine strain of early Asters, specially valuable for commercial work. Brilliant Rose, Crimson, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Pure White, or Mixed all colors. Each, pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c., oz. 75 cts. Any 3 pkts. each 25 cts., all 6 for 50 cts.

Peony-Flowered Perfection. Probably the largest Aster of any. Large, tall plants, and enormous peony-shaped flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. Snow White, Fiery Scarlet, Dark Blue, Ash-Gray, Dark Carmine and White, or Mixed all colors. Each, pkt. 10c., 3 for 25c., all 6 for 50c., each, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

Giant Comet or Poodle. Just like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Enormous flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with long, twisted, curling petals. Very fine. Pure White, Wine-Red, Dark Blue, Peach Blossom, White and Lilac, or Mixed all colors. Each pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25c., all 6 for 50c., each, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

Semple's Giant Branching. Late-flowering; very large and graceful. Borne on a branching upright bush. Very free-flowering. Pure White, Peach Blossom, Azure Blue, Indigo Blue, Bright Rose, or Mixed all colors. Each, pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., all 6 for 50 cts.; each, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts.

Dwarf Bouquet. Charming little dwarf plants, literally covered with flowers, so that each plant looks like one big bouquet. All colors mixed, pkt. 5 cts.

German Quilled. The old-fashioned favorites. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Globe-Flowered Pyramidal. Bush grows in a pyramidal shape and is covered with beautiful flowers of perfect globe shape. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Yellow. This is the rare color in Asters. Not quite a golden yellow, but delicate sulphur-yellow. This is something new that your neighbor has not got. Pkt. 10c., 8 for 25c.

Asters (continued)

Choice Mixed. A good mixture of Asters, containing all colors and all shapes and sizes. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

Tall Mixed. A good mixture of all the tall sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

Dwarf Mixed. A mixture of all the dwarf sorts. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

White Mixed. All kinds, shapes and sizes of Asters; all pure white. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

Balsam or Touch-Me-Not

An old favorite, and always a success. The modern improved sorts are beauties, too.

Schmidt's Prize Double. The very finest to be had. All colors mixed. All the very fullest double. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

Camellia-Flowered. Very double and large. Flowers all shades of color, and all covered with white dots. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

Carnation-Striped. Flowers striped like carnations. Very beautiful and odd. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

Dwarf, or Tom Thumb Balsam. Grow only about 8 or 10 inches high. Very handsome; full double. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

Choice Mixed. All kinds and colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Carnations

The regular greenhouse Carnations are rather hard for the amateur to grow, but are very fine if you can grow them. The Marquise Carnations are not quite so large, but are much earlier and easier to grow. They will bloom the first year from seed, often in about four months from time of sowing.

Dwarf Marguerite. A certain success. Sweet-scented and fine in every way. Pure White, Dark Red, Pure Yellow and Striped, or all colors mixed, each, pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., all 5 for 40 cts.

Hollyhocks

A favorite with every one. Tall and stately and always handsome. Most beautiful when seen in groups or long rows with a background of evergreens or shrubbery.

Finest Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

Finest Single Mixed. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

Morning-Glory

Imperial Japanese. The finest of all Morning Glories. Far ahead of the old-fashioned sort. This is imported seed and very fine. A wonderful range of colors. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

Choice Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Florists' Mixed Asters

Special Offer. One large pkt. each of the six mixtures, 50 cts. With these six separate mixtures of Florist's Asters you would be well fixed for commercial Aster-growing, and for the home flower garden you would have the most wonderful lot of flowers that could well be imagined.

Nasturtiums

These are about as satisfactory flowers as you can plant. They will grow and bloom anywhere, and in fact do better in thin, poor soil than in rich dirt. These come into bloom early and stay until frost kills them. Colors are all shades of red and yellow. The climbing sorts are fine to train up to a window.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb

A mixture made up of the choicest sorts in all colors. All make a rounded, compact bush, literally covered with bright flowers. Large pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

The following named sorts of Tom Thumb Nasturtiums are the best to be had.

Beauty. Yellow flamed with scarlet.

Crystal Palace Gem. Fine straw color.

Empress of India. Bright scarlet with dark foliage.

Golden King. Golden yellow, dark foliage.

King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet flowers, dark foliage.

King Theodore. Bluish green foliage, flowers almost black.

Ruby King. Dark foliage, deep red flowers.

Spotted King. Dark foliage, spotted flowers.

Climbing Nasturtium

(*Lobbianum*)

The very finest strain of all tall or climbing Nasturtiums. An improved strain, noted for its brilliant flowers and rapid growth. Will climb six feet or more, with flowers all the way. Fine mixture from named sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

The following named varieties at the same price:

Black Prince. Darkest of all.

Cardinal. Glowing scarlet.

Crown Prince of Prussia. Blood red.

Lucifer. Dark scarlet with dark foliage.

Napoleon III. Golden Yellow, spotted brown.

Queen Victoria. Cinnabar-red.

Spitfire. Bright fiery red.

Tall Nasturtiums

This is the ordinary Tall or Climbing Nasturtium. It is a good strain but not nearly equal to the *Lobbianum* strain. Mixed, all colors, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Petunias

One of the easiest grown annuals. Can be sown where they are to grow or can be started in a cold frame or window-box and can be transplanted later. Seed of the double varieties should be very carefully sown as they are weak at the best, and the very weakest plants from them are the ones that are most likely to come double. The seed of the double sorts will produce only 20 per cent to 30 per cent double ones, but the rest will be very fine giant single sorts.

Hybrida. The ordinary old-fashioned Petunia. Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.

Snowball. Pure white, compact growing medium sized single flowers; very free blooming and handsome. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giants of California. Flowers of enormous size, with beautifully ruffled and fringed edges and covering every known shade of color in Petunias. Pkt. 20 cts.

Double Mixed. The big genuine double Petunia. All colors and shades. Of course they will not all come double, but at least 25 per cent or possibly more will be double ones, and you will be well repaid for your trouble. Pkt. 25 cts.

Giant Double Fringed. Saved only from the very finest fringed Petunias of mammoth size. Will bring generally 30 per cent double flowers, in every conceivable shade. Pkt. 30 cts.

Special Offer on Petunias: One pkt. each of the different kinds offered for 65c. These would cost 90c if bought separately.

Pansies

Every one is fond of pansies, and every one, rich or poor, should have a bed of them. They are easily grown and a constant delight. Plant early in the spring, either out doors or in the hotbed. Will do well almost anywhere, but do best in a cool place, a trifle shaded. I have the very best German, French and English seed, and for size and brilliant coloring you cannot beat it anywhere. Packets contain about 100 seeds each.

International Mixture of Show Pansies. This is a special mixture of the very finest and largest Pansies from all the noted European growers. If there are any better Pansies to be had anywhere I wouldnt know where to look for them. All the big fellows are included, and under high culture blooms 3 inches or more in diameter may be expected. It covers the entire range of color, from pure white to deep red and coal-black, with all the shadings and combinations of colors in between. Pkt. 20 cts., 2 for 35 cts., 1-8 oz. \$1, oz. \$6.

Imperial German. This strain is from Schmidt, the great German florist, and is the cream of the German Pansies. Very large and of beautiful color and form. All colors mixed, pkt. 10 cts., 2 for 25 cts., 1-8 oz. 75 cts.

Choice English Mixed. Not so large as the mixtures described above, but free-growing and of very fine coloring. The kind generally used for bedding. Pkt. 5 cts., 6 for 25 cts., 1-8 oz. 50 cts., oz. \$2.50.

Fairy Queen. A beautiful sky-blue Pansy with white frilled margin. One of the daintiest and loveliest Pansies I ever saw. Pkt. 10c.

Peacock Pansies. Dark red and violet and purple, blotched and marked like peacock feathers, and finished off with a margin of pure white. The most striking and beautiful Pansies you ever saw. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

Named Giants. These named sorts are special colors which have been saved out and selected to come true to color, size and shape. They are all of the Giant type, the great big fellows with long, stiff stems; gorgeous colors and ruffled edges:

Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 20 cts. All 8 for 50 cts. **Giant Azure-Blue.** Clear, brilliant blue.

“ **Emperor William.** Deep ultramarine blue.

“ **Fiery Faces.** Rich scarlet with gold edge and yellow center.

“ **Golden Yellow.** Clear, deep yellow, “ **King of the Blacks.** Deepest velvety black.

“ **Lord Beaconsfield.** Velvety purple-black.

Snow Queen. Pure white throughout.

Mauve Queen. Mauve, blotched with bluish carmine.

Special Pansy Collection

One packet each of the thirteen Pansies listed for 95 cts.

25c Pansy Collection

One packet each Imperial German Mixed, Choice English Mixed, Fairy Queen, Peacock, and King of the Blacks, all for 25 cts.

Pinks

One of the old favorites. Easily grown and should be in every garden.

Double China. Double fragrant flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

Diadem. Extra-large double flowers, edged with white. Pkt. 5 cts.

Fireball. A very large, hardy garden Pink,

Poppies

These are my favorite flowers. They grow and bloom in any kind of soil and in any kind of weather. The colors are so brilliant and showy that they attract more attention than anything on the place. As someone has said, "They are red and not ashamed of it." My bed of Poppies won the admiration of every passer this last summer, and in July when it was so hot nothing else would bloom the Poppies were on hand, fresh and beautiful, every morning.

Finest Mixed. These are the ones I had in my garden last summer. I saved seed from all the best ones of all kinds and made one grand mixture of it. It has all kinds and all colors, double and single. Many are the tall stately kinds. Packet 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.



A vase of mixed poppies from my garden. Could anything be finer.

Double Peony-Flowered. Tall growing and look like a large Peony. All colors and shades. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Carnation-Flowered. Like a carnation, but much larger. Pkt. 5 cts.

PINKS, Continued.

very double and deep fiery scarlet in color. Pkt. 10 cts.

Snowball. A fit mate for the Fireball. Just exactly like it, but pure white in color. Pkt. 10 cts.

Grass. (Clove Pinks.) Very sweet scent ed. Hardy and will live for years. Always found in old fashioned flower gardens. Mixed colors. Double and single. Pkt. 10 cts.

Verbena

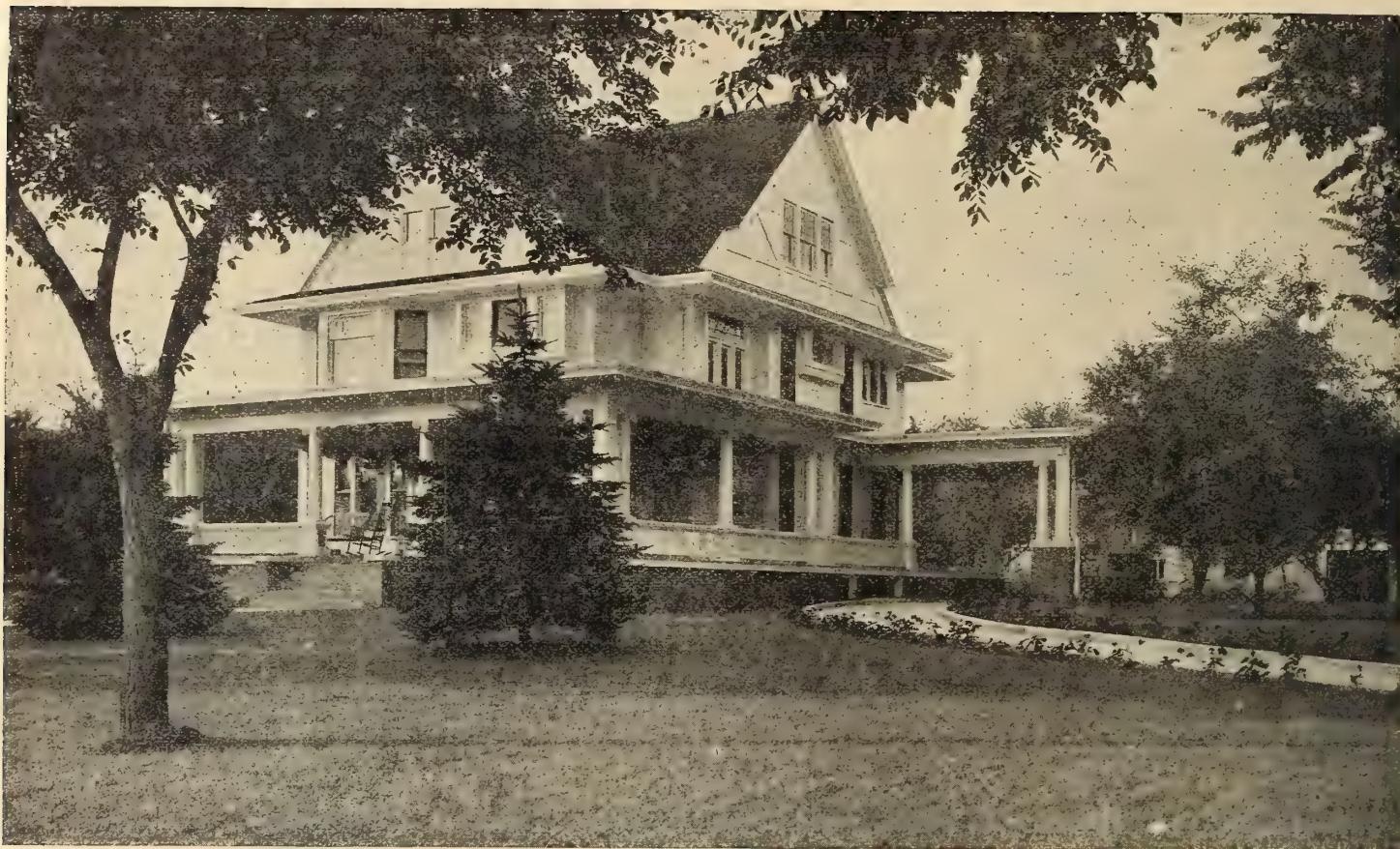
Verbenas will stand more hot dry weather during the summer and more cold weather in the fall than almost any annual we have. I always plant them in the tulip beds after the tulips are done blooming and they keep them gay all fall.

Mammoth Mixed. The finest, largest brightest Verbenas it is possible to procure. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., 1-8 oz. 50 cts.

Choice Mixed. A good mixture of bright colors and good seed. Pkt. 5 cts., 1-8 oz. 35 cts.

Red, White, Blue and Striped. Separate colors, mammoth strain, the very finest, largest, brightest strains possible to get. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Patriotic Verbena Collection. The Red, White and Blue, a striking combination of colors. One packet each 20 cts.



A beautiful front yard seeded with our EVERGREEN mixed lawn grass seed. Notice how even and smooth it is. You can just as well have your place look that way, too.

Field's Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass Seed

Some people seem to think that it is a hard matter or impossible to get a nice lawn started, but we have always found it very easy, if you use good seed and pay attention to getting the ground prepared in good shape to start with.

Preparation. In the first place you must, of course, have soil that is fairly rich. If it is real poor and thin, sandy, or sour heavy clay, you will have to add some good soil to it before you start. It must be worked up fine and mellow and free from sticks, trash, clods and stones. You can't cultivate lawn grass after it is planted so you must do all your cultivation beforehand. When you get the ground nicely fixed, sow the seed broadcast at the rate of one quart to three hundred square feet, and then rake it in so it will be covered nicely. Of course, it must be kept moist until it gets well started. Grass is mighty tender stuff when it is young, and if it gets dried out down to the roots, it will kill out, but if you can keep it moist and growing until it is two or three weeks old, the chances are you will have no further trouble getting a nice lawn. Of course, the richer the soil the better chance you will have and the quicker you will get a good growth of grass. Rich soil, plenty of moisture and plenty of good seed will give you a fine lawn in a short time.

The Seed. I have studied and experimented on the lawn grass question a great deal and I have worked out a mixture or combination of grasses that I consider just about right. It don't do to depend on any one kind of grass alone. Kentucky Blue Grass is all right, but it is slow to start and turns brown in dry weather. I use some of it in the mixture. In fact, it is the basis of all good lawn grass mixtures,

but you can improve it mighty well by using other grasses and White Clover along with it. If you want straight Blue Grass, I can furnish it, but I am positive you will have much better results from the mixture than you would with the straight Blue Grass. If you don't believe it, try it for yourself.

Our EVERGREEN Mixture. I believe that our Evergreen mixture is the best mixed lawn grass you can buy anywhere. It is good, solid, clean seed, free from weed seeds and trash. It is guaranteed to show high germination and start quickly and evenly. It will thrive in any part of the country and on any soil that is fairly rich and moist. It will stay green all summer and will make smooth, velvety, close woven sod, which is what we all want.

Ready for Mowing in Four Weeks. If you will prepare the soil in good shape and keep it moist until the grass gets started, you can have a lawn ready to mow in four weeks from the time you sow the seed and it will keep coming and getting better all the time. Be sure and use plenty of seed, not less than one quart for each three hundred square feet. For instance, if you have a plot of ground 20 x 50 feet, that would be 600 square feet, and you should use two quarts of seed. Of course, if you want to patch up an old lawn, which already has some grass on it, you could use less seed, but it is much better to use too much rather than not enough. Grass seed is ordinarily figured at 14 lbs. to the bushel, but I have used clean, solid seed and our mixture weighs 20 lbs. to the bushel and we sell it on that basis.

Price, by mail postpaid, 30 cts. per qt., 20 cts. per pt. Price, by freight or express 20 cts. per qt., \$1.35 per pk., \$5 per bu. of 20 lbs.

Flower Seeds (continued)

Moonflower

Giant White. This is the true, big white everblooming Moonflower. A great climber. We have them climbing all over the seed house and they go 20 or 40 feet high in a remarkably short space of time. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

Mammoth Pink. Very much like the big white Moonflower but pink in color. A great climber. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

Heavenly Blue. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters and produced in such abundance as to almost hide the foliage. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

Special Offer: One each of the three Moonflowers, White, Pink and Blue for 25c.

Larkspur

Giant Emperor. Finest of all Larkspurs. Very tree-flowering. Azure-Blue; Pure White, Tricolored, Rose, Brick-Red. All colors mixed. Each, pkt. 5 cts., all six for 25 cts.

Double Dwarf Rocket. Full double, a mass of flowers and only a foot high. Mixed, all colors, pkt. 5 cts.

Giant Double Hyacinth-Flowered. About 3 feet high and as double and solid as a double hyacinth. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

Gourds

These are in many ways the best vines on the list. They will grow remarkably fast, will grow in any location and are useful as well as ornamental. We can supply the following varieties at 5 cts. per pkt. each.

Fancy Mixed. All kinds from the little orange to the 5-ft. Hercules' Club. Over 40 kinds in all.

Nest Egg. Guaranteed to fool the old hen every time.

Dipper. The old-fashioned Missouri sort. **Orange.** Small and highly colored. **Pretty**

Flower Seeds, Condensed List

I wish I had room to describe all the flowers in full, but I am running short of space so will have to give simply a condensed list of them. Old-Fashioned Flowers. I have included in the list all the old-time favorites,—the sweet, old-fashioned flowers of our grandmothers' day. Look over the list and see the old friends you will find there.

	Pkt.
Abutilon. Finest hybrids, mixed	\$0 10
Ageratum Mexicanum. Blue	.05
albiflorum. White	.05
Alyssum, Benthami (Sweet Alyssum)	.05
Saxatile compactum. Yellow	.05
Aster. See page 68	
Bachelor's Button. (<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>)	.05
Balsam Apple (<i>Momordica Elatior</i>)	.05
Baloon Vine (<i>Cardiospermum</i>)	.05
Balsam or Touch-me-not. See page 68	
Begonia alba. White	
rosea. Pink	.10
Butterfly Flower (<i>Schizanthus</i>)	.05
Calla multiflora praecox	.10
Calliopsis Atkinsoni. Yellow and brown	.05
Drummondii. Deep yellow	.05
Canary Bird Vine. Fine climber	.05
Candytuft, White	
Mixed Colors	.05
Canterbury Bells, Mixed	
Blue	.05
White	.05
Cardinal Flower (<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>)	
Carnation. See page 68.	
Catch Fly (<i>Silene Armeria</i>)	
Celosia (<i>C. pyramidalis plumosa</i>). Mixed	.05
alba. White	.05
Dark Blue	.05
Blood-Red	.05
Christmas Rose (<i>Helleborus niger</i>)	
Chrysanthemum, Annual. Double white	.05
True Japanese. Large-flowering	
Clarkia. Finest mixed	
Coboea scandens. Fine climber	
Coxcomb (<i>Celosia cristata</i>). Dwarf mixed	
Coleus. Foliage plant. Fine mixture	
Collinsia Bicolor. Violet and white	
Columbine (<i>Aquilegia</i>). Double mixed	
Durandi. Double striped	
Canadensis. Scarlet and yellow	.05
Coerulea. Colorado; blue	.05
Coreopsis. Perennial; yellow	
Cypress Vine. Red and white, mixed	
Dahlia, Fine Single Mixed	
Finest Double Mixed	.05
Devil-in-the-Bush (<i>Nigella</i>)	.05
Digitalis (Foxglove). Mixed	.05
Everlastings (<i>Helichrysum</i>). Mixed	.05
Feverfew. Double white	.05
Gaillardia grandiflora (Blanket Flower)	
Geranium. Finest double and single sorts mixed	
Ghost Flower (<i>Datura Meteloides</i>). White, sweet-scented	
Gladiolas. Mixed	
Globe Aramanth (<i>Gomphrena</i>)	
Godetia. Finest mixed	
Golden Feather (<i>Pyrethrum</i>)	
Gypsophila elegans (Angels' Breath)	
Hawkweed. Scarlet	
Heartsease. Tufted, or bedding	
Pansies	
Hollyhock. See page 68.	
Honesty (<i>Lunaria biennis</i>)	\$0 05
Hyacinth Bean (<i>Dolichos Lablab</i>). Mixed	.05
Iceland Poppy (<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>)	.10
Ice Plant (<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>)	.10
Japanese Hop. Beautiful climber	.05
Jacob's Ladder	.05
Joseph's Coat (<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>)	.05
Kenilworth Ivy (<i>Linaria Cymbalaria</i>)	.10
Kochia tricophylla (Summer Cypress)	.05
Lady's Thistle	.05
Lantana hybrida	.05
Larkspur. See page 70.	
Lobelia, Deep Blue	
Pure White	.10
Love Grove (<i>Nemophila</i>)	.05
Love-Lies-Bleeding (<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>)	.05
Love-in-a-mist (<i>Nigella Hispanica</i>)	.05
Lupines, Blue Dwarf	.05
Scarlet and White	.05
Dwarf kinds, Mixed	.05
Tall kinds, Mixed	.05
Marguerite Daisy	.05
Marigold, Dwarf Mixed	.05
Tall Mixed	.05
Maurandia. Mixed	.05
Mignonette. Sweet	.05
Monkey Flower (<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>)	.05
Morning-Glory. See page 68.	
Moonflower. See page 70.	
Mourning Birde (<i>Scabiosa</i>). Mixed	.05
Musk Plant (<i>Mimulus Moschatus</i>)	.10
Nasturtium. See page 69.	
Nicotiana affinis. New Hybrids	.10
Ornamental Grasses	
Pansy. See page 69.	
Passion Flower. Blue	.10
Pentstemon. Light blue	.05
Petunia. See page 69.	
Pinks. See page 69.	
Phlox Drummondii grandiflora. Mixed	.05
Pure White	.10
Dazzling Scarlet	.10
Pale Yellow	.10
Portulaca (Rose Moss). Single Mixed	.05
Double Mixed	.10
Primrose (<i>Primula Japonica</i>)	.10
Prince's Feather (<i>Amaranthus cruentus</i>)	.05
Rose (<i>Polyantha multiflora</i>). Fairy rose	
Rubber Tree (<i>Ficus elastica</i>)	
Rudbeckia bicolor superba	
Salpiglossis. Mixed	.05
Salvia Splendens	.10
Sedum. Yellow	.05
Sensitive Plant (<i>Mimosa Pudica</i>)	.10
Smilax. Greenhouse climber	.10
Sunflower. Dwarf double	.05
Sweet Peas. See next page.	
Sweet Rocket (<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)	.05
Sweet Sultan (<i>Centaurea alba</i>)	.10
Sweet William. Single Mixed	.05
Double Mixed	.10



Pansies (See page 69)

	Pkt.
Tassel Flower (<i>Cacalia</i>)	.05
Ten-Weeks Stocks. Dwarf German, Mixed	.05
Tropaeolum. See Nasturtium.	
Venus' Looking-Glass (<i>Campanula Speculum</i>)	.10
Verbena. See page 69.	
Vinca. Mixed colors	.05
Violet. Sweet English	.10
Wallflower, Double Dwarf Branching, Mixed	.05
Weather Plant (<i>Abrus precatorius</i>)	.10
Whitavia grandiflora. Blue	.05
Winter Cherry (<i>Physalis</i>)	.10
Zinnia. Finest mixture; large double	.05
Miniature. Mixed	.05



Salvia Splendens



Abutilon

Phlox

Ornamental Grasses

Agrostis Algeriensis	.05
Avena sterilis (Animated Oats)	.05
Briza maxima (Quaking Grass)	.05
Coix lachrymae (Job's Tears)	.05
Eragrostis elegans (Love Grass)	.05
Eulalia Japonica	.10
Gynium argenteum (Pampas Grass)	.05
Lagurus ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass)	.05
Melica altissima (Pearl Grass)	.05
Pennisetum longistylum	.10
Stipa pennata (Feather Grass)	.05
Ornamental Grasses. Mixture of all the above. Large package	.10
Heliotrope	.05
Cornflower. Blue	.05
Canna. Mixed	.05
Castor Bean. Mixed	.05
Cosmos. Mixed	.05
California Poppy. Mixed	.05
Daisy, Double. Mixed	.05
Forget-Me-Not. Blue	.05
Four O' clocks or Marvel of Peru	.05
Wi'd Cucumber. Native climber	.05
Poppies. See page 69.	

Wild Flower-Garden Mixture

A mixture of common annuals that are easy to grow and will do well anywhere. Contains over 100 varieties. Fine for children, who always want a great variety in a small space. Large-sized packets 10 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas are probably the most popular flowers in America. They are loved by every one, both for their beautiful coloring and for their delightful fragrance. I am a great lover of Sweet Peas myself and have paid a great deal of attention to them. I have the very finest strains of seed I can find, and you cannot get any better anywhere, no matter what price you pay. Plant very early in the spring as early as you can work the soil. They will grow in any good garden ground where you could raise ordinary garden peas. They cannot stand heavy shade nor extreme dry weather, but should have good ordinary or rich soil, true sunlight and plenty of moisture.

MIXTURES

Finest Eckfords Mixed. This includes all the best Eckfords of the Grandiflora type, and also a sprinkling of what are known as the California Giants. It has every imaginable color and shade. I have taken great pains with this Mixture and I am sure it will please you. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.

Countess Spencer Hybrids Mixed. This is the wonderful new orchid-flowering race of Sweet Peas which has created such a sensation the last two or three years and originated a new class of Sweet Peas. The flowers are of a very large size, frilled and ruffled at the edges, and generally three or four blooms to a stem. They are different from any other type of Sweet Peas, and I think are much finer. There is a wide range of color mostly in soft, delicate shades. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.

Perennial Sweet Peas. These grow somewhat like an ordinary Sweet Pea but live over from year to year. Quite a curiosity. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cupid Dwarf Sweet Peas. Grow only about 8 inches high and need no stakes or trellis. Not so attractive to my mind as the big tall-growing kinds, but quite a curiosity. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

NAMED SPENCER SWEET PEAS

In this we have a new class of Sweet Peas which has attracted a great deal of attention for the last two or three years. Flowers of enormous size with both standard and wings waved, fluted and frilled, while the flowers are so loosely and gracefully set on the stems that they at once show their superiority to the older kinds. The vines are healthy and vigorous, growing taller than the ordinary varieties. The perfectly formed blooms often measure two inches across. The original variety, called Countess Spencer, which originated in England, varied somewhat in color, but by selection and improvement of these variations a considerable list of beautiful varieties has been produced,

The man who grows these Spencer Sweet Peas for me is a crank on Sweet Peas and a mighty good authority. I had him make up for me the following list of named varieties as the best selection that could possibly be made.

Asta Ohn. Lavender suffused or tinted with mauve. The best lavender in the list. Comes uniformly four blossoms to the stem and the stems are especially long.

Apple Blossom (Spencer). Standard primrose showing veins of deep rose. Wings bright carmine overspread on primrose. It is very large with especially large drooping wings.

Countess Spencer. Bright, clear pink, showing a little deeper at the edges. Very large, frequently measure two inches across. The stems are long and it is just about a perfect Sweet Pea.

Dainty Spencer. White edges with light pink; hooded form; very long stems.

Helen Lewis. Rich crimson-orange with wings of orange-rose. Very large and with true Spencer form.

King Edward (Spencer). Deep rich carmine-scarlet, of glossy effect.

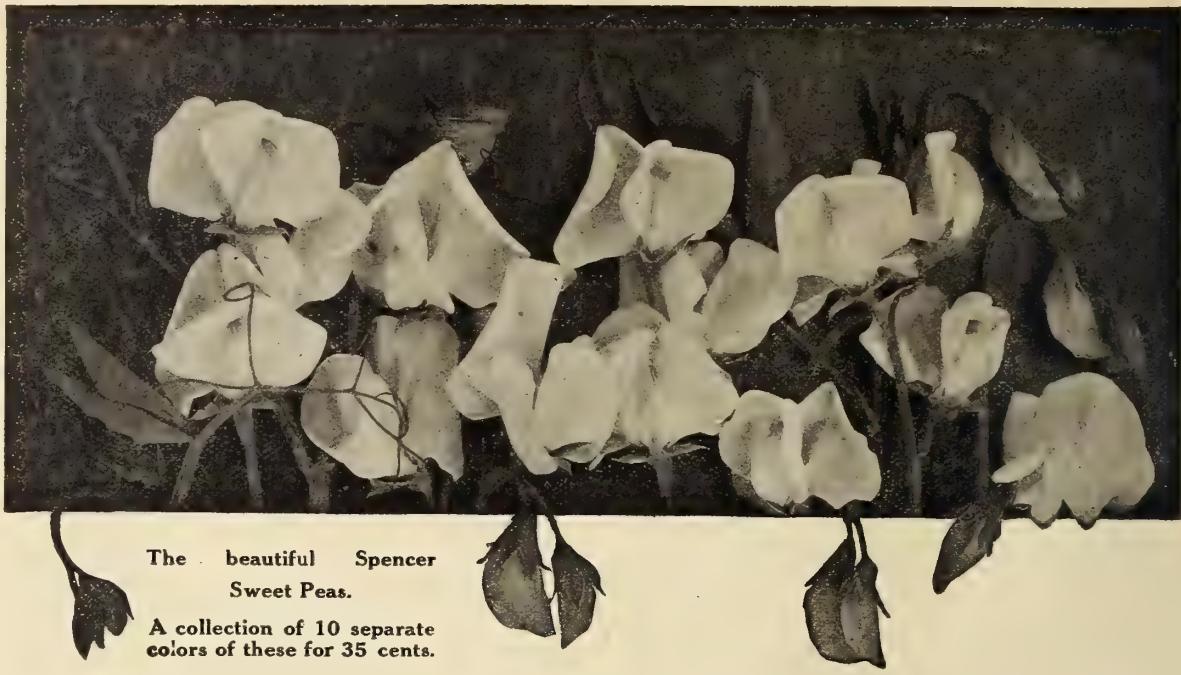
Mrs. C. W. Breadmore. A lovely new "picotee" of true Spencer type. Distinctly pink edged upon a cream ground.

Mrs. Sankey. A pure white Spencer of finest type and good size.

Paradise Red Flake. Deep primrose, flaked or lightly variegated with rose and red.

Prince of Austrias. Chocolate and purple. Blended and striped.

Prices, any of the above named Spencer varieties, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts. Mixed Spencers. A mixture of these and other named varieties of Spencers, pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.



The beautiful Spencer
Sweet Peas.

A collection of 10 separate
colors of these for 35 cents.

Double Mixed. Not really double, but with part of the flowers having more than the usual number of petals. Pkt. 5 cts.

NAMED SWEET PEAS GRANDIFLORA TYPE

The following are the very best and latest varieties of the ordinary or Grandiflora type of Sweet Peas. It covers the entire range of color and I do not believe you could improve on the selection.

Dorothy Eckford. Best large; pure white; very fine.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Best and largest yellow.

Jane Scott. Best large, deep, pink.

Mrs. Dugdale. Bright rose-color.

King Edward VII. Best brilliant scarlet.

Miss Willmott. Deep orange color.

Othello. Best and largest maroon.

Navy Blue. The only good bright blue.

Any of the above varieties, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

SPECIAL OFFER. One packet each of the above named sorts, a pkt. of Cupids, a pkt. of the double ones, and an oz. of the best mixed, 11 packages altogether, sent postpaid for 25 cts. This collection will plant a double row 25 feet long.



A row of Spencer Sweet Peas, growing at the side of a porch. Notice the large flowers and the thrifty strong vines. They will grow nicely along side a porch if not too hot and dry.

SPECIAL OFFER—One small pkt. each of the above ten specially selected named 11 pkts. in all, 35 cts.

Spencers and one large pkt. Mixed Spencers,



GERMAN IRIS

1. BLACK PRINCE
2. FAIRY QUEEN
3. QUEEN OF THE GYPSIES
4. BLUE SIBERIAN
5. QUEEN OF THE MAY
6. PALLIDA DALMATICA
7. SILVER KING
8. ELDORADO

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Special Offer of Rare and Choice Varieties of Beautiful Iris

The Entire Eight Varieties for 90c or Any Four for 50c

The Iris deserves to be better known and more extensively grown. I consider it one of the most beautiful of all hardy flowers. In the first place it is absolutely hardy; it will grow and thrive and bloom in any soil and in any climate; it will stand any kind of winter no matter how severe and will stand any dry summer that will kill almost anything else; it will increase and multiply and always looks well whether in bloom or not.

The few and common varieties of the old fashioned garden have been increased by flower lovers and scientific plant breeders to a host of beautiful colors and rare beauties.

I have in my own private garden over fifty varieties of this beautiful flower, probably one of the finest collections in the world. Last summer when they were in bloom I chose a list of eight, which seemed to me to be the very finest of all and which would cover the entire range of color. I had an artist make a sketch from these eight varieties direct from life and that is what I have tried to show you on the back of this page. Turn back and look at it.



Here are the descriptions of the eight varieties I have chosen:

No. 1. Black Prince. The darkest purple of all the Irises, large size, a tall, strong grower and the most rich intense purple you ever saw. It is certainly a Prince and would attract attention in any garden.

No. 2. Fairy Queen. The most delicate and dainty flower imaginable. The general color is pure white but it is veined and flushed with delicate lavender blue, which deepens at the edge to a frill or border perhaps one-eighth of an inch wide of almost solid lavender. Besides, the edges of the petals are frilled and ruffled, which is very unusual with Iris. very fragrant.

No. 3. Queen of the Gypsies. The upper part of the flower is old gold shaded with smoked pearl while the outer petals or falls as they are called are dark maroon veined with light yellow. This makes a very striking combination of colors.

No. 4. Blue Siberian. This belongs to a different family of Iris. All the others in this list belong to what is known as the German Iris, but the Siberian is different in appearance. It grows quite tall and slender with narrow, grassy foliage and the flowers are of the most intense sky blue.

SPECIAL OFFER. The entire collection of eight beautiful varieties I will send postpaid, or by prepaid express, one good, strong plant of each of the eight, for 90c. or any four of your choice for 50c.

In addition to the varieties named above I have over forty others. Here are some of the principal ones. The general color of each one is given, but I do not have room here to give you complete descriptions:

Sans Souci. Yellow.

Berlin. Violet-blue.

Princess Beatrice. Clear deep lavender.

Agnes. White and lilac.

Celeste. Pale azure-blue.

Black Knight. Violet blue and purple.

Velveteen. Purple and old gold.

Frederick. Lavender and purple.

Jenny Lind. Purplish red and pearl.

Pallida. Claret and lilac.

Prince of Wales. Violet-blue.

Brittanicus. Blue and lavender.

Orientalis. Deep blue.

White Swan. Creamy white.

Bismarck. Yellow and brown.

Price. Any of the above, 15c. each; 2 for 25c.; 5 for 50c.; \$1.00 per doz., either all alike or assorted.

GLADIOLAS

THE FAIRLAWN HYBRIDS

The most distinct and valuable new race of Gladiolas brought out in the last ten years.

I have been hinting for two or three years in my catalogue about a wonderful collection of Gladiolas which I hoped to be able to offer for sale soon. I have finally secured this collection and am ready now to offer it to my customers and to Gladiola lovers in general. If you are a lover of this beautiful flower I can assure you a rare treat in this collection. Honestly and truly it is far ahead of anything I have ever seen in this line.

ITS HISTORY. The originator of this strain is Mr. C. L. Goodrich. He is a banker and amateur flower grower in northern Iowa. He is the greatest flower crank you ever saw, and although he has a bank and a farm to look after, he spends most of his spare time fussing around among his flowers. He has probably done more in the line of hybridizing, scientific crossing and hand pollinating than any flower grower in the United States and he has confined his work almost entirely to Gladiolas.

He started ten or twelve years ago with the best varieties he could buy in Europe and America and took these for his parent stock. He worked mostly by crossing the very best known varieties, transferring the pollen by hand from one flower to another and thus knowing the exact parentage of each cross and its pedigree through several generations. For instance, he has a big block of seedlings of America some being crosses with Canary Bird and some with Baron Hulot and some with the best pure whites he could find. His aim has been to get the best possible collection of deep reds, pure whites, clear yellows and delicately striped or pencilled varieties and all in the very largest size, and he has succeeded wonderfully. All weak or poor seedlings have been rigidly discarded and nothing but the very finest allowed to grow.

As fast as they bloomed and were passed as being sufficiently good for his collection he sorted them into four sections as follows; red and deep pink—white—yellow—striped and variegated. The results from the blue were disappointing to him. He had the color all right, but could not get the size. All that showed clear blue colors so far have proved to be comparatively small, or if they have the size, they are weak in color, so he asks me not to offer any of his blues.

I am ready to offer this year in a limited supply the following sections at prices noted.

FAIRLAWN HYBRIDS	Each	Dozen	Hundred
Red and pink,	15c	\$1.50	\$11.00
White,	20	2.00	15.00
Yellow,	20	2.00	15.00
Striped and variegated,	20	2.00	15.00
Mixed, all colors,	10	1.00	8.00

I may be able to offer a blue section next year, if Mr. Goodrich can get them to his satisfaction, but you can depend on it if they don't suit him, he will throw them all in the ditch rather than allow them to be sold.

Named Varieties from the Fairlawn Hybrids.

While Mr. Goodrich believes that Gladiolas should as a rule be sold in mixed color sections he has selected out a few of his seedlings which were of such outstanding merit and value that he thought they ought to be offered separately. Ones of which we have sufficient stock to offer bulbs are the following:

Agricola. This is the first of the Fairlawn Hybrids and has been used as the parent of many other varieties. It is unlike any Gladiola I have ever seen and remarkably beautiful. The parentage is unknown and it shows no likeness to any other well known sorts. It is very large, generally five to six inches in diameter, with peculiarly distinct stripes of white and light crimson with dark crimson band on lower petals. Flowers stand out well from the spike and are inclined to droop. Petals open wide and curl back in a peculiar manner.

Waterloo. A seedling of Agricola from a cross with America. A very large flower. It is blended with light lilac and lavender marked with crimson on tips of petals.

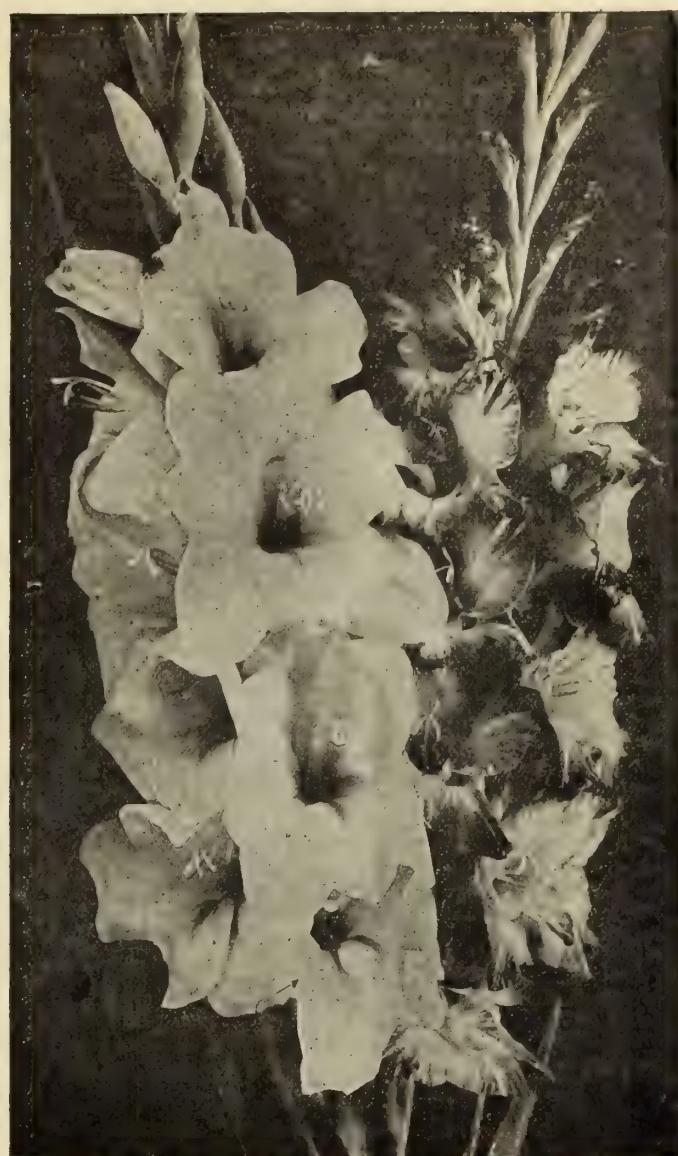
Shenandoah. A beautiful flower of largest size. A seedling of No. 50 (A cross of Agricola and America) crossed with Daisy Leland. Fully as large as any of the parents and with none of the defects of any of them. It is of sturdy rank growth, long straight spike and unlike most large varieties it multiplies very rapidly. Color, bright pink but showing the Agricola parentage in pencilling of crimson, especially near the tips and a crimson band on the lower petals.

Decatur. A seedling of Gov. McCormack, (Childs) from a seedling tracing back to Agricola and a large, pure white. Pure white ground, tips of petals marked crimson, throat marked and mottled with crimson.

Luther. A large flower, combination of lavender and light lilac with a mottled throat.

PRICE, any of the above 25 cts. each, or five for \$1.

SPECIAL OFFER, one each of these five wonderful new varieties, all good strong bulbs, for \$1, postpaid.



Some Sample Spikes of the Fairlawn Hybrids

There will probably be two or possibly three new named varieties added to this list next year, especially a very large pure white and a very large clear yellow. They have made good, but we have not enough stock on hand to offer as yet.

We have no bulbets or small sized bulbs of the Fairlawn Hybrids to offer yet as we need them all to increase our own stock. The bulbs we offer are all large blooming size bulbs guaranteed to bloom and to be true to name.

GUARANTEE. Any of the Fairlawn Hybrids that fail to bloom or that prove untrue to name and description we will replace free of charge.

Gladiola Blooms For Cut Flowers

Gladiolas make the finest cut flowers imaginable. They will keep for a week or ten days or even two weeks after being cut. They can be used for decorations of any kind or as bouquets. If the wilted blossoms are kept picked off and the stems shortened up occasionally and fresh water added, they will keep fresh and beautiful and bloom out clear to the top of the spike. They ship well and always arrive in good order.

Growing acres of them for bulbs as we do, we have literally thousands of spikes of bloom for sale, which we ship to the big markets, generally to Chicago. They bring us about \$5.00 per hundred spikes.

I can supply my friends and customers with blooms any time during July, August, and generally throughout September, in lots of twenty spikes or over, at the wholesale rate of \$5.00 per hundred. This would be twenty for \$1.00. It would not pay us to pack smaller amounts for shipment, so we would not care to accept an order for less than \$1.00 worth. For a social, or a party, or a wedding, or anything of that sort, you could not have finer flowers and for \$5.00 you could make a wonderful display. We ship by express and guarantee safe arrival.

— GLADIOLAS —

QUEEN OF ALL FLOWERS

I believe if I were limited to just one flower for my own growing, I would choose the Gladiola in preference to anything else. It has absolutely no insect enemies and no diseases. It has every color of the rainbow. It is beautiful, either growing or picked. It blooms for three months steady. And, best of all, it will grow and bloom in any soil, any weather, and for any one. I have never known any one to fail with it if they had good bulbs to start with.

Another thing, it is a case where you can "have your cake and eat it, too," for besides the beautiful blooms, the bulbs increase about threefold, and your supply keeps on increasing from year to year.

Most people, when you speak of Gladiolas, think of the old-fashioned red and yellow flower common a generation ago, and have no idea of the immense improvement that has taken place in them. Every color of the rainbow is now represented, and in form and color and size no lily or canna can equal them. Some of mine are 6 inches across and the most wonderful and beautiful coloring imaginable. These bulbs are all of my own growing, guaranteed true to name, first quality, and sound. All are large blooming-size bulbs.

FIELD'S FINEST MIXED. Besides the named varieties, which I keep separate, I grow thousands of bulbs in mixture. Many people prefer them this way; they are of endless variety of form and color. Hardly any two will be alike. They range from dark red to yellow and pure white; every imaginable color. I have bought brag mixtures from everywhere and added to mine until I have a strain that is hard to beat. When they are in bloom I go through and pull out all that do not suit me and throw them away. It carries a large proportion of light and striped and none at all of the old-fashioned red. The bulbs are all of large size. Dozen, 40 cts., 35 for \$1. By express, your expense, \$2.50 per 100.

STANDARD MIXTURE. These are not of my own growing, but come well recommended from a reputable grower, who supplies them in large lots to leading seedsmen. The colors are good and the mixture is the one generally sold as "Best Mixed." Doz. 25 cts., 50 for \$1.

Groff's Hybrids. A fine mixture, originated in Canada. Bulbs are of my own growing. 40 cts. per dozen, 35 for \$1.

Light and Striped Mixture. This mixture runs almost entirely to light colors, such as white, yellow, pink and white-striped, pink and yellow and it contains practically no reds or dark colors. While the blooms are not quite so large as from the reds, nor the spikes so heavy and massive, these light colors are preferred by a great many people. 40 cts. per dozen, 35 for \$1, postpaid.

Silver Trophy, or Gold Medal Collection. This is the celebrated Cowe collection which has created so much excitement the last few years. It contains practically every known color and runs largely to large blooms and tall, heavy spikes. 50 cts. per doz., 25 for \$1 post pd.

Giant Red Mixture. This strain I secured from an Ohio grower who likes reds better than any other color. The stalks are of heavy, massive growth, often 4 to 5 feet high, with very large flowers of varying shades of red, especially fine for massing where red is wanted as the dominating color. 40 cts. per dozen, 35 for \$1.

NEW, UNNAMED VARIETIES

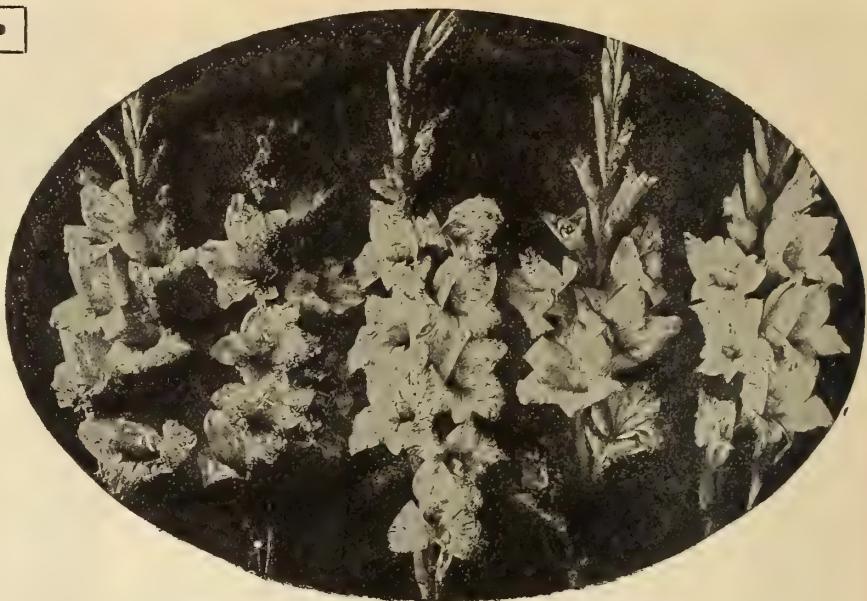
I have lots of special seedlings and rare sorts which I am propagating simply under numbers, expecting to name and introduce them later on. I have among these some varieties which are superior to any now on the market. Of some of these I have already accumulated a pretty fair stock, enough that I could spare a few of the bulbs, and if you wish, I will make up a collection for you of 12 of them for \$1. I have no room here to give descriptions of all of them, but you may depend upon it, they are mighty fine stuff.

Tall Rose-Striped. Beautiful pink and rose colors in stripes. Tall long spikes.
Short Rose-Striped. Similar to Tall Rose-Striped, but with a shorter, broader spike.
Mottled Gem. Mottled and striped. Several shades of red or pink.

GLADIOLUS, GLADIOLI or GLADIOLAS?

I suppose I am asked five hundred times a year which of these names is correct and how to pronounce them, and to tell you the truth I have generally dodged the question. I suppose to be technically and scholarly correct it should be written *Gladiolus* for the singular and *Gladioli* for the plural. At least, that is what I was taught when I was in the Grammar Grade at school and these are the scientific Latin names of them.

But, in plain United States language ninety-nine people out of a hundred speak of them as *Gladiolas*, and as I believe in using plain United States language that is what I am going to call them, so if you see it written *Gladiolas* here in this book, please take notice that I really do know the correct spelling, but I hate those Latin words and I am too contrary to use them. H. F.



Some Sample Spikes from my Gladiola Collection

CHOICE NAMED VARIETIES

Any of the following named varieties mailed, postpaid, 5 cts. each, 6 for 25 cts., 12 for 50 cts., 25 for \$1. Either all alike or assorted.

Antoinette. Of the Lemoine type. Quite early, beautiful rosy pink color; medium size.

Augusta. Very popular with the florists. Practically pure white with blue anthers.

Bajazet. Shell pink; good size, and well shaped spikes.

Ceres. Spotted purplish rose; specially fine for use in florist work.

Columbia. Light orange-scarlet, blotched and penciled with bluish purple. Throat freely mottled; very large.

De Lamark. Fine clear scarlet with ruffled edges.

Emma Thursby. Striped carmine and white.

Henry Gilman. Salmon-scarlet with white bands; large flowers.

Madame Lemoine. Probably the earliest variety grown. Large flowers; creamy white with scarlet throat.

Oddity. Smoky purple with peculiar sharp pointed petals.

May. One of the best. Pure white, splashed with crimson, and showing a light yellow tint in the throat. A tall, strong spike.

Splendor. Rose-pink, slightly darker in the throat. A tall, strong spike.

Madam Moneret. A delicate pink; tall and free-blooming. Sometimes slightly marked with carmine. A half-dozen spikes of this variety make as fine a bouquet as you ever saw. Plant lots of them.

"1900." A glowing crimson with white markings in the throat and a big white splotch on the lower petal. Large size and very brilliant. Can't be beat for gorgeous color. Late bloomer.

Gen. Howard. Pure white, with yellow and purple markings in throat.

De Cheville. Of the Lemoine, or Butterfly type. Very early and sure bloomer. Often five spikes from one bulb. Salmon-red with buff splotch in throat. Rather small.

Atlas. Very similar to De Cheville in manner of growth; color is clear violet, large velvety maroon blotch. Small.

Marie Lemoine. Large spike of fine flowers. Upper divisions pale cream color, flushed salmon lilac. Lower division spotted violet and yellow.

Lemoine No. 1. Light violet and purple, with deep velvety purple throat. Long spike; free bloomer.

Vashti. Creamy white, blotched carmine. A large flower and one of the first to bloom. Shaped more like a lily than a Gladiolas.

Gen. Lawton. Red with darker and white mixed throat.

Gen. Taylor. A beautiful combination of cherry and canary in stripes. Tall and large size.

Octoroon. A beautiful creamy pink.

Brenchleyensis. An old variety; one of the most brilliant reds. Whole spikes open at once. Fine for massing.



How They Grow at Sleepy Hollow

RARE AND CHOICE GLADIOLAS

These sorts are either novelties or varieties which, on account of their extra fine quality, command higher prices.

8 cts. each, 4 for 30 cts., 85 cts. per doz.

Mrs. Beecher. Beautiful deep rosy crimson; well shaped flowers with pure white throat.

Cleopatra. Tall and stately; dark swarthy red with creamy white throat.

Wm. Falconer. Clear rosy pink; very large and very fine.

Eva. Beautiful rose, shaded and marked with slate. Throat finely mottled.

Eugene Scribe. Tender rose blazed with carmine and red. Finely ruffled and frilled edges.

Issac Buchanan. Nearly the same yellow color as Canary Bird, but a little more of an orange tint and a shorter, broader spike.

Mrs. Frances King. In many ways the best in the list. A rank, thrifty grower; very large flowers, often 5 inches across and a beautifully shaped long spike. Often almost two feet of flowers in bloom at once. Light scalret, with deep markings.

Peoria. Slaty lilac with white and crimson throat; very large.

Copper King. One of the very earliest, medium size, well open flower of a coppery yellow color. Very free bloomer. Practically the only variety of its color.

Bird of Paradise. Beautiful striped pink and yellow. Large flower and large spike, with a large number of flowers open at once.

Klondike. Beautiful cream color, with bright scarlet throat. Best one of its color.

Sadie. (Coblentz No. 304). Grown by the originator of Mrs. Frances King. Intense scarlet with darker throat. Very strong heavy grower and fine in every way.

Emma. (Coblentz No. 312). Large red flower with black stripes. Extra large.

Salmonia. Very odd salmon color. Large.

Salem. Extra large, fine. Salmon-pink in color. One of the Childsi group.

NEW VARIETIES

15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

America. This the wonderful variety for which an eastern seedsman paid \$4,000. In color it is soft pink, very light; spikes 2 to 3 feet long, with large, spreading blooms. Will bring a higher price in cut-flower market than any other variety.

Blue Jay. (Baron Hulot). The only strictly blue Gladiolas. Dark, rich velvety blue which shades out in the house to a violet-purple. Probably the rarest and most sought after in the whole list.

Snowbank. The best of all the white varieties. Practically pure white, and unlike most other whites it is of large size and a strong, thrifty grower.

Canary Bird. Clear canary-yellow, finest yellow in existence. In fact, the only clear canary-yellow without other markings.

SPECIAL OFFER. -- These four grand new varieties, the best of the whole list, solid pink, clear blue, pure white and canary-yellow, 1 bulb each 50 cts.

GLADIOLA BULBLET COLLECTION

GROW YOUR OWN BULBS.

These are the little, wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming-size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best mixture. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but I have decided to offer a limited amount of them at 200 for 25 cts. or \$1 per 1,000, sent postpaid. I will send out with each package full directions for growing them to blooming size.

GROW FLOWERS FOR PROFIT

There is no business or occupation to which women are so well suited as that of growing flowers for market, and thousands of women all over the country are making a good living or a good bit of pin money on the side by selling flowers. This picture is one sent in by a lady

customer of ours who is making hundreds of dollars every year out of her flowers. She specializes on Asters, Gladiolas and Sweet Peas, but she also has a small Greenhouse and grows a big assortment of all kinds of

couragement about it, but there is lots of fun and generally lots of profit.

You should study your own market and your soil and climate before you decide what to grow. It would be hard to advise exactly what would be best. You will have to study that out for yourself. Find what will grow best and sell best in your particular locality. Of course, Roses and Carnations and Chrysanthemums sell well everywhere, but they are touchy things to grow and the beginner is liable to fail with them. For a start I would advise Gladiolas, Dahlias, Asters, Sweet Peas and Peonies. I will be glad to help you in any way I can about it.

SPECIAL OFFERS ON GLADIOLA BULBS

No. 1. The four new varieties America, Blue Jay, Snowbank and Canary Bird, one bulb of each, 50 cts.

No. 2. The fifteen rare and choice varieties listed at 8 cts. each, one bulb each, \$1.

No. 3. Twenty-six named varieties, our selection, all different, \$1.

No. 4. All the varieties named, forty-six in all, and 200 bulblets, all for \$2.50.

All these collections are postpaid at above prices.

CULTURE—Gladiolas will succeed and bloom well under the same conditions that would make a good crop of potatoes or cabbage. They like a rich, mellow soil, fairly moist. They cannot stand shade nor wet, soggy ground. They do best planted very early in the season, the earlier the better, and should be planted rather deep, say 4 or 5 inches. A good rule is to place them as deep as four times the diameter of the bulb, and, in fact, this is a good rule with almost any kind of bulbs. In the fall the bulbs should be dug before hard-freezing weather and stored in the cellar, where they will be cool and dry and safe from freezing.

A flower garden that made \$300 profit. flowers. The bulk of her money, however, is made from the three first named crops grown right in the open garden.

Of course, you must have a start of the very best to be had in flowers and you must love them and work with them. You can't expect to have success without lots of hard work. It is no snap raising flowers. There is lots of backache and long hours and dirt and dis-





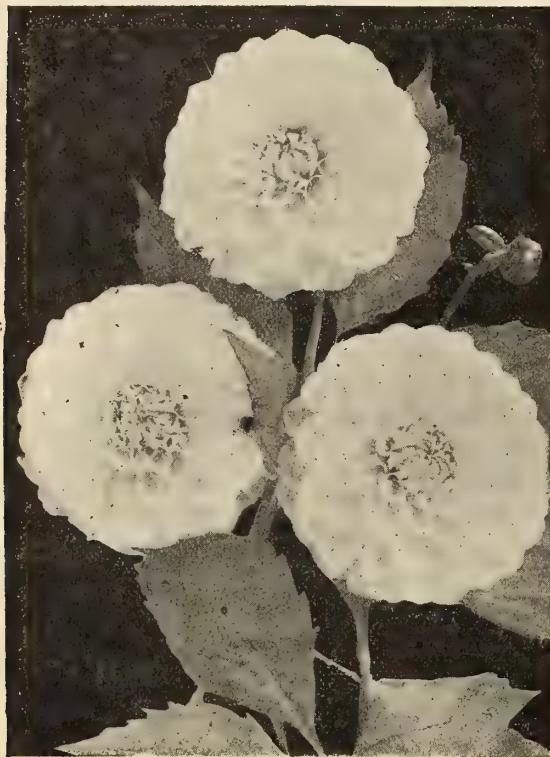
DAHLIAS



The Dahlia is the queen of fall flowers, as the rose is of early summer. They much resemble a rose in appearance and except for fragrance they are the equal of roses in every way. They are as easily grown as potatoes, will grow in any kind of soil and give continuous bloom in the greatest profusion from late June until after frost. They cover a time of the year when flowers are scarce, and are fine for bouquets or decorating of any kind. The colors range from pure white to the darkest red and show all the shades between. The roots can be taken up in the fall and stored like potatoes till spring, when a single hill can be divided into roots enough to set a big bed.

CHOICEST NAMED VARIETIES

There is an endless list of named varieties of every color, size and shape. I have weeded out all the poor ones, and offer here the cream of the list, ones that will grow and bloom for anyone, and in spite of anything. You could shut your eyes and pick a good one out of the list.



Double Dahlia, Golden Beauty

Floral Park Jewel [Pompom Variegatum]. Of the bouquet or pompom type. Earliest and most profuse bloomer of all Dahlias. The bush is literally covered with beautiful little double flowers, varying from red to white in color, all on the same bush. Many of the blooms come spotted and striped. Will grow and bloom anywhere. 15 cts.

Golden Beauty [Clifford W. Burton]. Best yellow variety grown. Very free bloomer, beginning in July and blooming till frost. Very thrifty bush about four feet high and always full of bloom. I consider it in many ways the most satisfactory variety grown. Flower large, very double and clear golden yellow. 15 cts.

Henry Patrick. Best Cactus white. This is different from Snow White in being of the irregular or Cactus type. Flowers very large on long stems. Bush about five feet high. 20 cts.

Mammoth Bronze. The only Dahlia of its color. Tawny bronze, shading to copper per color. Very large, often 5 or 6 inches across; very free-blooming. 20 cts.

QUANTITY PRICES. Prices on larger amounts of Dahlias than quoted above, run as follows: Varieties quoted at 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., 5 for 60 cts., \$1.25 per doz., either all alike or assorted, all prepaid. Varieties quoted at 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts., 3 for 50 cts., 5 for 75 cts., \$1.50 per doz., either all alike or assorted, all postpaid.

OTHER VARIETIES

The above is the cream of the list, but we have about a hundred other good varieties, which we can offer to those interested in making up a large collection. Some of them are very rare and we do not list them here because we have not enough to spare very many. Others are well-known sorts which are practically duplicates of some of the ones above. If interested, write for special list.

CHOICE UNNAMED OR MIXED DAHLIAS

I have quite an accumulation of fine Dahlias in unnamed mixture. Sometimes a tag gets lost or stakes knocked down and the bulbs have to go into the mixture. A few are choice seedlings of my own growing; all are good varieties and all colors are represented, but I cannot give you any particular color for certain as they are not tagged. All are double and first class in every way; I have put the price very low. 10c each, 3 for 25c, 75c doz.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFER OF DAHLIAS, 10 FOR \$1

Lots of people want me to make up for them a special list, and I feel that from my own experience in growing and watching these Dahlias I can really be of help to you, for I can choose for you better than you could choose yourself simply from the printed descriptions, so here is what I will do:

For \$1, I will send, postpaid, one root each of ten first-class varieties, all different. I will select the varieties myself and take special pains to give you something that will be a real pleasure to you. Price, ten named varieties, my choice, all different, one root of each, \$1, postpaid.

We prepay postage on all prices quoted above, except where noted.



The ARABELLA DAHLIA is free blooming and always a favorite.



Hardy Phlox

not grow up into a bush, but stays close to the ground. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Madam Plantier (White). Best of all hardy white Roses. Very free bloomer. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Baby Rambler (Red). Everblooming bush Rose that gives an abundance of medium-sized red flowers in large clusters throughout the summer. Partially hardy, but should have a little protection. Strong plants, 40 cts. each.

OTHER ROSES. I can furnish any variety of Roses you may want, but I do not have room to list them all here. See page 83.

DUTCH BULBS

These are the hardy bulbs that are set in the fall and bloom early in the spring. Here are some of the most popular ones. See page 82 for full list of hardy bulbs.

Hyacinths. Can be had in the pure white, pink, red or blue. Grow about 1 foot high and bloom very early in the spring from blubs planted in October or November. 7 cts. each, 6 for 40 ets., 75 cts. per doz.

Tulips. Very fine for early blooming; perfectly hardy and live for years. Should be set in October or November. Can be had in white, red, yellow and various other shades. 30 cts. per doz.

Crocus. Hardy and bloom early. Will grow right in the grass. Can be had in white, yellow, blue or striped. 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Snowdrops. First of all to bloom. Hardy. Small white flowers. 20 cts. per doz.

Daffodils (Narcissus). Hardy and will live and bloom for years. Can be had in white, yellow, and various shades between. Double and single. 25 to 40 cts. per doz., according to variety.

DAISIES (Marguerites). These are the hardy white Daisies that are so popular everywhere; large size, pure white with yellow center. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

Shasta Daisies. Somewhat similar to the above, but slightly different in manner of growth. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

CUT - FLOWERS

We grow lots of flowers here, and often have large quantities of cut-flowers for sale. This is especially the case with Peonies in May and June, Iris in May, Phlox from July till frost. Dahlias from June till frost and Gladiolas in July and August. We have very fine varieties in all of these and can give you some fine stuff. Write and ask about what you want. We will make the price right.

ANNUAL FLOWERS

These are the ones grown from seeds and blooming the first year. Should be planted in spring, April or May.

Pansies. Favorite with every one. Can be had in almost any color. Finest mixture, 10 cts. per pkt. Collection of six varieties, 25 cts.

Asters. These bloom profusely during August and September from



Peonies.

CEMETERY PLANTS

There is a great deal of call for flowers and plants suitable for cemetery planting, and many people do not know what to plant, how to plant, or when to plant; so I am gathering together on one page here a number of different kinds of flowers and plants that come under this general class.

PEONIES. Probably the most satisfactory plant for cemetery purposes is the Peony. It is absolutely hardy, and once set out, will live for generations. It has no insect enemies or diseases, and it always blooms; besides, it is generally in bloom by Decoration Day, which is the time flowers are most wanted. They can be had in either white, pink, or red, and can be planted either fall or spring. Large plants, 25 cts. each, postpaid. See page 81 for full list.

HARDY PHLOX. These flowers are perfectly hardy and will live for years. They can be set either fall or spring, and will grow in any soil. They grow from 1 to 2 feet high, and bloom from July till frost. They can be had in either red, pink or white, with various shades between. \$1 per doz., either all alike or assorted.

ROSES. These are always a favorite with every one for cemetery use. The only drawback is that they sometimes winter-kill in severe winter. Here are some varieties especially suitable:

White Memorial Rose. This is the creeping Rose that makes a mass of glossy green leaves and an abundance of pure white flowers late in June. Does

DAHLIAS. Like Cannas, these are not hardy through the winter, but grow easily during the summer. Can be had in white, red, yellow, pink and various other shades. Should be planted early like potatoes. Strong bulbs, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

IRIS. Iris makes a very satisfactory flower for cemetery planting. It is always in bloom for Decoration Day, and that is quite an advantage. It is hardy, lives and increases well, and always looks well whether in bloom or not. See page 79 for full list of varieties and prices.

PANAMA LILY. See page 79 for full description of this Lily. It is not hardy, but can be planted out early in the spring and will bloom in June. A wonderfully fine Lily in every way. Large bulbs, 25 cts. each.

CANNAS. See page 78 for full list. These are very satisfactory for summer decoration. Not hardy but easily grown from roots kept in the cellar during winter. 10 cts. each, 6 for 50 cts.



Shasta Daisies

seed sown in the spring; from 1 to 2 feet high. Come in white, pink, blue and red. Finest mixture, 10 cts., per pkt., collection six varieties, 25 cts.

Phlox Drummondi. Blooms freely all summer, growing about a foot high. Finest mixture, 5 cts. per pkt.

Sweet Asylum. Small white flower growing in masses about 6 to 8 inches high and blooms all summer. Very fragrant. Pkt. 5 cts.

GRASS SEED

You can easily get a fine sod of grass started by sowing seed almost any time during the season, if there is moisture enough for the seed to grow. Work the ground up fine and mellow and sow a good mixture like our lawn grass seed at the rate of one quart to every 200 square feet. Thicker seeding would do no harm. We furnish a special mixture—just what you want. 20 cts. per pint, 35 cts. per qt., postpaid.

HEDGE PLANTS

For making a low hedge that will stay green and look nice all summer, there is nothing better than California Privet. It is perfectly hardy. We can furnish good, thrifty, field-grown plants at \$6 per 100.

Peony Blooms For Decoration Day.

There is one day in the year when the Peony is the national flower and that is Decoration Day. There is no flower which so perfectly fills the bill for decorating the graves of our loved ones as the Peony. On our grounds we have over 100,000 Peony plants growing and we always have thousands and thousands of the blooms for Decoration Day. We can ship to you anywhere in the United States. Send your order a week or so in advance and state just when you want them shipped. PRICE, by express at your expense, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100.



CANNAS



These are fine for decorative effect on the lawn. They are tropical looking, and the rank, green foliage and gay red and yellow flowers make a brilliant sight. Plant in rich, moist soil when the weather is warm and settled. Better yet, start roots in a flower-pot in the house and have them ready to set out when warm weather comes.

Either Dormant Bulbs or Growing Plants

We generally send out dormant bulbs of the Cannas during the early part of the season, taking care to send out only good live bulbs with nice sprouts showing.

As the season advances we generally send started plants six to ten inches high. Provided they are alive and sound, I like the bulbs the best, but some people prefer plants, and late in the season plants are all we can send.

Either should live all right with ordinary good care and plenty of warmth, but they cannot stand cool weather.

Allemania. 6 feet. Very large flower; scarlet with yellow border, green foliage.

Austria. 6 feet. Very large flowers. Pure canary-yellow. Green foliage.

Black Beauty. 7 feet. Small red bloom, rich bronze foliage. Makes excellent background for the yellow varieties, also fine for center of bed. Best of all the red-leaved sorts.

Burbank. 5 feet. Flowers canary-yellow with small crimson spots. Very large. Green foliage.

Chicago. 5 feet. Clear deep vermillion. Large flowers opening up nearly flat. Green foliage.

Explorateur Campbell. 5 feet. Crimson bloom, green foliage.

King of the Bronzes. 6 feet. Bronze foliage, small orange flowers.

La Patrie. 4 feet. Green foliage, pink bloom.

Majestic. 7 feet. Extra-large green leaves, veined and edged with purple, making a very beautifully colored foliage; flowers small; bright glowing crimson.

Major. 7 feet. Very wide dark green leaves, small scarlet flowers.

Oceanus. 5 feet. Light green foliage, flowers yellow and red.

Parthenope. 6 feet. Green foliage. Orange-scarlet bloom shading to salmon.

Pennsylvania. 6 feet. Green foliage; pure deep scarlet flowers, very large, often 7 inches across.

Progression. 5 feet. Green foliage, yellow flowers with red dots.

Shenandoah. 3 1-2 feet. Pink flowered, bronze foliage.

Any of the above varieties 10 cts. each, 6 for 50 cts., or 90 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Three Extra Fine Ones

King Humbert. 4 feet. The finest Canna grown; very broad-leaved foliage, of a rich, reddish bronze color. Flowers orange-scarlet; very large. Very free bloomer. The only red-leaved Canna that is also large-flowered and free blooming.

Indiana. 6 feet. Dark green foliage with glistening golden orange blooms. Six inches or more in diameter. Orchid-flowering type.

Wyoming. 6 feet. Similar to Indiana in bloom, but with foliage of a purplish cast; has the same large, fine flowers.

Any of the above 3 varieties, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. 5 for 50 cts., \$1 per doz.

Choice Unnamed or Mixed

I have a very fine collection of Cannas in about 20 named varieties, but we have odds and ends, small lots of a kind, stray plants that get mixed in with other varieties, and so on, and these we put all together in a mixture. They are all first-class named varieties, but I cannot promise you any particular color or variety. 6 cts. each 6 for 30 cts., 60 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Special Canna Beds

If you wish, I will make a selection of varieties for you for a complete Canna bed, and will choose varieties that will match up well in foliage, bloom and height. Will guarantee to give you kinds that will please you.

Seven-foot Bed. Nineteen plants, as follows, 1 extra tall for center; 6 medium height for second circle; 12 short for outside. Price, \$1.50.

Ten-foot Bed. Thirty-seven plants, as follows; 1 extra tall for center, 6 medium heights for second circle, 12 short for next circle, 18 still shorter for outer circle. Price, \$2.75.

Five-foot Bed. Thirteen plants, as follows; 4 tall for center, 9 medium height for outside. Price, \$1.



The modern type of large flowered Canna.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

Nothing improves the looks of a house so much as nice hardy vines over the porches and windows. We grow lots of these and can furnish you good thrifty vines fresh dug. Here are some that are especially good. Unless otherwise specified these are good, strong outdoor grown plants.

Boston Ivy. (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) This is the vine that clings to a brick wall without any support, the leaves lying flat to the wall. Hardy in the east but kills back some in the central west. 30 cts. each, 3 for 75 cts., \$3 per doz.

Hardy Boston Ivy. (*Ampelopsis Engelmanni*) Similar to the regular Boston Ivy, but a larger leaf more like American Ivy. Hardy everywhere. Clings to wall fairly well but not so closely as the Boston Ivy. 30 cts. each, 3 for 75 cts. \$3 per doz.

American Ivy. (*Virginia Creeper*) A beautiful vine and a strong grower, but must have some support. Does not cling to the wall like its cousin, the Boston Ivy. Has ornamental berries in clusters in the fall. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Clematis paniculata. (*Japanese Clematis*) Perfectly hardy and a beautiful climber. Blooms in July or August. Enormous clusters of fragrant, small, white flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Clematis Jackmani. This is the Clematis with the beautiful purple flowers. Does not make so large a vine as the *Clematis paniculata*, and is not quite so hardy but makes up for it in size and beauty of bloom. 40 cts. each, 2 for 75 cts.

Honeysuckle. The well-known old-fashioned climber. Can be had in a number of varieties in either red or yellow. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Wistaria. Well known hardy climber; bears fragrant blooms in large clusters. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Barberry. A beautiful green-leaved shrub which makes a fine hedge. Can be easily trimmed, and is very ornamental. Besides the leaves, it bears great quantities of red berries in the fall. \$6 per 100. Not prepaid.

Barberry. (Purple-leaved). Same as the common Barberry, except that the leaves are a deep purple color. This makes a very striking hedge and very beautiful. \$8 per 100. Not prepaid.

OTHER SHRUBBERY AND VINES.

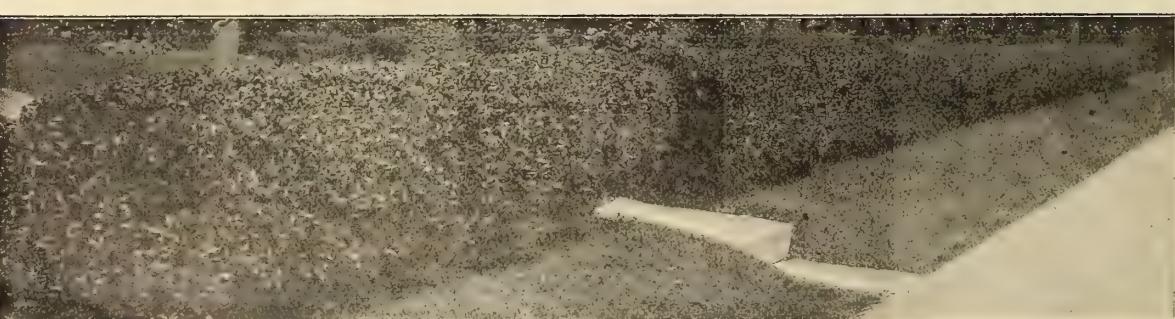
We can supply practically any kind of shrubbery or vines. Besides our own large assortment growing on our grounds, we can draw from the grounds of the two big wholesale nurseries here.

You do not need to write in for prices. Just send along your order at the prices asked by other reliable dealers and it will be all right.

We do not have room to list and describe them here, but we can fix you out all right.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

Probably the best known of all the ornamental hedge plants. Makes quick growth and can be easily kept trimmed, has perfect hedge form, perfectly hardy and will thrive in practically any soil or location. Good large plants, \$6 per 100. Not prepaid.



California Privet; makes an ideal hedge.



A corner of our field of German Iris.

SIBERIAN IRIS. The most delicate and elegant of all the Iris. Narrow, glossy foliage, tall stems with flowers of various shades of blue with white markings, with the purest whites and deepest blues of any Iris. Free bloomers and good for cutting. Often grows 4 feet or more. Each 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts., 5 for 50 cts., \$1 per dozen.

JAPANESE IRIS. For some reason I have never been very successful growing Japanese Iris. They are mighty fine, if you can get them to bloom, but they take lots of petting, and personally I very much prefer the German Iris. Can supply Japanese Iris mixed or assorted colors at 20 cts. each or 2 for 35 cts.

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia.) Beautiful and graceful hardy flowers which will grow anywhere. I have a fine lot of the double English variety in all colors from white to dark red and can furnish good strong plants two or three years old. Price, mixed colors, 15c each, 2 for 25c, 5 for 50c.

CINNAMON VINE. A hardy climbing vine. Bulbs live over in the ground from year to year. Will cover a porch or window very quickly with a dark green glossy foliage. The flowers are small and white with a delicious cinnamon fragrance. Each 5 cts., 6 for 25 cts.

SUMMER HYACINTH. (*Hyacinthus candidans*). Grows somewhat like a Hyacinth, but much taller, and blooms in the summer from bulbs planted in the spring. Pure white bell-shaped flowers, very showy. Large bulbs, 10 cts. each, 3 for 25 cts.



CALADIUM

CALADIUM, or ELEPHANT'S EAR. These plants do not bloom, but are valued for the appearance of their enormous leaves. They grow often 3 feet in length and make a fine background for small plants or flowers. Start in a flower-pot in house and set out when ground is warm, give rich soil and plenty of moisture. The roots can be saved over for another year. Large bulbs, each, 15 cts.

PANAMA LILY. This beautiful Lily is entirely different from any other Lily I have ever seen. The bulbs should be planted in the spring after the cold weather is past. Last year we started ours in flower pots in the house, and then transplanted them outdoors in May after they had started to grow. It blooms the first year and blooms very early, ahead of any other Lily. Ours came in

about Decoration Day, and was the most fragrant and beautiful thing I ever saw. Each bulb throws up from one to three massive bloom stalks bearing about a dozen enormous bell-shaped Lilies which keep blooming for two or three weeks, generally two or three flowers on a stem open at once. After the flower stalks die down the foliage is very showy all summer. Dig and store 'n the cellar in the fall like canna. Each, 25 cts., \$2.50 per dozen.

EMERALD VINE (*Dioscorea Fargessi*.) This beautiful new vine belongs to the same family as the well known Cinnamon Vinc, but is entirely different and in my opinion much better. The vines are of a slender, graceful form and the leaves are produced in dense masses. The foliage is of good size and of a deep emerald green color with a decided luster. The bulbs are round and solid somewhat like a Gladiola bulb. The flowers are in clusters and so numerous as to be a very distinct and attractive feature of the vine. It seems to be perfectly hardy and I believe will be very popular. Price, large bulbs 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., 5 for 50 cts. Bulblets, 5c each, 6 for 25 cts.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. A well known and universally admired spring flowering plant, bearing bell-shaped, freely produced and powerfully fragrant flowers. To grow in open ground select a partly shaded rather moist situation. When once planted and established the crowns increase in number and the larger ones flower each year without attention. Four strong roots for 15 cts., dozen, 35 cts.

LEMON LILY (*Hemerocallis*.) A very beautiful, fragrant and hardy old fashioned flower. It blooms in May very freely and in clusters on slender stems about a foot high. Will grow and thrive and bloom anywhere. 15c ea., 2 for 25c.

GERMAN IRIS

This is the best known of all the Irises; it grows from 1 1/2 to 4 feet high and covers every possible range of color except red. Most of the varieties in cultivation are very fragrant. A collection of these, say half a dozen different named varieties, would be a beauty in any garden, or if you prefer, I can give you large quantities of plants all alike. Most people however, prefer an assortment.

Perfectly hardy anywhere and when once planted will live for years and increase in size and beauty with age.

Berlin. 30 inches. Violet-blue throughout.

Celeste. 28 inches. Pale azure-blue throughout.

Eldorado. 18 inches. Bright golden yellow, outer petals slightly veined with crimson.

Frederick. 20 inches. Delicate lavender, outer petals light purple, veined with brown.

Princess Beatrice. 40 inches. Largest of all; clear deep lavender.

Prince of Wales. 22 inches. Deep violet-blue, outer petals slightly tinged with purple.

Queen of Gypsies. 20 inches. Old gold, shaded with smoked pearl, outer petals black maroon veined with light yellow.

White Swan. 30 inches. Creamy white throughout; very beautiful.

Price, any of the above, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., 5 for 50 cts., \$1 per dozen, either all alike or assorted. Ask for complete list of varieties. We have about 50 others, but do not have room here to describe them.

MADEIRA VINE. A beautiful and very rapid climber. Grows from root, like a potato, leaves very thick and dark green, making a dense shade; long sprays of small white flowers. Ea. 5c, 6 for 25 cts.

BLACK CALLA (Monarch of the East). This curious flower, imported from Asia, throws up its big purple spotted bloom before it shows any leaves at all. The bloom is often from 1 to 2 feet in length, of a very curious shape and appearance. After the bloom dies down it throws up a big bunch of showy leaves. Each 25 cents, postpaid.

SPOTTED CALLA. A summer-blooming Calla that does well in the open ground, grows about 2 feet high with immense dark green leaves, spotted and blotched with silvery white. Flowers are creamy white with purple blotches at base. Large bulbs. Each 20 cts.

TUBEROSES. Tall spikes of pure waxy white flowers of delicious fragrance. Grow well anywhere, bloom all fall, especially fine for buttonhole bouquets. Bulbs are extra large size and sure to bloom.

PRICE: Each, 5 cts., 6 for 25 cts., postpaid.

TIGRINUM SPLENDENS. An improved Tiger Lily growing 6 ft. high, and producing large pyramids of orange-red flowers spotted with black. 10c each., \$1 per dozen.



Panama Lilies

THE PEONY

THE FLOWER FOR THE MILLION AND THE MILLIONAIRE

First of all in the list of hardy flowers I would put the Peony. It is as hardy as an oak, lives for years, and gets better with age. It needs no protection, will grow in any good soil, and has absolutely no diseases or insect enemies. A millionaire could have nothing finer, and no flower will do so well for the common gardener. The plants can be set either spring or fall, but if set in the spring should be set very early. They will often bloom the first year they are set, and always by the next year. In addition to my already large and fine collection of Peonies, I added the H. A. Terry collection, which was, in many ways, the finest in the world. Father Terry had spent over fifty years developing the Peony, and originated over 300 new varieties, many of them finer than anything heretofore known. After his death I purchased his entire collection and moved it to my own grounds. His varieties are especially noted for bright, clear colors, extreme hardiness and certainty to bloom. The following list is simply a selection of a few good varieties from my collection of over 300 sorts. These are ones that I have chosen as extra-good ones, certain to grow and bloom for any one. Send for my special Peony Catalog for full list.

Class A

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. The entire 27 for \$4.75.

Ambroise Verschafeldt. Deep rosy pink; very fragrant.

Baron Rothschild. Large, full rose or pink. Good variety.

Belle Hough (Terry). Large flower, light purplish crimson. Late.

Carnation (Terry). Bright crimson throughout; center is finely fringed. Fine.

Chrysanthemiflora. Outer petals broad, rosy purple, inside bright rose. Fringed.

Compte de Paris. Outer petals red, center yellow. Blooms late.

Elegans. Pink border with salmon center.

General Canby (Terry). Soft petals wide purplish rose, center light rose, tipped white and fringed. Fine. Blooms early.

General Custer (Terry). Large flower. Deep purplish rose, edged white. Late.

Grandiflora rosea. Tall, beautiful crimson. Late.

Humei. Deep rose-pink; large, compact flower; symmetrical form; very fragrant.

Iris Pleas (Terry). Soft purplish rose, tipped white. Full; double.

Jupiter (Terry). Large flower; double; crimson, tipped light.

L'Esperance. Soft pale pink, shaded carmine; very early and fragrant; a fine bloomer, nearly always in bloom for Decoration Day.

Louis Van Houtte. Deep dark crimson; tall, free bloomer. Fine.

Lady Dartmouth. Fresh white, very large and fluffy, inner petals spotted and splashed yellow; free bloomer.

Magnifica. Very large bloom; flesh white with creamy center.

Mamie Roberts (Terry). Light rose and cream, tipped with white, shading to pure white.

Mars (Terry). Deep blood-red; very free bloomer.

Neptune (Terry). Free bloomer, large and early; purplish rose, striped white.

Pauline. Bright rose tipped lighter; fine.

Plenissima Rosea. Large flower; full double; bright rose; fragrant.

Pottsi. Dark crimson; semi-double; blooms very early.

Perfection. Silvery pink shading to white; fragrant.

Reine Victoria. Strong grower, perfect flower, bright rose.

Rose Fragrans. Very large full, double. Has the color and fragrance of the American Beauty Rose; fine for cut-flowers. Very late.

Whittleyi. Full; strong; white with creamy center. Best white for Decoration Day. Standard for cut-flowers.

SPECIAL OFFER. One good strong plant each of the 27 Peonies in Class A, for \$4.75.

Class B

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. The 10 for \$4.25.

Alice (Terry). Bright clear rose, changing to white, center tinged with cream. Very fine.

Belle Chatelaine. Large flower; pure white, edged slightly with crimson; globe-shaped with center finely fringed.

Bessie McGill (Terry). Semi-double; outer petals scarlet and white, center nearly pure white with golden stamens. Very attractive. Late.

Brightness (Terry). Pure deep pink; tall, free bloomer.

Crimson Queen. Solid intense crimson; blooms in clusters.

Delicatissima. Large flower; delicate pink; fragrant, free bloomer.

Emma. Flower full double; white tinged purplish rose, making a delicate silvery color; blooms freely. Late.

Floral Treasure. Bright pink; very large and fragrant.

Golden Harvest. Very large and free bloomer; shades from blush and white on the outside to cream and gold at the center.

Lutetiana. Delicate light purple, nearly white; full double, strong robust grower; blooms early.



Father Terry and his Peonies. This is the collection I secured.

Class C

Esther (Terry). Considered by Mr. Terry one of his finest and named after his wife. Outer petals rose, center finely fringed, cream tipped with light rose; free bloomer. \$1 each.

Festiva maxima. Probably the finest white Peony known; it has never been surpassed, and true stock is always scarce. Enormous full double blooms, snow white; strong grower. 75 cts. each.

Hesperides. Large, nearly pure white, outer petals slightly tinted rose, center light cream or white, lightly tipped with crimson; blooms in clusters. \$1 each.

Lillie McGill (Terry). One of the best. Very deep bright crimson. Very large. \$1 each.

SPECIAL OFFER. One strong plant each of the 4 varieties in Class C, for \$3.25.

Class D

Double White. Mixture of the best large double white varieties, some early and some late. 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1.

Double Pink. A collection of pink sorts ranging from a light shell-pink to almost a crimson. 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1.

Double Red. Various shades of deep red from crimson to carmine. 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1.

Mixed Double. All colors. Some of our best named varieties are in this mixture. Hardly any two alike. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts., 6 for 95 cts., \$1.90 per doz.

Class E

SINGLE PEONIES. Single Peonies are becoming more and more popular, many people considering them more artistic and beautiful than the double ones. They are very free bloomers and as cut-flowers they are very effective; especially valuable for landscape effect on account of their brilliant colors and upright habit, not being beaten down by heavy storms as is the case of the heavier flowered double varieties.

I have a beautiful collection of single Peonies mostly from Father Terry's seedlings a big block of which I secured after his death. They are in all colors from purest white to deep red and many of them are as large as six inches across. Can furnish them in either pink, white, red, or mixture. PRICE, 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts., \$1.75 per doz.

Extra-Large Clumps for Immediate Effect

I can give you extra-large clumps of most varieties at from two to three times the price quoted. These are two, three or four years old, and extra fine.

Here is the way our customers talk about our peonies.

United States Military Academy

West Point, New York.

June 4, 1912,

Dear Mr. Field:

Will you kindly send me a copy of your special peony catalogue?

Some three years ago I ordered from you a number of peonies, among which were some of what was claimed to be Terry's seedlings that had not bloomed. These are all blooming this summer, just now in fact, and some of them are glorious. There are a couple of them I would not part with for the price that I paid for the whole lot. Then of the named varieties, there is a "Bride" in bloom that people just rave over, and a "Floral Treasure" with twenty-three magnificent balls of pink beauty. I picked 97 side buds off this "Floral Treasure" plant, and yet the twenty-three blooms it now has would fill a flower garden with glory. This is the first year they have bloomed satisfactorily, but the three years waiting are well repaid by the beauty we are now enjoying, so please send along your catalogue. Yours,

Wm. L. Ostrander.

I SELL 2 YEAR PEONIES

Undivided Plants

The practice of all Seedsmen and Nurserymen has been to sell divisions. That is, a clump would be dug up and divided into a number of small pieces, each piece having one stem and from two to five eyes or buds.

It has always seemed to me, however, that these divisions were too small, but it was the universal custom to sell them this way and I simply followed the custom of the others. I have decided, however, that from now on I will sell whole, undivided plants instead. The way I do I divide the clumps as I would make the divisions the ordinary way. These I plant out in my own garden giving them good care and grow them another year before I sell them.

This gives me nice, plump, thrifty plants, which will go right on growing and will be almost certain to bloom the first year they are set. The customer simply gains a year in time and size of the plants.

Besides, if any of the divisions are weak or liable to die, they will die for me the first year instead of for you. After I have grown them a year, they are in shape to go right ahead growing for you without fail.

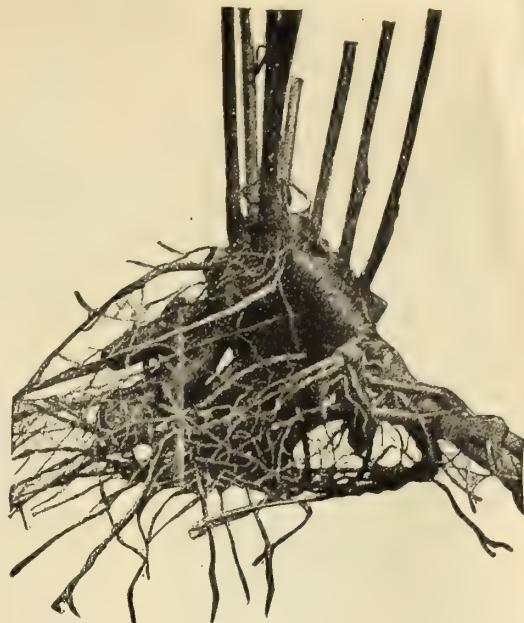
Now, remember that the peony plants you get from me from now on will be whole undivided plants, which have been grown for one year since they were divided and most of them have already bloomed. I don't believe there is another Seedsmen or plant grower in the United States who ships this class of Peony plants.

I Grow My Own Peonies.

I grow all my own Peonies right here on the Seed House grounds where I can see them every day. In the spring and summer I just pretty near live with them and I know every variety and almost every plant by heart. I know absolutely that they are true to name, true to color, healthy and vigorous. You need fear no disappointment when you get Peonies out of such a garden as mine. If you buy any Peonies from me, or if you have bought any in the past, and they are untrue to name or fail to live, I will at any time replace them free.

Now, if you are at all interested in Peonies, I surely ought to have your order.

There is no flower so easily grown, so sure to grow, so hardy and so beautiful as the Peony and they are very reasonable in price, too.



A fine specimen of 2 year Peony roots

GUARANTEE AS TO PEONIES

I will replace free of charge any Peony plants bought from me which prove untrue to name or color, or which fail to live if planted with reasonable care at the proper time of year.

Peonies planted in the fall have the best chance to live; next to that would come March and April planting. We would not guarantee the plants to live if set out later than May 10th and would not advise planting later than May 1st.

May King -- continued.

Now, it may be that others have this Peony, but I have never seen it listed in any of the catalogues and it certainly was new to me and everyone who has seen it here on the Seed House grounds pronounced it entirely distinct and of remarkable value to the Peony lover. Its extreme earliness, its hardiness, its free blooming habit and its deep blood red color (which is especially rare in Peonies) make it a combination hard to beat.

The plants I offer are what we call two year old plants. That is, they have been grown by me a full year since they were planted after division and are good sized whole plants ready to go right to blooming. PRICE: \$1 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

The MAY QUEEN, A sister of the May King.

I discovered one plant evidently a sport, which instead of coming blood red like the rest, is a beautiful blush pink or apple blossom color. It is exactly the same in earliness, free blooming and manner of growth as the original type, but entirely distinct in color. I have been dividing and propagating this until now I have a few plants to spare.

PRICE: \$1 each; only a limited number to offer.



May King, the earliest and reddest of all Peonies.

The New Peony, MAY KING

A NEW AND DISTINCT VARIETY OF PEONY ENTIRELY DIFFERENT IN GROWTH AND APPEARANCE FROM THE OTHER VARIETIES. Very early, blood red and very free flowering and hardy.

I made previous mention of this new Peony in my catalogue last year and after another year's experience with it I wish to repeat most emphatically all I said of it last year and make it even stronger.

The striking points of this Peony are its extreme earliness and its deep blood red color. It comes ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort I have and was in full bloom for me last summer on May 12th. I believe that in an early season it might bloom as early as May 1st. It is medium in size, perfect half globe in shape and the deepest, dazzling blood red. The bush is rather dwarf and the foliage entirely different in appearance from other Peonies.

Its history is peculiar. It was first found growing near an abandoned house in Manti, the old deserted Mormon settlement near here, which was settled by Mormon Refugees during the exodus from Nauvoo to Salt Lake during the early fifties. On account it is known locally here as the "Mormon Peony."

I have known of it since I was a small boy, but never managed to secure a start of it till a few years ago, and then it took time to work up a stock of it, but now I have enough so that I can offer a limited number of plants for sale.



A peony lover visiting our grounds at blooming time. I wish you could come and see them too. They are certainly a fine sight.



White Hyacinth

Special \$1.25 Collection of Hardy Bulbs.

These are all hardy bulbs to be planted in open ground September to December and blooming in March, April and May. Nothing makes so fine a showing in a garden as a bed of early, hardy bulbs, and few people realize how cheap they are or how easily grown. In order to get more people started in growing them, I have made up this special collection at almost cost price;

- 2 White Hyacinths
- 2 Red Hyacinths
- 2 Blue Hyacinths
- 6 Hardy Narcissus or Daffodils
- 6 Poet's Narcissus
- 6 Jonquils
- 6 Early Single Tulips
- 6 Early Double Tulips
- 6 Parrot Tulips
- 6 Darwin Tulips
- 6 Crocus
- 2 Narcissus, Von Sion
- 2 Narcissus, Emperor
- 2 Narcissus, Barri Conspicuous
- 6 Spanish Iris

CHINESE SACRED LILY. The National Flower of China. Blooms best in dish of water without dirt. The bulbs are enormous in size, each one often making half a dozen stalks of bloom with a dozen or more flowers on each. Very fragrant. PRICE. Each 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

CROCUS. Either separate colors or mixed. PRICE. 15 cts. per doz., 25 for 30 cts., \$1 per 100.

FREESIAS. PRICE. Each 4 cts., 3 for 10 cts., 30 cts. per doz.

SPANISH IRIS. A bulbous hardy Iris that should be planted in the fall like tulips. Colors very bright. PRICE. Each 3 cts.,

Remember these cannot be set or sent in the Spring.

FALL BULBS

Ask for special catalog of Fall Bulbs, ready in August.

The bulbs and flowers listed on this page are all what is known as fall bulbs. This means not that they bloom in the fall, but that they should be set in the fall. They are all early-blooming flowers, blooming as a rule in March, April and May before other flowers come. They should be set out in October and November, either out-of-doors in garden or in pots for house-blooming. Every year when the tulips and lilies are in bloom in the spring we get calls for bulbs from people who want to get them and set them out right away, and they are generally surprised when they find that these bulbs can be bought and set only in the fall. Now, remember, if you want a nice bed of tulips and hyacinths or narcissus or crocus, or anything of that kind, you must set them in the fall in October or November. You can, however, send in your order at any time during the spring or summer and we will book it for future shipment. When the proper time comes we will send the bulbs to you.

HYACINTHS

These are probably the best known and best loved of all the Dutch bulbs. They can be grown either outdoors or in the house with equal success. All varieties except the French Roman are perfectly hardy anywhere, and once set out will bloom year after year without trouble. The single Hyacinths are the best bloomers and the most satisfactory.

Mixed Bedding Hyacinths. A good mixture, all colors, all fine bulbs guaranteed to bloom. Fine for house culture and specially fine for bedding out, and at our low price can be planted in large lots. Red, pink, white, deep blue, light blue, yellow, or mixed colors.

PRICE. Each 7 cts., 6 for 40 cts., 75 cts. per doz., 25 for \$1.50, or 100 for \$5.50.

SPECIAL OFFER. One each of the 6 colors 45 cts.; 6 each, 36 in all, \$2.10; 12 each, 72 in all, \$4.

French Roman Hyacinths. Earliest of all Hyacinths and easiest grown. Each bulb will make two to four spikes of bloom, slender, graceful and very fragrant. Set in September will bloom about Christmas. **PRICE.** Each 6 cts., 6 for 35 cts., 65 cts. per doz., 25 for \$1.25.

Dutch Roman Hyacinths. A smaller and excellent variety of the regular Dutch Hyacinth. **PRICE.** Each 5 cts., 6 for 25 cts., 50 cts. per doz., 25 for \$1, \$4 per 100.

NARCISSUS or DAFFODILS

Mixed. All varieties and colors. **PRICE.** 25 cts. per doz., 25 for 40 cts., \$1.50 per 100.

Emperor. Largest of all. **PRICE.** Each 4 cts., 40 cts. per doz.

Empress. White and yellow trumpet. **PRICE.** Each 4 cts., 40 cts. per doz.

Principe. Earliest of all. **PRICE.** Each 3 cts., 30 cts. per doz.

Poet's Narcissus. Best known of all. White flowers with gold cups bordered scarlet. **PRICE.** Each 3 cts., 25 cts. per doz.

Double White. Very fragrant. **PRICE.** Each 3 cts., 25 cts. per doz.

Double Yellow Von Sion. Fine for either house or out-of-doors. **PRICE.** Each 4 cts., 40 cts. per doz.

Paper White Narcissus. Finest of all for house culture. Can be bloomed in water like Chinese Sacred Lily or in dirt like other bulbs. Not hardy out-of-doors. **PRICE.** Each 3 cts., 35 cts. per doz.

25 cts. per doz.

CALLA LILY. One of the most popular and ornamental house Lilies. **PRICE.** Each 25 cts.

JONQUILS. Either single or double. Similar to the Narcissus but very fragrant. **PRICE.** Each 3 cts., 25 cts. per doz.

SNOWDROP. Dainty little white flowers blooming very early. **PRICE.** Each 2 cts., 20 cts. per doz.

EASTER LILY. The well-known house-blooming Lily; flowers long, tubular in shape, and of a most delightful fragrance, large bulbs. **PRICE.** Each 20 cts., 3 for 50 cts.

TULIPS

No other flower excels the Tulip in pure form, brilliancy of color and effective bedding. It is equally desirable for pot culture.

Prize Mixture Early Tulips. In our Prize Mixture Single Early Tulips we pride ourselves in offering the best mixture in this country. Over 250 choice varieties and the largest of bulbs. **PRICE.** 40 cts. per doz., 100 for \$2.50, 1,000 for \$20.

Prize Mixture Double Early Tulips. Our Prize Mixture Double Early Tulips are very choice and bloom a week or ten days later than the single. Not quite so tall or bright but have excellent lasting qualities. **PRICE.** 40 cts. per doz., 100 for \$2.50, 1,000 for \$20.

Standard Mixture Early Tulips. Double and single. This is the best mixture that we have outside of our special mixture. It includes both double and single with wide range of colors. Fine for bedding or house culture. **PRICE.** 30 cts. per doz., 100 for \$2.

Duc van Thol. These are dwarf early Tulips in bright colors, earliest of all. Grow 6 inches high and bloom before the snow is gone. **PRICE.** 35 cts. per doz., 100 for \$2.

Early Tulips in Separate Colors. Red, white, yellow, pink and striped. **PRICE.** 35 cts. per doz., 100 for \$2.25.

Named Varieties. I have a good supply of all the named varieties of Tulips and shall be glad to quote special prices on application. Ask for what you want.

Late Tulips. Sometimes called May Tulips or English Tulips. Grow tall and large. **PRICE.** 30 cts. per doz., 100 for \$2.

Parrot Tulips. Also called Dragon Tulips. Choicest of all. Often 6 inches across. Are striped and spotted in all kinds of color combinations. **PRICE.** 30 cts. per doz., 100 for \$2.

Darwin Tulips. A fine class of tall, stately Tulips. All the rage now. **PRICE.** 30 cts. per doz. 100 for \$2.25.

All bulbs prepaid at prices quoted: 30 at 100 rate, 300 at 1,000 rate.

Write for large special catalog of fall bulbs.



Late or May Tulip



Hardy Everblooming Roses



Climbing Roses

	1 year	2 year	3 year
	Each 3 for	Each 3 for	Each 3 for
Crimson Rambler, -- Bright crimson.	15c	40c	30c 75c
Dorothy Perkins, -- (Pink Rambler.) Shell pink.	15	40	30 75
White Rambler.	15	40	30 75
Flower of Fairfield, -- Everblooming crimson.	25	65	40 1.00
Philadelphia Rambler, -- Deep rich crimson.	20	50	35 90
Blue Rambler, -- Violet blue.	20	50	35 90
Yellow Rambler, -- Yellow, half hardy.	15	40	30 75
Prairie Queen, -- Pink, an old favorite.	15	40	30 75
Seven Sisters, -- Large pink in clusters.	15	40	30 75
White Memorial, -- Trailing cemetery rose.	15	40	30 75

SPECIAL -- All three ramblers, red, white and blue, one year 40 cts., two year 75 cts., three year \$1.00. Remember all roses are delivered postpaid or by prepaid express at prices named above.

HARDY PHLOX Prices include delivery.

These we consider one of the most desirable of hardy flowers. The flower-heads often measure from 7 to 9 inches across. Flowers as large as a silver quarter, and in rare cases as large as a half dollar. Comprises all shades from vermillion to white. They do best in a sunny location and rich soil, but are not particular and will do well anywhere. Can be set either fall or spring, but not late in the spring. We have a long list of named varieties, but as very few people are acquainted with the named sorts, we will sell them mostly by color instead of by name.

Here are the colors we can furnish:

Pure White, (very fine). — White with red eye. — Pink with red eye.
Solid red. — Solid pink.

PRICE. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., 5 for 50 cts., \$1 per doz., either all alike or assorted colors.

SPECIAL OFFER. Mixed Phlox, all fine plants but not labeled as to color, all good strong plants and good assortment of colors. 3 for 30 cts., 6 for 50 cts., 90 cts. per doz.



Phlox

ROSES

We can furnish practically all of the leading varieties of roses, but I believe that this list contains all the most satisfactory ones -- the ones that will make a success for the average flower lover.

The list given here is large enough so you can surely find what you want in it. Three sizes of plants. I can furnish three sizes of rose plants, -- one year, two year, and three year.

The one year size are young growing plants from six to ten inches high, nice and green and thrifty, and small enough to mail. They are always mailed.

The two year size are green growing plants in their second year. They generally have been cut back once, so as to grow up bushy, and have several branches eight inches to fourteen inches long. They can be sent either by mail or express.

The three year size are field grown dormant plants. They are very large and heavy and stiff so are hard to mail and are generally sent by express. Being dormant they look dry when they arrive but with proper care will start into growth quickly.

The three year size cannot be had except in the late winter and early spring. The other two sizes can be had at any time.

Be sure and state plainly which size you want, and whether you prefer mail or express.

Roses are delivered prepaid either by mail or express at prices named, unless you want them packed with dirt on the roots. In that case they go by express at your expense.

BUSH ROSES

Hardy and half hardy, -- Mostly everblooming or monthly.

	1 year	2 year	3 year
	Each 3 for	Each 3 for	Each 3 for
American Beauty, -- Deep rose.	20c	50c	35c 90c
Anna de Diesbach, -- Bright pink.	15	40	30 75
Baron de Bonstettin, -- Deep red.	15	40	30 75
Black Prince, -- Darkest red.	25	65	40 1.00
Clio, -- Delicate satin blush.	20	50	35 90
Coquette de Alpes, -- Pure white.	15	40	30 75
Coquette de Blanches, -- Pure white.	15	40	30 75
Duchess of Albany, -- Pink.	15	40	30 75
Frau Karl Drushki, -- The best white of all.	20	50	35 90
General Jack, -- Brilliant scarlet, extra fine.	20	50	35 90
La France, -- Silvery pink.	15	40	30 75
Gruss an Teplitz, -- Rich crimson.	20	50	35 90
Kaisereine Augusta Victoria, -- White.	15	40	30 75
Louis van Houtte, -- Crimson maroon.	15	40	30 75
Magna Charta, -- Pink, very large.	15	40	30 75
Madame Plantier, -- Ironclad hardy white.	15	40	30 75
Mrs. John Laing, -- Satin pink.	15	40	30 75
Paul Neyron, -- Bright pink, very large.	15	40	30 75
Prince Camille de Rohan, -- Dark red.	15	40	30 75
Ulrich Brunner, -- Cherry red.	15	40	30 75
Marechal Niel, -- Deep yellow, tender.	15	40	30 75
Yellow Persian, -- Hardy yellow.	15	40	30 75
Moss Rose, -- Pink.	15	40	30 75
Moss Rose, -- White.	15	40	30 75
Killarney or Irish Beauty, -- Fine pink.	20	50	35 90
Vicks Caprice, -- Pink and white.	20	50	35 90
Soliel d'Or, -- Coppery yellow.	25	65	40 1.00

Everblooming Baby Ramblers

	1 year	2 year	3 year
	Each 3 for	Each 3 for	Each 3 for
Crimson Baby Rambler.	15	40	30 75
White Baby Rambler.	15	40	30 75
Pink Baby Rambler.	15	40	30 75

SPECIAL -- The set of three, one of each color, can be furnished at same price as three all alike.



Everblooming Baby Rambler Rose.

A set of three of these, red, white, and pink, for 40 cts. in 1 yr., -- 75 cts. in 2 yr., -- \$1.00 in 3 yr.

They can be grown either outdoors or in the house.

HOUSE PLANTS

PLANT ORDERS. Will be mailed as soon as possible after receiving them, weather permitting. It is usually unsafe to ship plants before April 1. The plants will arrive in better condition if shipped at that time, and will be much larger and stronger than if shipped earlier. If customers desire plants immediately, we will comply with their wishes as soon as we think it safe after receiving their orders. All plant and bulb orders are filled from the greenhouses, and will be mailed in separate packages from there and not with the seeds.

GERANIUMS

15 cts. each, any 3 for 40 cts., \$1 per doz. postpaid.

Buckner. Pure white; free-flowering.

Heteranthe. Vermilion-red; sturdy foliage.

S. A. Nutt. Rich dark crimson.

Bruant. Best bright vermillion-red.

Theocrite. Soft, tender rose, violet shadings.

White Swan. Pure, double white.

J. B. Varonne. Brightest vermillion.

Alphonse Ricard. Orange-red.

La Soliel. Rich scarlet; very double.

La Favorite. Double white.

Beaute Poitevine. Deep rosy salmon, streaked and veined carmine and magenta.

Ivy Geraniums

15 cts. each, 3 sorts for 45 cts., postpaid.

Garden's Glory. Bright scarlet.

Jeanne d'Arc. White and lavender, double.

Galilee. Lovely rose-colored flowers; single.

Scented Geraniums

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Rose. Richly scented; a great favorite.



Flowering Begonia

FUCHSIAS

Any variety 15 cts. each, 3 for 40 cts.

White Phenomenal. Flowers large and very double; free-blooming; easy to grow.

Black Prince. Waxy carmine or pink.

Phenomenal. Very double; violet-purple.

Bland's New Striped. Striped; rose-red.

Monstrosa. Rich reddish crimson; double.

Trailing Queen. Large flowers formed in drooping clusters.

Speciosa. Attractive as a pot-plant.

Mme. Van Der Strauss. The finest double white Fuchsia.

Prince. Double; sepals scarlet; corolla a beautiful distinct blue; dwarf.

Gloire des Marches. Sepals deep scarlet; corolla pure white.

Avalanche. Violet-purple corolla.

COLEOUS, Foliage Plant

Any one of the following varieties, 10 cts. each; 3 for 25 cts.; 25 of any variety for \$1.50.

Sensation. Color crimson-maroon. Verschaffeltii. Dark maroon, yellow border.

Yellow Bird. Golden-yellow.

Purple Prince. Velvety purple.

Golden Beauty. Dwarf yellow.

Duncira. Various shades crimson.

Mrs. John Boehner. Maroon, yellow band.

Hero. Nearly black.



Foliage Plant

Mrs. Taylor. Scarlet-flowering; rose-scented.

STRAWBERRY GERANIUM. A gem of many colors, leaves nearly round, and striped with silver bands; blooms white; 15 cts. each, 3 for 40 cts., postpaid.

SILVER-LEAF GERANIUM, Mrs. Parker. Double-flowering; flower double, clear, bright pink. 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

Tricolor Geraniums

Happy Thought. Dark green foliage, having light creamy center, with dark zone; flowers bright scarlet. 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

Mrs. Pollock. Bright bronzy red zone, belted with crimson and edged with golden yellow. 25 cts. each, 3 for 60 cts.

BEGONIA REX

Speculata. Bright green, with a background of chocolate, spotted with silver. 15 cts. each, 3 for 40 cts.

Lord Palmerston. Leaves extra large with bronze center, silver band and irregular bronze border. 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

Magnifica. Leaves immense; chocolate-brown, green tint, 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

Flowering Begonias

15 cts. each, 3 for 40 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

Purity. Will stand the strong summer sun

Thurstoni. Flowers deep pink.

Metallica. Leaves bronze color.

Guttata. Purple-bronze leaves.

Rubra. Dark green leaves; free-flowering habit; flowers scarlet-rose.

Watermelon. White and green.

DOUBLE FRINGED PETUNIA

20 cts. each; 2 for 35 cts., \$1.50 per doz., postpaid.

We have succeeded in getting the finest strain or set that we have ever offered.

Pink Beauty. Large, clear pink.

Majestic. Deep purple.

Storm King. Pure white; double.

Gem. Variegated white and crimson.

SPECIAL OFFER -- Set of 6 varieties for 75 cts., postpaid.

UMBRELLA PLANT (*Cyperus alternifolius*)

An ornamental grass, throwing up stems about 2 feet high, surmounted at the top with a whirl of leaves, diverging horizontally. Splendid for the center of vases or as a water plant. 15 cts. each.

FERNS

The Boston Fern. The fronds are much larger than the Sword Fern and do not stand so stiff, but droop gracefully. Excellent for making large specimen plants. Nice young plants, 15 cts. each; larger plants 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Ostrich Plume Fern. The best of crested Ferns and a great favorite. Nice young plants, 15 cts. each; larger plants, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each, postpaid.

Asparagus Fern (*Plumosus nanus*). Leaves bright green. Nice plants, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

Asparagus Fern (*Sprengerii*). Prettiest decorative house plant we know of. 15 cts. each, 3 for 40 cts.

Garden Carnations

Can furnish these in white, yellow, scarlet or variegated, but space will not permit us to describe them here. 15 cts. each, 3 for 40 cts. \$1 per doz., postpaid.

Send along your order and mention color wanted.

Chrysanthemums

No room here to give descriptions, but we can furnish most any color you want at 15 cts. each, 3 for 40 cts. 6 for 75 cts., postpaid.



Geranium



American Wonder Lemon

Use This Sheet to keep a copy of your order, or to figure up beforehand what you will want.

Duplicate of ORDER SHEET
To HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY, *Shenandoah, Iowa.*

NAME DATE

POSTOFFICE COUNTY STATE

RT. NO. BOX STREET & NUMBER

SHIPPING STATION **COUNTY** **STATE**

WHAT RAILROAD PREFERRED? WHAT EXPRESS CO?

Mark in square which way you want this order sent. **Mail** **Express** **or Freight** **Whatever way best**

If out of variety ordered have we your permission to substitute equal or better in nearest we can supply?

Have we your permission to send seeds, priced postpaid, by prepaid express instead of mail if we can get better service that way?

How about your Catalogs? We sometimes find that there is more than one Catalog being sent to a family. This is all right if you can use them but if you cannot use more than one, please give the name of the head of the house-

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK. -- It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory, and money paid for them will be refunded, less a handling charge of twenty-five cents per package.

at the stand or the crop, as they depend
HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY

	\$	c
Total Amount of this Order		
Paid by P. O. Money Order		
Paid by Ex. Money Order		
Paid by Draft		
Paid by Check		
Paid in Currency		
Paid in Silver		
Paid in Stamps		
Total Amount Paid		

Please Don't Write in This Space

Opened by Booked by

Ω. K'd. by Tagged by

Roofing:

Plenty of room for the rest of the order on the other side.

WRITE HERE any special instructions regarding order. If you write a letter, especially one requiring an answer, put it on a separate sheet. All extras, leaflets, etc. that are wanted, write on the Order Sheet and not in a separate letter, or you may lose out on them.

You don't have to use this order sheet -- You can order any old way you like and it will look good to me -- But using this will save us both some bother and less mistakes -- Better keep an exact copy for future reference -- Be sure to give your NAME and ADDRESS and write them very plainly. HENRY FIE

ORDER SHEET

To HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY, *Shenandoah, Iowa.*

NAME DATE

POSTOFFICE COUNTY STATE

RT. NO. BOX STREET & NUMBER

SHIPPING STATION COUNTY STATE

WHAT RAILROAD PREFERRED? WHAT EXPRESS CO?

Mark in square which way you want this order sent. Mail Express or Freight Whatever way best

If out of variety ordered have we your permission to substitute equal or better in nearest we can supply?

Have we your permission to send seeds, priced postpaid, by prepaid express instead of mail if we can get better service that way?

How about your Catalogs? We sometimes find that there is more than one Catalog being sent to a family. This is all right if you can use them but if you cannot use more than one, please give the name of the head of the household.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK, -- It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory, and money paid, for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot in any way warrant the stand or the crop, as they depend on so many conditions beyond our control.

HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY

	\$	c
Total Amount of this Order		
Paid by P. O. Money Order		
Paid by Ex. Money Order		
Paid by Draft		
Paid by Check		
Paid in Currency		
Paid in Silver		
Paid in Stamps		
Total Amount Paid		

Please Don't Write in This Space

Opened by Booked by

O. K'd by Tagged by

Routing:

Plenty of room for the rest of the order on the other side.

WRITE HERE any special instructions regarding order. If you write a letter, especially one requiring an answer, put it on a separate sheet. All extras, leaflets, etc. that are wanted, write on the Order Sheet and not in a separate letter, or you may lose out on them.

THE FREE PAGE

I want all my customers to have plenty of flowers—nice flowers; and the surest way I know of to be certain you get the flowers is to give them to you myself. I have always given away lots of flowers, and I really believe I give away as many flowers as I sell. It is my kind of missionary work. Last year I gave away thousands and thousands of the Baby Rambler Roses. I wouldn't dare tell you how many thousands, but it was lots of them. This year I am giving Pansies and Sweet Peas—and the finest Pansies and Sweet Peas you ever saw, but if you don't want Pansies and Sweet Peas and would rather have Roses, just ask for them, and you can have roses on the same terms as last year, in place of other premiums.

Rainbow Collection of Pansies

Free with every order for \$1 and over



This collection of Pansies is the finest I have ever made up. It contains all the brightest, finest colors there are in Pansies and a little of every color. You might have a hundred plants and no two of them alike. You couldn't buy better seed anywhere at any price.

I always did believe that when you give away anything you ought to give the very best; no poor stuff of any kind, so I have made up a collection of Pansies that I know you will be proud of and I will be proud of. See the colored picture of them on the back of the catalogue.

I will give one package of this Rainbow collection of Pansies free to every customer ordering seeds of any kind to the amount of \$1.00 or over.

Sweet Peas

The Wonderful Countess Spencer Hybrids

Free with every order for 50c. and over

I guess we all love Sweet Peas. I don't suppose there is any flower grown that is more universally beloved. Countess Spencer Hybrids are almost double the size of the ordinary type of Sweet Peas, make more flowers to the stem, and are of a beautiful ruffled form. I have grown a specially fine mixture of this new type which contains every color known to Sweet Peas. I have put up this seed in big, fat special packages, containing about 100 seeds, enough for a hedge-row 10 feet long, with full cultural directions on the package.

I will give one of these big special packages of the Countess Spencer Hybrid Sweet Peas to every one who orders seeds or plants to the amount of 50c. or over, if asked for with the order.



Sweet Peas

Garden Implements and Garden Books

Free with your order.

Every person who makes a garden ought to have the latest improved garden implements, wheel hoes and such, and I have arranged so you can get them at part prices or even entirely free. Here is how: On every cash purchase of seeds or bulbs or plants of any kind (except Clover and Alfalfa seed) I will allow you a rebate of 10% to be applied towards the purchase of any garden implements or books listed in my catalogue. The order can be your own or a club order or orders by your neighbors. See full particulars in the front of the book.

The Book of a Thousand Gardens

Did you get your garden book last year? There is one coming to you and if you didn't get it, it was your own fault. This garden book is a mighty fine thing. It will give you more real truth and common sense about actual results by real people in real gardens than anything else you could get hold of. It is a beautiful book with hundreds of pictures in it, and I know you would enjoy it immensely.

This book is free to any of my customers who order seeds to the amount of \$2.00 or over. Just ask for it. Don't be bashful. If you ordered seeds last year and failed to ask for the book, you can get it yet, if you will write me about it.



Fancy Mixed Gourds

Free with flower seed orders.

They say it takes a Missourian to raise gourds, but I don't know whether that is true or not. Anyway, they make a mighty fine climbing vine and are interesting and useful as well as beautiful. I had all kinds growing on my trial grounds this year and gathered the seed as a mixture. There is everything in it from Nest Egg Gourds to Sugar Trough Gourds. I will give a packet of it free with every order of flower seeds amounting to \$1.00 or over.

Microscopes

Free with grass seed orders.

You will find over in the grass seed section of the catalog an offer of a microscope free with every order of grass seed amounting to \$20.00 or over. Look it up.



THE HENRY FIELD SEED CO.
SKENANDOAH, IOWA



RAINBOW COLLECTION
OF PANSIES

PRICE 25C PER PACKET OF 50 SEEDS

ONE PACKET FREE TO EVERY CUSTOMER
ORDERING SEEDS OF ANY KIND TO THE
AMOUNT OF \$1.00 OR OVER.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.
SHENANDOAH, IOWA